



Foxlease

March 3-24.	Foxlease closed for spring cleaning.	General Training.	Entries
March 26-29.	General Training.	County	
April 1-8.	closed.	Denbighshire	
April 13-20.	Training Week.	General Training.	Entries
April 23-30.	closed.	General Training.	
May 3-8.	Woodcraft.		
May 11-18.	Extension Guiders.		
May 21-28.	General Training.		
June 1-8.	Ranger Guiders.		
June 11-18.	Brown Owls.		
June 22-29.	General Training.		
Fee for week-end March 26-29:—			
Single rooms	£1 1 0		
Double rooms	0 18 0		
Shared rooms	0 15 0		
Fee for Woodcraft Course, May 3-8:—			
Single rooms	£2 0 0		
Double rooms	1 10 0		
Shared rooms	1 1 0		

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

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the 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. In the latter case an extra charge of 5s. will be made for the use of the sitting-room.

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. Entries closed; waiting list only.

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 Guiders to camp on the recommendation of her own Commissioner and Camp Advisor.)

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

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

Training

NORTH-WEST LONDON DIVISION WHITSUN TRAINING WEEK.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held at Ascot Heath House (opposite the race-course—one minute from the station) from Tuesday, May 18th till Tuesday, May 25th. Commandant, Miss Erskine (general training). Eagle Owl, Miss V. Maynard (special Brownie training). As the house is unfurnished, Guiders will be asked to bring either camp bed or palliasse cover, blankets and eating utensils.

Guiders from other Divisions will be welcome. The charge for the week will be 22s. 6d., and for a long week-end (Friday evening till Monday evening) it will be 8s. for North West Guiders and 10s. for Guiders from other Divisions.

Applications should be sent to Mrs. Rae-Arnot, 32, Castellain Mansions, London, W.9, as soon as possible, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made before May 5th.

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GUIDERS.

(The London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham Gate, near Army & Navy Stores.) Director: Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., R.R.C.

Commandant: Miss A. M. Maynard, Deputy Commandants: Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch and Miss V. Synge.

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

SPRING TERM, 1926.

Friday, January 22nd, 1926, for ten consecutive Fridays.

(Programmes on application to the Secretary.)

FOR CATHOLIC GUIDERS.

WEEK-END TRAINING for Catholic Guiders will be held at The Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton, S.W.15. April 9th to 12th. Trainer, The Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch. Fee 8s. 6d.

Applications, enclosing deposit of 2s. 6d., should be sent to Miss C. Noel, 4, Rock Terrace, Tenby, S. Wales.

WOODCRAFT WEEK.

A WHITSUN Woodcraft Week for Ranger Guiders will be held at Hindhead, Surrey, May 20th to 26th. Fee, 17s. 6d.

Applications, enclosing 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be sent to Miss Hill, The Vicarage, Little Heath, Potters Bar, Herts.

When applying, please state if you have attended Woodcraft Training before.

SURREY.

A TRAINING WEEK for Surrey Guiders will be held from Monday, April 12th to 19th, at Parson's Mead, Ashted, Surrey. Trainer: Miss Rainsford Hannay, from Scotland. Secretary: Miss Fox, Wayside, Chipstead.

The Training Week will conclude with the Surrey Bi-Annual Week-end Conference.

Application for places for the Week should be sent to Miss Fox, and will be dealt with in order in which they are received.

In addition to the Guiders at the Training Week, one Guider or Commissioner from each District may attend the Conference (or that proportion of Guiders from each Division). Application for the Week-end only to be made through Division Commissioner to the Conference Secretary.

Fees for the week, 32s. 6d.; week-end, 15s.; 5s. a night.

Those wishing to attend daily (either Conference or Training) should apply to Miss Fox for information.

Camp.

The Surrey Training Camp will be held at Whitsun. All details will be in April GAZETTE.

OXFORDSHIRE GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEK.

A GENERAL TRAINING WEEK will be held from April 13th to 20th at St. Frideswides, Cherwell Edge, Oxford.

Trainer, Miss Penberthy.

Fees, 25s. for the week, or 6s. per day and night.

Names should be sent to Miss Penberthy, Linden House, Banbury, not later than March 25th, with a deposit of 5s. which will be forfeit if names are withdrawn after April 6th. Preference will be given to Oxfordshire Guiders.

SEA GUIDERS TRAINING WEEK-END.

A WEEK-END TRAINING for Sea Guiders and intending Sea Guiders will be held on Saturday and Sunday, March 13th and 14th from 11.30 to 6.30 each day at the Surrey Ark, Ravensbury Barn, Wandale Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

The training will be on practical lines, mainly on the subjects for the Able Sea Guide Test, and will be taken by Dame Katharine Furze, Miss Maynard, Miss d'Avigdor and others. Guiders should make their own arrangements for sleeping in London, but for those who cannot go to friends hospitality can probably be arranged.

Conference fee (including lunches and teas) 5s. Applications, stating whether hospitality is desired, should be made immediately to Miss d'Avigdor, 6, Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.10.

HEREFORD.

A Ranger Training Week will be held at Beechwood, Hereford (by kind permission of Mrs. Chapman) from April 9th to 16th.

Trainer, Miss Hanna (Blue Cord Diploma). Fee, 20s. or 25s. according to numbers. Apply to Secretary, Miss Waterfield, The Deanery, Hereford, enclosing stamped addressed envelope and deposit fee 5s., which will be refunded if a full fortnight's notice of withdrawal is given.

BERKSHIRE TRAINING WEEK.

A GENERAL TRAINING WEEK will be held at Wilton House School, Reading, from Monday, April 12th, to Monday, April 19th. Fee, 25s. for the week. Please apply, with deposit of 5s., to the Secretary for the Week, Miss Ann Kindersley, 5, Porchester Road, Newbury. Deposit to be returned if application is cancelled before April 5th. Guiders from other counties will be welcome.

Conferences

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

An International Conference has been arranged in the United States for May, and the delegates are sailing from Southampton in the *Olympic* on April 28th and are due at New York on May 5th. They will return from Montreal on the *Melita* on May 19th, due at Southampton on May 27th.

During their visit they will visit two Girl Scout Camps, one at Cedar Hill, Boston, on May 6th, 7th and 8th, and the other at Camp Macy, New York, from May 11th to May 17th.

It is just possible that a certain number of people in addition to the delegates will be able to go. They would have to pay all their own expenses (including their passage), but would be entertained free

at the two Camps above mentioned. It is difficult to estimate the actual cost, probably about six or seven hundred dollars, and the actual fare on the steamer will be 285 dollars, second class.

I have already received several applications from people anxious to go, and I should be glad if any others who would like to make the trip would let me know as soon as possible, as I shall probably know early in March how many we can take. Please address all replies to Mrs. Essex Reade, 27, Eaton Place, S.W.1.

COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A JOINT Conference for Girl Guide and Boy Scout Commissioners will be held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts, from Tuesday, June 29th, to Saturday, July 3rd. The Chief Scout and Chief Guide hope to be present.

The Conference is primarily intended for the Commissioners of the following counties: London, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Should there still be room after these have applied, Commissioners from other counties will be welcome.

Fee for the four days, £2. The entire fee will be charged even if Commissioners stay only part of the time.

Applications to be sent before April 15th to Mrs. Everett, Elstree, Herts; a deposit of 10s. must be enclosed.

BROWNIE CONFERENCE.

THERE are a few vacancies for the Brownie Conference at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts, April 7th to 14th, 1926.

Speakers: the Chief Guide, Miss Bewley, Miss Maynard, Miss Heath, etc.

There will be practical training taken by the Eagle Owls every afternoon. Fee, £3 inclusive.

Please apply Miss Kemm, Restrop, Finchampstead, Berks.

A HOLIDAY CONFERENCE.

A HOLIDAY CONFERENCE for Rangers and older Guiders will be held (D.V.) from the August Bank Holiday week for ten days or a fortnight, near Clevedon, Somersetshire. Commandant, Miss Kelway.

Subject: "The Guide's Responsibility to her Overseas Sister."

Further particulars later. Inquiries to the Secretary (G.G.), 38, Oxford Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

Retreat

A QUIET WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS.

A QUIET WEEKEND 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.

Scotland

EDINBURGH.

THE Training Day in Edinburgh will be held on Wednesday, March 17th, in St. John's Episcopal Church Hall, Princes Street.

Trainer, Miss Pattullo, Forfarshire.

Programme.

11 a.m. to 12.45. Drill; Talk on Patrol System; Games and Open Session.

2 to 3.30 p.m. Company Evening and Sing-song.

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

EDINBURGH.

A CONFERENCE for Captains and Lieutenants will be held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on April 9th, 10th and 11th. Notices have been sent to all warranted Captains. Any unwarranted Captains or Lieutenants who wish to attend should apply to their County Secretary for a notice. Cheap railway fares of one single fare and a third can be arranged for, if the total number travelling amounts to 200.

FIFE.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held from Monday, April 12th, to Saturday, April 17th, in the College Hostel, Dunfermline.

Trainer, Miss Wilson, Ayrshire.

Names should be sent to Mrs. Oswald, Dunnikier, Kirkcaldy, before March 22nd. Inclusive fee, Fife Guiders £1, Guiders from other counties 27s. 6d.

INVERNESS.

A GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEK will be held at the Palace Hotel, Inverness, from April 2nd to 9th. Fee 30s.

Trainer, Miss Rainsford Hannay.

Secretary, Miss Ross, Auchendean, Durnain Bridge.

Apply to her, enclosing deposit of 5s., before March 15th. This will be returned if Guider withdraws her name before March 25th.

MIDLOTHIAN.

A TRAINING WEEK for Midlothian Guiders will be held at Lasswade from April 16th to 21st (indoor camping). All particulars may be had from the Secretary, Miss Irving, Beechacre, Lasswade, to whom applications, along with a deposit of 5s., should be made before March 31st. Trainer, Miss Enid Nicholson, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

TRAINING CAMPS under the Head of Camping will be held in May and July:—

(1) Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, from—

May 11th to 13th for Camp Advisors.

May 11th to 20th for Prospective Camp Advisors.

May 13th to 20th for Guiders entering for Camper's Licence.

The fee will not exceed 25s. for the week. A deposit fee of 5s. should be forwarded, with application to attend Camp, to Miss Willison, Westbourne, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, by April 1st.

(2) Blythswood, Renfrewshire, from July 26th to August 2nd. Apply to Miss Craig, Clydeview, Renfrew, by June 1st.

SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE Glasgow monthly training for March will be held in the Scottish Rifles' Drill Hall, 261, West Princes Street, on Thursday, 18th inst. Trainer: Miss Pattullo, Blue Cord Diploma, Forfarshire.

Morning Session, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Drill and Nature.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Handcrafts.

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

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

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

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Wales

CARNARVONSHIRE.

A GUIDERS' GENERAL TRAINING WEEK will be held at St. Winifred's School, Llanfairfechan, from Monday, April 12th, to Monday, April 19th.
Fee for the week will be £1 10s.
Trainer, Miss Commander, Red Diploma.
Guiders intending to avail themselves of this Training should send on their names and a deposit of 5s. to Miss A. Preece, Cein Rhos, Carnarvon, not later than March 22nd. If the application is cancelled before April 1st the 5s. will be returned.

NOTICE.

THE Acting County Camp Advisor for Pembrokeshire very much regrets that Belgrave House, Tenby, where several successful camps took place last year, will not be available this year.

Camping Notices

LONDON, N.E. DIVISION.

CAMP LECTURES: Mondays, 9 to 9.30 p.m., St. Mary's Church Hall, Orford Road, Walthamstow.

CAMP FORMS.

KENT Camp Advisors wish to remind all Guiders who intend to camp in Kent that unless permission forms are received at least six weeks before the date of proposed camp, as already laid down, the permission slips will not be signed.

Camping

THE IMPERIAL CAMP.

Commandant: Miss Madge Heath (Head of Camping).
Secretary: Mrs. Strathie, 60, Iverna Court, W.S.
Treasurer: Miss Tyacke, Treviddo, Devoran, Cornwall.
Date: July 14th to 21st, 1926.

BERKSHIRE.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Licence and Q.M. Certificate will be held from May 21st to May 31st, near Pangbourne. Commandant, Miss Wilder, C.C.A. Fee 25s.

There will be four days' woodcraft from May 31st to June 3rd at the same site for a limited number of licensed campers. Fee 2s. a day.

Apply with 5s. deposit to Miss A. M. Neild, Cranford House, Moulsoford, Berks.

CHESHIRE.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Licence and Quartermaster's Test will be held, by kind permission of Lord Cholmondeley, in Cholmondeley Park, Malpas, Cheshire, from April 6th to 13th. Fee 25s.

Applications should be sent to the Camp Secretary, Miss West, Springfield, Wilmslow, nr. Manchester. Preference will be given to Cheshire Guiders.

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.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

A Training Camp will be held at Sampford Spiney, near Tavistock, May 14th to 25th, for Camper's Certificate. Fee £1 for a week, 3s. per day. Applications with enclosures as above to Mrs. Gallup, Langstone Manor, Brentor, near Tavistock. Closing dates May 1st for the first week, and May 8th for Whit. week-end.

The Swimming Camp will probably be near Budleigh Salterton, June 22nd to July 1st. Bronze Medal and Life Saving Tests will be worked for and taken.

ESSEX.

A TRAINING CAMP will be held at Thornden Park, Shenfield, Commandant: Miss Daniels, C.C.A., from May 28th to June 4th for Camper's Licence, Q.M. Certificate, and Woodcraft. Fee, £1. Applications, stating which course is to be taken, enclosing 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, to Miss Brancker, Copford Hall, Nr. Colchester, before May 21st, after which date deposits will be forfeited if names are withdrawn.

HAMPSHIRE.

Preliminary Notice.

A Training Camp for the Campers' Certificate and Licence, and Quartermaster's Test, will be held from May 21st to 31st.

Fees.

For the week, May 21st to 28th, 25s.
For the two week-ends, 10s.
For the whole time, 30s.

There will also be a section for training in Woodcraft for Guiders who already hold the Camper's Certificate or Licence.

For details of place and to whom applications are to be made see next month's GAZETTE.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY CAMP.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Licence and Quartermaster's Certificate will be held at Shendish, King's Langley, from April 19th to 27th.

Trainer, Miss Crosbie, C.C.A.

Fee, 25s.

Applications, enclosing 2s. 6d. deposit, should be sent to the Secretary, Miss Stacey, Clovelly, The Avenue, Bushey, before April 9th.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE.

A TRAINING CAMP will be held at Eastnor Park, near Ledbury, from May 5th to 12th.

Trainer, Miss Colman.

Fee, 25s. including tent accommodation, 22s. 6d. if Guiders bring their own tents. (Please give notice if own tent will be brought.)

Applications, enclosing 5s. deposit, should be sent to the Camp Secretary, Miss Windebank, Henwood, Dilwys, Hereford, before April 7th.

Applications may be withdrawn up to April 21st, after which date the deposit fee will be forfeited.

Guiders from other counties welcomed if numbers allow.

KENT.

THE County Camp for Camp Advisor, Licence and Quartermaster tests will be held at Benenden, near Ashford, from April 23rd to 30th, followed by a week-end for Kent C.A.'s from April 30th to May 3rd. Fee 25s. All applications to be sent with 5s. deposit to Miss G. Cawter, Heathfield, Dartford, Kent.

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 Guiders 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).

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 Guiders. 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 Guiders. 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 Guiders 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 Guiders 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 Guiders, 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

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THE GIRL GUIDE

C.A. for East Grinstead, Uckfield and Heathfield ... Miss Webb, Dromaneen, Oxted, Surrey.

C.A. for Crowborough and Wadhurst ... Miss M. Lees, St. Denys Lodge, Rotherfield.

C.A. for Bexhill Town ... Miss C. Lancaster, 44a, Devonshire Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

C.A. for Bexhill Dist. ... Miss Fagan, 1, Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

C.A. for Hastings Dist. ... Miss Terrell, 1, Road Cottage, St. Helena, Hasting.

C.A. for Battle Dist. ... Miss J. Egerton, Catsfield Place, Battle.

C.A. for Rye Dist. ... Miss N. Delves, Saltcote, Playden, Sussex.

County C.A. ... **WARWICK.** Mrs. Baxter, The Bank House, Alston.

Asst. County C.A. ... Mrs. Atherton, Grove Cottage, Stafford.

C.A. ... Miss Field, The Quarry, Leamington.

C.A. ... Miss Goodwin, Diddington Hall, Meriden, Coventry.

County C.A. ... **WESTMORLAND.** Miss J. Brownlow, Beckside, Windermere.

C.A. ... Miss R. M. Musgrove, Wynford, Rendall.

County C.A. ... **WILTSHIRE.** The Lady Elizabeth Pleydell-Bouverie, Longford Castle, Salisbury.

C.A. for Swindon Div. ... Miss M. Crowdy, Fairdale, Belmont Crescent, Swindon.

C.A. for Chippenham Div. ... Miss J. Awdry, The Elms, Chippenham.

County C.A. ... **WORCESTERSHIRE.** Miss A. Jutson, Heathlands, Malvern Wells.

Asst. County C.A. ... Mrs. Bagnall, The Howells, Malvern Link.

C.A. ... Miss Stephen Jones, Heathlands, Malvern Wells.

C.A. ... Mrs. Newcomb, Little Acton Cottage, Nr. Stourport.

C.A. ... Miss R. Laws, Church Cottage, West Malvern.

C.A. ... Miss Roe, Junior House, The Abbey, Malvern Wells.

County C.A. ... **YORK.** Miss M. Empson, The White House, Fulford, York.

County C.A. ... **YORKS, E.R.** Mrs. Jackson, Wood Side, Atwick Road, Hornsea, Yorks.

C.A. ... Miss Corin, The Hostel, Garden Village, Hull.

County C.A. ... **YORKS, N.R.** Miss Baldwin, Levisham Hall, Levisham, Nr. Pickering, Yorks.

C.A. for Northallerton. ... Miss Yeoman, The Close, Brampton, Nr. Northallerton.

C.A. for Redcar ... Miss K. Ridley, Gainsborough House, Newcolman Street, Redcar.

County C.A. ... **YORKS, W.R.N.** Miss Anne Shepherd, The Hawthorns, Burley-in-Warfedale.

Asst. County C.A. ... Miss Steinthal, Mount Sted, Ben Rhydding.

C.A. ... Miss Hopkins, Moor Allerton Hall, Leeds.

C.A. ... Miss Matthews, Ewood, Ilkley.

C.A. ... Miss Clough, Steeton Hall, Keighley.

County C.A. ... **YORKS, W.R.S.** Mrs. Pickering, J.P., M.B.E., A.R.R.C., Ridgeholme, Bawtry Road, Doncaster.

C.A. ... Mrs. Atkins, 57, Westbourne Road, Sheffield.

WALES.

C.A. ... Miss R. Ward, Cae Dai, Denbigh.

County C.A. ... **ANGLESEY.** Mrs. Purdy, Tan-y-Rhiw, Penmon, Anglesey.

BRECONSHIRE.

County C.A. ... Mrs. Copland-Griffiths, 12, John Street, Mayfair, W.1.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

(Apply County C.A. for Merioneth.)

County C.A. ... **CARNARVONSHIRE.** Miss M. W. Jones, The Cottage, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

C.A. Colwyn Bay Dist. ... Miss M. Mellor, Gorphwysfa, Old Colwyn.

C.A. Denbigh Dist. ... Miss Foulkes-Roberts, Lawnt Cottage, Denbigh.

C.A. Llanrwst Dist. ... Miss R. Bovill, Rhydycreua, Bettws-y-Coed.

C.A. Ruthin Dist. ... Mrs. J. C. Wynne Edwards, Plas Nantelynn, Denbigh.

County C.A. ... **FLINTSHIRE.** Miss Graves, Pendinas, St. Asaph.

County C.A. ... **GLAMORGANSHIRE.** Mrs. Randall, Heol Gam, Bridgend.

C.A. ... Miss M. M. Edwards, Ystradfechan, Treorchy.

C.A. ... Miss N. H. Fletcher, Essendene, Llanishen.

C.A. ... Miss E. Page, 11, Westgate Street, Cardiff.

C.A. ... Miss S. Vachell, 8, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

HEADQUARTERS' CATALOGUE.

We would ask all Campers carefully to compare our prices with others, before purchasing their equipment.

THE 1st Annual Conversazione for London Lone Guiders and Rangers will be held at the Portsmouth Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1, on Wednesday, March 24th, at 7.30 p.m.

Talks by Mrs. Mark Kerr, County Commissioner, and Miss I. Wootten, Head of Lones, on "Lone Guiding," followed by general discussion.

Cards of invitation will be sent, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, to the County Lone Secretary, Miss M. Midgley, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley Hill.

"THE MASQUE OF EMPIRE (G.G. Edition), should be played by every Company in the Country." Stocked Headquarters, 6jd. Costumes available.

Valetta, Walton St. Mary,
Clevedon, Somerset.

For Guiders needing quiet holidays. Terms 5s. a night or from 21s. to 30s. a week, according to accommodation. Open to all Guiders from March 25th until October. For particulars apply to Miss Malcolm (D.C., Clevedon) at above address.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on February 10th, 1926.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (in the chair), Lady Baden-Powell, P. W. Everett, Esq., Miss Alice Bohrens, Miss Nanette Bewley, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss Helen Talbot.

The appointment of Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn as Ulster Chief Commissioner was confirmed by the Committee.

The appointments of Miss Bewley as Head of Rangers and Miss Valerie Walmisley as Assistant Head of Rangers (South of England) were confirmed.

It was agreed that the National Federation of Women's Institutes and Toc H League of Women Helpers should be included in the number of Associated Societies.

It was agreed that the Girl Guides' Association should subscribe to the New Health Society, and obtain leaflets explaining their work. A further notice concerning the Society will appear in the GAZETTE at a later date.

It was agreed that Heads of Branches be appointed for a period of three years, and that on the expiration of that period be eligible for re-appointment.

It was agreed that Post Secretaries for counties should hold warrants.

The date of the Annual Meeting of the Council was fixed for March 23rd instead of March 26th, at 2.30.

It was decided that the Second County Commissioners' Conference should be held in London on June 3rd.

A design for the Musical Performer's Badge was agreed upon. It was also decided that this badge should be known in future as the Minstrel's Badge.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for March 16th at 2 o'clock.

AWARDS

Silver Fish.

The Viscountess Cave, Division Commissioner for Kingston, Surrey. For good work for the Movement.

Certificate of Merit.

Patrol Leader Peggy Downall, 5th Richmond (Yorks) Company.
Guide Edith Flaherty, 1st Ambleside Company.

Badge of Fortitude.

Patrol Leader Nellie Silvery, 1st Marlow Company.

Gold Cords.

Patrol Leader Mollie Maxwell, 9th Harrow (St. Peter's) Company.
Guide Margaret Rennie, 55th Liverpool Company.

Headquarters' Notices

RULE 53.

THE GOLD CORD AWARD.

An explanation beyond that given in the Book of Rules for 1926 is evidently required in regard to the new regulations governing the All-Round and Gold Cord Awards. Will County Secretaries please note:—

(1) Guiders who have won either the All-Round or Gold Cord Award in the past under the old conditions, either as a Guide or a Guider, may again wear their cords.

(2) No Guider may qualify now for the All-Round or Gold Cord on the same basis as a Guide. She must qualify on a teaching basis (see Rule 53) and the

award then takes the form of an All-Round or Gold Lanyard as the case may be.

(3) The Gold Lanyard is only awarded by Headquarters and in no circumstances may a Guider exchange a Gold Cord for a Lanyard unless the application has been approved by Headquarters.

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We find that a Boy Scouts' Hymn has been adapted to Girl Guides without any reference to the Rev. J. E. S. Harrison (The Vicarage, Yeovil), who holds the copyright.

Will Guides please note the danger of infringing copyright rules. When adapting any material (a song, hymn, play, etc.) which has once been printed, permission must be obtained from the author or publisher and acknowledgment made.

WARNING.

GUIDERS and others are warned against assisting a woman who has been posing as a member of the Girl Guides' Association in various places such as Roehampton, Wantage, Walton-on-Thames, etc. She has been asking for help in Sydenham on several occasions, stating that she has lost her purse and needs money to return home.

BOOK OF RULES, 1926.

The new edition of the "Book of Rules" is now in stock. Complete edition, 8d. post free; Guide 5d., Ranger 4d., Brownie 3d.

HOLIDAYS IN NORMANDY.

(Continued from page 68.)

set apart for them. Fees for board and lodging, £2 10s. per week.

An interesting Training Year in practical housewifery, farm and garden work, and in French history, art and literature, will also be organised at Argeronne for a limited number of older Guides (both English and French) who wish to complete their education.

GRANTHAM DIVISION (LINCS.).

A CAMP for General Training will be held at Syston Hall, near Grantham, from May 21st to 28th.

Trainer, Miss Penberthy, Red Diploma. Fees, £1 for the week, 10s. for the week-end.

Accommodation: Guiders may either sleep in empty house or in tents, for which a slight extra charge will be made.

Applications, together with 5s. deposit, to be made to Miss J. Crofts, The Old House, Laythorpe, Lincoln, before April 26th.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Certificate will be held at Mitford, Morpeth (by kind permission of Captain Osbaldeston-Mitford) from May 21st to 29th. Commandant, Miss Balls, C.C.A.

Fee 25s. Applications, enclosing 5s. deposit and stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to Miss Drysdale, 36, Hollon Street, Morpeth, before May 7th. Applications withdrawn after that date will forfeit deposit.

SHROPSHIRE.

A GUIDERS' TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Certificate will be held at Apley Park, Norton, near Shifnal (by kind

permission of Major Foster) from May 19th to 26th. Commandant, Miss R. Ward, Area Director for Wales. Fee for the week, £1 15s. Application, with a deposit of 5s., to be made to the Camp Secretary, Miss P. Wilson, South Lodge, Norton, Shifnal. Deposit will not be returned if application is withdrawn.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A TRAINING CAMP will be held in North Staffordshire at Gaunts' Wood in the Manifold Valley, by kind permission of Lady Gaunt, from May 21st to 28th. Fee, £1 5s. Applications, enclosing a 5s. deposit, to be sent to Miss Chamberlain, The Grove, Alton, N. Staffordshire, before April 28th, after which date deposits will be forfeited if names are withdrawn. The trainer's name will be announced later.

Preference will be given to Staffordshire Guiders in the event of the numbers exceeding the limit. Guiders are asked to state if they wish to enter for the Licence Test as well as taking the training, and if so to enclose written permission from their District Commissioners, also stating that they have already camped at least once under canvas.

THE SURREY ARK.

THE CENTRAL PORTION of this old Tudor Barn (The Ravensbury Barn on the River Wandle, Mitcham) is available for camping. Fitted with bunks and cabins, water system, gas, etc.; £3 a week, 9d. a night per head. Wood and field included.

RIVER END for small parties £1 a week. Apply as early as possible, enclosing stamped addressed envelope, to the Secretary, Miss Hall Walker, 5, Courthorpe Road, Wimbledon.

WESTMORLAND.

A TRAINING CAMP for the Camper's Licence, Camcraft Badge and Quarter-master's Certificate will be held beside Lake Windermere from Friday, June 18th to June 29th (twelve days). Fee, 35s.

Commandant, Miss Brownlow. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to Miss R. Musgrove, Wynford, Kendal, before June 1st.

WOODCRAFT CAMP.

A TRAINING AND WOODCRAFT CAMP will be held at Britwell Park, near Oxford, from April 21st to 28th. Trainer, Mrs. Janson Potts, County Camp Advisor. For details apply to the Camp Secretary, Miss D. Timms, Eversley, Woodstock, Oxon.

Obituary.

WE have to announce with great regret the death of Lady Sanderson, who up till last year was Provincial Commissioner of the Guiders in Bengal, India.

Her splendid work for the Guide Movement will never be forgotten in Bengal, and in April, 1925, Imperial Headquarters awarded her the Medal of Merit as a mark of their deep appreciation of all she had done.

The Bookshelf

YARNS.

More Camp Fire Yarns. Edited by Margaret Stuart Lane. (Milford 5s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters. There is nothing more true than "the test of the story is in the telling." These tales read delightfully, but the Guider asks "can they be learnt to tell?" Those who learn their yarns by heart will have to do a little judicious cutting as some of the stories are long and over-full of descriptive passages, but those who take the plot of the tale and re-tell it in their own words will find many helpful suggestions in Miss Stuart Lane's rendering. As a collection of yarns for the beginner we could hardly recommend this book, unless the Guider intends to read to her Guides. Perhaps this is what the author has in mind with some of the longer tales when she mentions reading in her preface.

The seventeen stories have much variety; there are humorous tales by R. Struan, "The Man in the Moon" and "The Hyena Laughed"; the story of Pandora's Box (from Nathaniel Hawthorne) and "The Queen and the Red Stone," from "The Arabian Nights," as well as delightful legends of the First Butter, and the Animals who Lived Under the Earth, and many others which Guiders will enjoy reading themselves.

More Camp Fire Yarns will certainly be a welcome addition to the Company library.

The Old Willow Tree, and Other Stories. By Carl Ewald (the great Danish naturalist). With 5 Coloured Plates and 50 Drawings in line. No. 2 of The Royal Road Library. (Thornton Butterworth, Ltd. Price 6s.)

Man is surely the most conceited creature on the face of the earth. Not only has he made the gods in his own image, but he has seized on almost every plant and beast to point a moral or adorn a tale for the benefit of his own children, quite regardless of the fact that each one of them has a life of its own, as all-absorbing and engrossing as any human life, and for all we know, just as important.

Such stories at their best are charming fantasies; at their worst they give children a distorted view of the universe, and an exaggerated idea of their own importance. Hence it is an immense relief to turn to the Nature stories of a great naturalist, of a man who has studied birds and trees and insects objectively, and who is imbued with a consciousness of what Professor J. Arthur Thomson calls "The Web of Life."

The Old Willow Tree is the book of a genius, Carl Ewald, translated for us by another genius, Alexander Teixeira de Mattos.

In this book the trees and animals live their own life and fulfil their own destiny; they speak in human language, it is true, and their sentiments are such as human

children can understand and appreciate. There is a delicious vein of humour running through every page—but every fact is true. There is no pretty sentimentality, no glossing over the fact that Nature is relentless, and often seemingly cruel.

A child to whom these stories are read and told cannot fail to remember for the rest of her life the individual characteristics of willow and poplar, of dandelion and mistletoe, of house-mouse and field-mouse. She will also acquire some conception of the Law which governs things. She will feel dimly that the best way is not to kick against the pricks, not to grumble, not even to submit sullenly, but to make the best of circumstances, and to rejoice in the fulfilling of the Law, as did the poor pollarded willow who, in losing his crown, grew "a garden in his head," while the row of aristocratic poplars murmured among themselves at his plebeian tendencies.

Each one of the stories should be a joy both to the teller and to the hearers. Told to the Guides just before going to camp, they will furnish the best of introductions to a host of new and delightful friends in field and forest.

R. K.

COMMERCE.

The Machinery of Business. By Alfred G. Barralet. (Philip. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.)

Even if we do not happen to be at work in any kind of business ourselves, we all know the importance of business in our daily lives.

Our food, clothing, furniture—everything we have is made available to us simply because some big firm or other makes it its business to supply us with these things.

Men working in factories and mines, sailors, pilots, postmen, wireless operators, workers of every kind—all are cogs in the great wheel of commerce. Business, you see, centres round more than just the men who sit in offices with big ledgers in front of them; and when we realise what a big thing business is, we begin to understand that there is a wealth of romance behind it all. And Mr. Alfred G. Barralet has written a book which gives you many glimpses into this romantic side of business.

Most books that tell you anything about the way in which business is carried on are apt to be very dry. This book called *The Machinery of Business* is quite different.

It is written in the form of a story in which two young men set out on a business career. And with them you go into every aspect of commerce, you share their interesting experiences, and incidentally learn a lot about business that may be very useful to you some day.

NATURE.

A Tramp's Sketches. By Stephen Graham. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)

Wanderings by the Black Sea, in the

Caucasus, in the Crimea, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem with Russian peasant pilgrims—these make a framework into which are fitted the sketches which make up this delightful book. It is a book for Guiders to read, especially the earnest ones, who to read, with a big G hectically. Some of these would, perhaps, lay it down when they had reached the end, and say, "But why? Why were we told to read this book? It has not taught us any practical games, nor has it given us any practical hints on hiking or map-making, it has not even shown us how to know the names of trees or of birds. Why were we told to read it?" And then perhaps they will take a little time to think, out of doors perhaps, near the sea or on a hill, or even on the top of a bus. And suddenly they will know that all those things they had looked for were but paths to something else and that the tramp by wandering across country had got there first. We are told he is the walking hermit, the world forsaker, this tramp, and above all things a rebel and a prophet (perhaps rebels are usually prophets, who knows!). What ever he is he gets very near to Nature, because he goes quite simply to Nature, and he goes in a leisurely manner, thinking, and quietly observing as he goes. And Nature gives him the understanding heart of those who are brought near to God. That is how he gets there first. F. R.

FOR GUIDERS.

The Equipment of the Social Worker. By Elizabeth Macadam, M.A. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 6s.)

There is no note more clearly sounded at Training Weeks and Conferences, no warning more frequently uttered to Guiders than the appeal not to think that Guiding is the only thing in the world, and Guiders the only social workers that count.

Both the warners and the warned, as well as the enthusiasts who scorn such appeals, will do wisely to secure a copy of Miss Macadam's book. It is surely no small thing that an authority whose words carry weight in every University in the Kingdom should, in the opening pages of her book, write of Guide officers as sharing in the social administration of the country together with Members of Parliament and other imposing personalities. In the absorbing pages that follow one gets a glimpse of the vast field covered by that well-worn phrase "Social Work," and of the need to bring intelligence as well as enthusiasm to bear on social problems.

It is a book to widen the outlook, and revive the Guider's faith in her job, giving her a new pride, not in Guiding as the "only thing that counts," but in the Movement as a small but really valuable cog in the great machine of Social Work in Britain to-day.

D. K.

Correspondence

CIRCUSES.

To the Editor.
DEAR EDITOR.—I am a great lover of animals, and detest zoos, but I cannot agree with S. L. Ricardo that it is usual to teach animals by cruelty. Anyhow, I feel I should like to speak a word in defence of Lord George Sanger's circus. I do not think anyone can see his animals and come away with any feeling other than that they are thoroughly well cared for, are in excellent condition, and enjoy their work.

I went to a performance of his travelling circus here this summer; during the performance the horses and ponies were constantly rewarded with sugar, and the sea-lions were generously fed with fish after each trick. As for the delightful little wallaby who boxed with Pimpo the clown and thoroughly buffeted him about—he was led from the ring casting longing eyes behind him, and evidently anxious to continue his turn.

The S.P.C.A. have the remedy in their own hands if they know of any animals who are actually being ill-treated. So has the performing elephant who holds his trainer high in the air in his trunk!

This letter is in defence of an old-established circus, as it does not seem fair to tar them all with the same brush.
—Yours, etc.,

D. MATHEW
(Capt., 2nd Dovercourt).

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—As I am sure many other Guiders must also be, I am very grateful to the Captain of the 7th High-bury Company for reminding readers of the *GAZETTE* of the attitude which we in loyalty to the Law must take towards circuses and the like.

Besides the cruelty which must in 99 per cent. cases be an inevitable factor in the training of animals for performance, surely also we who understand and care for animals cannot countenance the indignity to which lions, elephants, horses, etc., are subjected when made to do such unnatural and degrading things as put on a nightcap, sit on a chair, dance, etc.

It is often stated that there is no cruelty used in the training of animals for circuses, but though it is long since I was present at one, I seem to remember that the animals invariably flinched when the whip or prod was thrust near them.

Animals are trained and ruled either by love or fear, and one cannot think that it is love that induces that recoil from the trainer's weapon.

Thanks again to S. L. Ricardo.—Yours, etc.,

B. SWINBURNE-HANHAN
(Capt., Harrow Town Division).

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I have to thank Miss Ricardo for expressing in her letter on circuses, published in January, what have long been my own feelings on the subject.

There could be no more effectual protest against these shows than that advocated by Jack London when founding his Club, namely to show disapproval by refusing to buy tickets for, and to attend, such performances, and so cease to encourage their production. If all Scouts and

Guides—the men and women of the future—were to join in this campaign and set their faces against trained animal turns of every description, I would dare to forecast a not too distant day when managers of circuses would realise their lack of attraction and withdraw them in favour of entertainment more congenial to public taste.—Yours, etc.,

D. ENGELBERT.

PRESSED FLOWERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I read with interest the letters of Miss Gosling and Miss Hibbert Ware re the above.

May I give an instance which illustrates the harm done by encouraging the picking of wild flowers? About fifteen years ago there was a lane near my home in Wrexham known as Primrose Lane because every springtime it was flooded with primroses. Of recent years the school children have made such a raid on the blooms for collections of pressed flowers, etc., in connection with various organisations who offer awards for this hobby, that to my amazement, when I went along this lane once again last spring, I failed to find one primrose. When I put the question to an ardent naturalist I received the reply that it is the fault of the children's organisations who undervalue the amount of harm done by offering awards for pressed flowers.

I fully realise the difficulties which stand in the way of town Guides delving into Nature lore, and I quite appreciate Miss Gosling's remarks thereon, but I cannot agree that the Naturalist's Badge is beyond the reach of girls who do not pick flowers! The new clause is quite possible for the city girls, for one finds trees within walking distance of most of our large towns; but in any case Guides wishing to take this badge must spend a day or two in the country in order to comply with a section of the syllabus which provides that a Guide must have a knowledge from personal observation of eight wild animals. When collecting data for this section she can find trees to study and make notes of their growth and appearance. In the autumn it is quite possible to pick up on the road twigs, brown leaves and fruit of the trees which can form an attractive nature corner in the Company Headquarters without having done any harm to the growing things. The fact that the number of trees is limited to fifteen makes it quite possible for a Guide to complete her list in one afternoon, and perhaps a second visit could be made to note the seasonal changes when more frequent observation is not possible.

In order to gain distinction in the form of a Proficiency Badge is it quite in accord with our creed of protecting Nature, and the wild life of the nation, that we should encourage the picking of flowers? It is not so much a question of teaching our Guides to guard against injudicious picking, but the bad example we are setting to other societies to offer prizes for collections of wild flowers which are gathered by children without any supervision.

The whole point is rather one that by denying ourselves the pleasure of a

collection of pressed flowers we are creating that spirit of care for the beauties of nature among those with whom we are brought in contact, which leads to the desire to protect what is left to us of the natural beauty of Britain. The needs of mankind are everywhere encroaching upon the open country, and it is most essential we should do everything possible to protect our wild life, and to instil into the minds of the rising generation that care and reverence for nature which will alone protect our beauty spots.

There is still another side to this question, and this is that in our enthusiasm for efficiency we are apt to overlook the more important aspect of the influence upon the character which certain pursuits leave. I feel sure our correspondents will agree that in many cases of pressing flowers the choice often rests between throwing aside some specimens not sufficiently neat and clearly pressed, and presenting a collection marred by some examples which can have no claim to good workmanship. And thereby hangs the tale of ruthless slaughter. To me it seems an opportunity of teaching real unselfish kindness of heart (a characteristic notably lacking from all life to-day) when one checks that gratification of a desire which if fulfilled means that others may suffer thereby. The Naturalist Badge, as in all branches of Guiding, is only a means to an end, and it is up to the Guiders to see the end is worthy of the pursuit.—Yours faithfully,

EDNA W. HUGHES
(2nd Wrexham Company).

WHITHER?

To the Editor.

In the history of every big movement, sooner or later comes the question that Dame Katharine asked in the January *GAZETTE*. I feel we owe her a great debt of gratitude, for her article must have caused many of us to think very deeply as to how we are going to answer her question, and justify our title of Guiders. Why has she asked it? Is it possible in our enthusiasm we are in danger of forgetting Guiding is a game invented for the children, and that we are there as Guiders to help them learn how to play. Are we getting so thrilled in playing ourselves that we are gradually making it too complicated for every child to enjoy? I would suggest that we all re-read "Girl Guiding," for there we shall find the goal we aim for; to help the youth of the World to find its truest self in expressions of Service, Love and Obedience. Surely to us who have taken the three-fold Promises, the way is plain—loyalty to God and our King, Service for others, and allegiance to our Promises; if we keep these three essentials clear before us, it will never admit of our being placed in the category of Gropers. But let us remember we must all be broadminded enough to heed a warning Dame Katharine would give us, lest in our enthusiasm for the cause so near our hearts, we lose the Light which is guiding us towards the realisation of our ideals.

DOROTHY RUDYERD-HELPMAN,
(County Commissioner), Mertonethshire.

MARCH, 1926]

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, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to photographs submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return. Advertisements (other than classified) should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, Two Oaks (near) GAZETTE, 15, Henrietta Street, W.C.2. Contributions to the GAZETTE should be sent to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Subscriptions to the GAZETTE are sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4s. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4s. Foreign and Colonial, 4s. post free. It may also be ordered from any newsagent.

The Hands at the Service of the Brain

By GABRIEL RANCH.

SCHOOL OF MANUAL ACTIVITY, GENEVA.

Translated from the "Bulletin" of the Federation des Eclaireuses Suisses by Rose Kerr.

HISTORY shows us that the races of the world may be divided roughly into two main groups, the rulers and the ruled, the former representing the active type, the latter the passive.

To be active, whether physically, intellectually, or morally, is to possess an element of undoubted superiority.

What is true of peoples is no less true of individuals. Each of us must try to develop in ourselves our own special activity; is not this indeed one of the main aims of Scouting and of Guiding?

Again, what activity should we try to develop? Human beings are not all alike (thank heaven!). Some are "intellectuals," some are "physicals"; the first naturally tend to use the faculties of their brain; the second are inclined to rely on their muscular strength or on their manual skill. In this both will be right, but both will equally be wrong. It is, of course, right if, being a thinker, you try to develop to their highest degree your own special gifts, but it is as wrong to neglect, whether from accident or design, the things which have nothing to do with brain power.

The reverse is also true; the workman and the athlete who think of nothing but the skill of their hands or the suppleness of their muscles are also incomplete beings. Incomplete beings! These two words sum up the present disease of civilisation. There are too many incomplete beings—there are hardly any complete ones—and this should be taken in hand at once, for great though the evil is, the remedy is also present.

This remedy may be found in Scouting. I am, alas, not a Scout myself, but that does not prevent me from feeling a great admiration for Scouting and Guiding. I see in these two Movements the means of attaining the harmonious and simultaneous development of body, mind and spirit which is necessary for the formation of real men and women.

This harmonious development of physical aptitudes, alongside of the moral and intellectual qualities, is not only necessary, but possible. It is, however, far too often neglected.

The "intellectual" (particularly in French Switzerland) is too apt to despise manual labour in any form. He soars above this kind of occupation, finding it quite devoid of any interest. Soaring is however not man's natural means of progression! He must learn to walk first.

The intellectual does not reflect on the immense advantage which would accrue to him if he were to

develop certain qualities, which to him seem unimportant. Chief among these is the concrete sense of things, which can only be acquired by manual activity of some sort.

A workman who thinks is infinitely superior to a workman who does not think. The fact is undeniable—and during the last few years everyone has come to realise the necessity for raising the intellectual level of the worker. The increasing number of popular lectures and books, of free educational courses, are a proof of this. The mental horizon of the manual worker has been gradually widened; he sees, he understands, he divines, things which did not previously exist for him; the worker is becoming more complete.

Is this equally true of the intellectual? In general, no. The intellectual does not even try to complete himself, but, deceiving himself with words, which give him a false sensation of progress, he remains stationary. This is doubtless a hard saying, but is none the less true. It is easy to look upon manual work as a mark of inferiority, to imagine that it blunts and deadens the mental faculties. This is, however, fundamentally untrue, for the mind is deprived of many stimulants and of many joys if it is treated as a field for the cultivation of abstract ideas, which often lead to nothing. Let us not be afraid of sowing in it some seeds of practical sense, which will very much increase its fertility and usefulness.

Handicrafts, at their best, are occupations as wholesome for the mind as for the body, for they tend, more than anything else, to produce that active quality of which I spoke in the beginning.

The genius of Sir Robert Baden-Powell has understood this, and if by his power of mind and will he has launched the Scout and Guide Movements into the world, it is largely in order to awaken the potential activity dormant in each Scout or Guide.

Let us then seek to develop, in ourselves and in others, a taste for handicrafts. Let us seek to create with our hands, to give, as far as possible, a shape to the ideas conceived by our mind, and so, in putting the ideas conceived by our brain, we shall come to our hands at the service of our brain, we shall be able to realise that we form a whole, of which no part should be neglected if we wish to be fully and truly ourselves.

The Queen Alexandra Memorial

By THE FOUNDER

WE have been asked to organise a subscription throughout the Movement towards the national memorial to Queen Alexandra. I have been obliged to write to the Chairman of the Fund to say that though we hold the memory of her late Majesty in deepest loyalty and affection we are not in a position to make such levy. But we gladly make known to our members that this Fund is open, and that it has the splendid object of providing for that most deserving and most poorly endowed class in the community—the nurses. Our Movement owes much to Queen Alexandra since it was largely thanks to the sympathetic appreciation of its possibilities by Her Majesty and King Edward that we were encouraged to go on with it in the early and difficult days of its existence. I am sure that the proposed Memorial will have the heartiest sympathy of every member of our sisterhood. Any contributions that members may care to send will be gladly received by the head office, Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the National Memorial Fund.

"A Band of Brothers"

By MURIEL CURREY (Late W.R.N.S.)

"I might have wrote for a month had I entered on the description of every gallant action, but we were all in it heart and soul."—CAPTAIN EDWARD PELLEW, R.N., June 20th, 1793.

IT is not of their "gallant actions," not of Drake singeing the King of Spain's beard, not of Anson capturing the Manila treasure galleon in the face of incredible odds, not of Jervis crushing the combined fleets of France and Spain at St. Vincent, not of Nelson crowding all sail on to the *Victory* to be first in the noble race to break the line at Trafalgar, but of the men themselves, of those qualities which they showed, not only in the supreme moments of action but in the humdrum affairs of everyday life.

The outward forms change, H.M.S. *Hood*, the battle cruiser of 41,200 tons, flagship of the Special Service Squadron now circumnavigating the globe, as Drake would have said, succeeds to the *Golden Hind*, 100 tons, which had also in 1577 set sail from Plymouth as flagship of a squadron to show the Flag round the world. It is difficult to imagine nowadays, in an age in which all science is a commonplace, on how desperate a venture Drake embarked; he had not only to face the might of Spain, the dangers of navigation without charts in the most perilous of seas, but he had also to contend against what were to him most terrible and real—the powers of darkness. It was an enterprise that demanded from every man not only red hot courage in fights against overwhelming odds, but unflinching steadfastness in the face of every known or imaginable disaster, and from the leader it demanded not only those qualities that every man must show but also a sterner courage, a more unflinching resolution. Drake was tested not only by perils from land and sea, from tempests and from enemies, but by a more searching, a more terrible danger, mutiny in his own fleet, and the leader and instigator was his dearest friend.

"Few men can cheat their haters, Kyrnos mine,
Only true love is easy to betray."

The fate of the squadron, the success of the venture, much of the future of England was at stake when Drake sailed into Port St. Julian, on the coast of Patagonia, on June 20th, 1578. The months of dawning suspicion, of agonised uncertainty, were at an end, and Drake had decided that the traitor must stand his

trial, so, half the world away from civilisation, on the wild and desolate shore, a jury was solemnly empanelled and a court of law established. Doughty's guilt was clear; whether he was merely the tool of greater traitors at home or whether he was a jealous coward will never be established now, but he still bore himself with a certain careless indifference, was he not a man of position and above all the Admiral's dearest friend? But Doughty did not know the character of the man

whom he called friend, was incapable of understanding what sacrifices that dauntless soul would make. It is said that in the years that followed Drake would speak of his friend with admiration and affection, but he hanged the mutineer there before the whole fleet, an example and a warning to all. A lesser man would have found a hundred good reasons of affection and policy for leniency, but he would have sacrificed his duty and imperilled the lives of every man under his command. It was an ordeal from which all men would shrink, such as few have been called upon to face, how could the man who was great enough to surmount such a crisis fail to defeat the might of Spain?

No such test awaited Anson when 200 years later he started to follow Drake's way round the world.

England was once again at war with Spain, and once again the thoughts of the Navy turned to those ill-defended magical possessions of Spain from whence came the treasure galleons. The plan in itself was sound enough: Anson with a squadron was to double the Horn and fall upon the unsuspecting Spaniards before they knew that the English flag was flying in the Pacific, but owing to the sloth, the ineptitude, the culpable negligence of the Admiralty, the scheme was practically a failure before Anson ever left Spithead. His ships, instead of being the fastest and most seaworthy afloat, were little better than a collection of hulks unfit to face the chops of the Channel much less the dread storms of the Horn; his crews, instead of being the best and smartest men available, were invalids and jailbirds, the promised detachment of soldiers who were to carry out the land operations consisted of crippled pensioners hardly able to stand, and worst of all, the enemy had ample warning of his intentions.

(Continued on page 78.)



[Photo]

[Mansell]

Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work*

By DR. W. L. STEPHEN

VI. THE SKELETON.

YOU must now learn something of the skeleton or frame of the body. Its main piece to which all the others are attached is the backbone or *spine*. This is not really one bone, but consists of a number of bones (thirty-three to be exact, but their number is not important for Guides), one placed on top of the other. Their shape is something like this (No. I). A is a round



No. Ia.



No. Ib.

solid piece of bone. From behind it run three bony arms B and C, which encircle a little canal D. Through this the spinal cord—the main cable of the body—runs. In this next sketch, taken from the side, you will notice a notch at E. Through this come the nerves, going from the spinal cord to the body. Between each of the bodies (A) there is a pad of gristle, which acts as a cushion and keeps the bones from jarring. The bones are held fairly tightly together by means of strong bands called ligaments.

The spine stretches from the skull to the lower part of the back (No. II) (A). Here five of the bones are fused together solidly, and are joined to the big hip bones on either side.

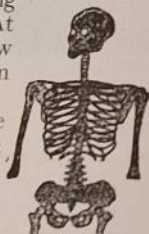


No. II.

The skull consists of the brain cavity (No. III) and the face. At the shoulder are the two collar bones, small bones running out from the breast bone to the shoulder.

Behind are the shoulder blades—two flat bones lying behind the shoulders. At their outer side is a shallow socket, into which the arm bone fits.

Below the collar bones are the *ribs*. There are twelve on each side, each pair attached to one bone of the spine behind, and curving round to form the *chest*. The upper seven pairs are fixed to the breast bone in the middle of



No. III.

the chest in front. This is a dagger-shaped bone, with the point downwards. The next three pairs are fixed to the ribs above them by a gristly substance (cartilage). The last two are not fixed to anything in front. The *arm* consists of one big bone between shoulder and elbow, while the fore-arm has two bones lying side by side. The *wrist* consists of eight small bones, arranged in two rows. These can slide on each other and so allow some movement. The palm has five bones side by side. Each finger has three bones and the thumb two. (No. IV). Almost at the bottom of the spine, and fixed to the five

fused bones, are the two big hip bones (No. III). These curve round and form a big basin containing the bladder and part of the bowels. At the side of each is a deep socket to hold the head of the thigh bone. This is a long bone with a rounded head, sticking out from the top.

In front of the knee is the *knee-cap*, a flat bone, which you can feel easily. The lower leg has two bones, one strong, thick one, the *shin-bone*, and a thinner one outside it.

The ankle is made up of seven bones—a large heel-bone and an ankle-bone to which the leg bones are fixed (No. V). The foot bones are just like the hand, five long bones, then three short ones in each toe and two in the big toe.



No. IV.

The place where the bones join together is called a *joint*.

There are:—

- (a) Movable joints.
- (b) Immovable joints.

Movable joints are of three kinds:—

- (1) Ball and socket joints, e.g. hip joint.
- (2) Hinge joints, e.g. elbow or knee.
- (3) Sliding joints, e.g. spine or wrist.

An example of an immovable joint is the skull, where the separate bones are dove-tailed into each other



No. V.



No. VI.

Bones are held together by thick bands called *ligaments*, and between the bony surfaces are pads of gristle. Each joint contains a little fluid which oils it, and allows the bones to move easily on each other.

Muscles are the red flesh of the body, and it is they which cause the limbs to move. They are arranged in long bands, and can be made to thicken and so get shorter at will. The ends are attached to different bones, and as the muscles shorten, the bones are brought together. This sketch will explain it (No. VII, a and b).



No. VIIa.



No. VIIb.

You will notice that the end of the muscle B is attached to the bone by a thin cord. This is a leader or tendon. (Instructors can demonstrate this by means of two sticks jointed together. An empty toy balloon, fixed to the ends of the sticks with string, acts as the muscle. As it is pulled sideways, or inflated, it shortens, and pulls on the strings, and so moves the sticks. The upper stick A should be fixed so that it cannot move). The muscles of the heart, bowels, etc., are not under our control, that is, we cannot cause them to move when we will.

* Reprinted from *The Scouter*.



Harvest in Alberta.

Canada

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

Summer.

Summer can be a very pleasant time on our farm—unless a late Spring has kept the work back, in which case the Spring rush is carried on into the summer, and its effect is felt in my department as well.

If the Spring has been moderately early and the crop has got in in time, it means that my husband has more time to work at things, not essential in themselves since they are not revenue bearing, but very important none the less, beautifying the house and the grounds, putting into execution ideas which have lain dormant for want of time.

The work of summer fallowing goes smoothly on, and the early spring calves have grown up—lusty fellows and no longer needing to be taught to drink a pailful of skim milk, and they are no trouble and give practically no work. All the chickens are hatched, and one day, the summer fallow ploughed and all the farm work up to date, we decide to take two or three days holiday at the Lake. I must explain that about seventeen miles from us, up on the mountains, is a Lake Resort, with its summer cottage, its hotel, its motor launches, fishing, bathing, and dancing, where people from all over the Province and up from the States come for the Summer months. It is a lovely spot. One day, leaving a supply of food cooked for the hired man, off we go, loaded down to the mudguards, to spend a long week-end at White Bear Lake. The children, accustomed to running more or less wild on the farm—which would in itself be a holiday for many a city child—go off their heads at the prospect. There is not only bathing, boating and fishing, but in the evening dancing to the music of a splendid orchestra, and it makes one wonder, if, after all, that very morning at 5 o'clock one was really milking cows on the farm!

Twice a month we have meetings at the homes of various members of the Homemakers' Club—the original of what in England is known as the Women's Institutes—where all we farmers' wives foregather for tea, and discuss life and its problems, its joys, fears and hopes, our crops or prospects of crops, our babies and their

welfare. These meetings are most enjoyable, and very well attended, but have, by rule of the Club, to break up at 5 p.m., so that we can get back to our farms before the men come in from the field.

Haying time is now here; but before I start on that I think perhaps I ought to tell you about something few of you here will know very much about—wash day! Wash day, by some unwritten law, is always on a Monday, though I confess I do not keep entirely to that day as a hard and fast rule. It is, however, better to remember that and avoid a call on a friend on Monday. I don't like Monday as a wash day as it means putting my clothes in to soak, and generally preparing for the day on Sunday evening, and we are nearly always away on Sunday; in the summer time we play tennis at one house or another, if we are not up at the Lake. The night before, having put the clothes in to soak, I lay the fire in the laundry—we are lucky enough to have a laundry, power-equipped—and get everything ready. As my husband goes down to milk he lights the laundry fire, and on wash days I get up as early, or nearly so, as the men. Before the men are up from the stables with the milk the chug chug of the engine tells the world that my washing machine is in full swing, of course all done at home. By noon that part is finished, and the afternoon is spent in taking in the clothes from the lines, and ironing. It is all out of the way by night, and I heave a sigh of relief that another week's wash is a thing of the past. I haven't mentioned butter making because it is something I don't do. That may sound strange, not to make your own butter on a farm. It doesn't pay us. You see we milk a sufficient number of cows to make possible the shipping of sweet (table) cream to the city 200 miles away every other day, and the price we get for sweet cream is far and away greater than that obtained for churning cream, so I don't bother. I not only save money, but am saved the trouble of churning.

Haying time makes little difference to the house, for the work is all done by machinery—the hay is even stacked in the loft above the barn by machinery—

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and no place is found for the women, at any rate on our farm, in the hayfield. It is now early August. The garden has been in full bearing for some time, and one evening there is a hint of frost in the air. My husband grows anxious about the wheat, which is not yet ready for the binder. I cover up my vegetable marrows at night, and my cucumbers and squashes. I pick all the peas and berries I shall require for canning, likewise the cobs of sweet corn. The change of the moon is passed in safety, no damaging frost is registered, and we are probably safe for a month. The binders are pulled out of the implement shed, overhauled, and the canvases put on. The days are still and calm and just too heavenly for words. The flies and mosquitoes are all gone—the chill at night has killed them off—and the wheat is yellowing rapidly, till one day the whirr and rattle of the binder is heard and harvest has started.

Harvest.

Harvest!—what a world of emotions that calls up to a Western farmer! All his year's work lying out there in the field at the mercy of whatever weather may come, so near and yet so far is the verdict of a

"A Band of Brothers"

(Continued from page 75.)

A Spanish squadron was despatched to waylay him before he could even reach South America and added immeasurably to his difficulties and anxieties, for Anson did not know that the incompetence of the Spanish Admiralty equalled that of his own and that his, that it had indeed ceased to exist before he reached South America. Owing to the delay in starting, Anson's squadron had to double the Horn in the most terrible of the mid-winter gales, again and again they were driven off their course; frozen and half-starved, with men dying at the rate of twenty a day from scurvy, the stricken ships staggered on. Of the squadron of six ships with which Anson had left St. Helens, only the *Centurion*, his flagship, after the incredible sufferings, after the unsurpassable heroism of that four years' cruise, survived to return to Portsmouth. She returned, having on board that handful of survivors who in spite of all their sufferings had crowned the voyage with one of the most famous deeds in Naval history, the capture of the great treasure galleon.

It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast than that presented by Jervis and Nelson, Jervis's cool equanimity and Nelson's impetuous ardour, yet behind Jervis's calm there lurked the same fire that burnt so fiercely in the breast of Nelson. As Commander-in-Chief of first the Mediterranean and then the Channel Fleet, Jervis had to face a greater danger than that presented by the enemy—mutiny in his own ships. The men had great and legitimate grievances, the Admiralty refused to listen, the wave of revolutionary feeling was sweeping across Europe, and in 1797 the squadrons at the Nore and at Spithead mutinied. Jervis held the Mediterranean Fleet in his iron grip, and though there were mutterings there was no outbreak. The mutiny in the home ports was finally suppressed, and the Admiralty hit on the excellent expedient of gradually sending the most disaffected ships to serve under the Commander-in-Chief of whose power to maintain discipline they had no doubts. The *Marlborough* arrived in a state of open mutiny, the ringleader was arrested, tried by court martial and condemned to be hanged from the main yardarm of his own ship. The captain reported that the crew would refuse to carry out the sentence; Jervis's only answer

good or a poor return for the year's work. As soon as the dew is off the grain in the morning off they all go—and home at noon—double feed for the horses and the best I can give them for the men, for once more they are racing against time, the prize so near the grasp this time. At 4 in the afternoon I take out to the field a generous tea, and for a quarter of an hour the horses rest and feed, the stokers lie flat behind a stook drinking copiously of tea and eating sandwiches, sausage rolls, and cakes, and perhaps having time for a smoke. The owner goes carefully over his binder, oiling up, tightening the nuts, filling up with binder twine, and has only a hurried cup of tea and a mouthful of cake. Then off they go again, whilst the children gather up the cups and saucers, and by the time the men have turned the corner by the far bluff, everything is loaded into the car or buggy and we are bumping slowly back to the house. We get in the cows for the men at milking time, and milk them, and separate the cream, and by dark the weary horses bedded down in the stable, and the men troop in for supper. Half an hour afterwards they are asleep, whilst we clear away, wash up and set the breakfast table. One doesn't see much of one's husband at harvest time, nor later at threshing time.

was that he would, if necessary, send on board a captain who was capable of enforcing the order. The next morning the launches of the fleet armed with loaded carronades lay under the bows of the mutinous ship, ready to fire into her at the first sign of resistance, and the mutineer was duly hanged at 8 a.m. under the eyes of the fleet.

The harvest of Jervis's sowing was reaped by Nelson, one of Jervis's own captains in the Mediterranean, who added to his own secret of handling men all that he had learnt from his great chief, but even Nelson's magic might have failed had Jervis not, by the judicious mingling of severity and leniency, saved the discipline of the Navy.

Nelson was loved by the men who served under him as no leader has ever been loved, and he repaid that love with interest; for a man to do his duty to his ship and his country was the sure passport to Nelson's favour. Even when the idol of the fleet and of England he would write to his old captain after the Battle of the Nile, the man with whom he had served as a boy, that he, Nelson, owed everything to his early teaching. He fought both with his men and for his men, refusing to accept anything from the City of London after Copenhagen because he thought that the exertions of the men under him had been slighted; there was no trouble that was too great to be undertaken on behalf of an old shipmate.

It is easy to forget in the blaze of his fame how loyally and how devotedly Nelson toiled, how soberly he laboured over the dull vital routine which made such successes sure. During the twenty weary months off Toulon waiting for the French fleet to come out Nelson only once left the *Victory*, and that for half an hour. During all that time he was planning and thinking for the men under his command, writing peremptory letters to sluggish contractors so that the fleet should have a proper supply of fresh food, scheming to get the necessary spares to enable the ships to keep the sea, trying to relieve the deadly monotony of the men's lives by changing the cruising grounds as frequently as possible. He reaped his reward at Trafalgar.

These four men each in their day served England, they contributed their share to the spirit of the Navy, not only in great victories over the enemy at sea, but by their labours, their devotion, their self-sacrifice; let the Sea Guides see to it that their tradition is preserved.



III. COMIC RELIEF.

The Cook Patrol had had an exceedingly busy morning, but now the stew was simmering gaily, the potatoes were boiling, the custard was made and the plums were cooked. The Robins drew their pots to the side of the fire and heaved a sigh of relief.

"Marjorie's best at stoking the fire," quoth Kathleen. "And Doris is best at chopping the wood," said Marjorie with emphasis.

"But Ivy is best at making the custard," said Doris.

"And so," said Ivy, mimicking a preacher, "you have each had an opportunity, dear children, of exercising your talents."

"Come to think of it," said Kathleen, "everybody has, in camp."

"What do you mean?" asked Doris.

"Well, look at Mrs. Brown, she's good at nursing and so she's in charge of the hospital tent, and Lieutenant, she's good at cooking, and Miss Black, she's good at telling stories. . . ."

They amused themselves for ten minutes in discovering everybody's talents. One, they decided, was good at reciting, another at pitching tents—and so on.

"And what's Captain's talent?" they asked at last.

"Oh, yes, let's find out Captain's talent. Here, Kathie, I say, what's Captain's talent?"

Kathleen, who had been down to the store tent for more salt for her stew, looked up and replied without a moment's hesitation, "Oh, Captain's a Comic."

Shades of poor Captain who, as Commandant of this Group Camp of fifty souls, flattered herself that she had conducted Colour Parade with all due decency and decorum, and felt that on the previous night she really had pulled off a most impressive Camp Fire Talk!

And when Captain returned at dinner time with the ravenous Wooding Patrol the Robins danced round her with glee, shouting: "Captain, you're a Comic, Captain, Kathleen says you are a Comic."

And when Captain understood what was meant she seized a very floury wooden spoon from the cook's table and chased the Robins all over the field, getting in a whack where ever she could, till their bare legs twinkled in the sun as they leapt over the tent ropes and subsided panting and exhausted on their beds.

But that night when most of the camp was sleeping peacefully and only a few belated Guiders could be seen going a last round of the guy ropes and tent pegs, Captain stood at the door of her tent and watched the moon climb over the church spire. And she came to the conclusion that she was absurdly glad that her children

thought her a Comic! It was, when you came to think of it, the highest form of flattery of which they were capable.

"After all," she said to herself, "I suppose it is the fun that they have in the Guides which counts more with them than anything else?"

Out of the silence the answer stole back:

"You know very well that Guiding only is such fun just because it sometimes is so serious. And Guiding only is so serious just because it sometimes is such fun."

She fell to thinking how infinitely worth while it would be to teach her incorrigible little rascals that there is just as much relief to be found in the serious and beautiful things in life as there is in the inevitable Comic.

She went on to think of the influence of the cinema, of Fatty Arbuckle and Charlie Chaplin and Felix. She thought of the night when she had taken the Company to see the Captain Scott film, "The Great White Silence," and of the impression it had made—how they had all filed out and formed up and marched away so quietly and nobody had remembered to say "thank you," until a conscience-stricken Patrol Leader had come running back with a message. And Captain wondered whether, if she offered to take them to see it again, their "LET'S" would be as spontaneous as if she offered to take them to the newest American comedy.

She thought of the popular demand for "more humour" on the Wireless and of how the people loved John Henry and the Vicar of Mirth.

And she decided that in future she would devote her energies more and more to Nature Study, and not be content until she had taught them to appreciate the Great Out-of-doors more than the picture palaces.

So the next morning Captain took the Robins "birding." They tramped away to the high woods and dumped their impedimenta and their jingling belts at the entrance, and obediently followed Captain in silence and in single file. Every now and again Captain would pause, finger on lip, and whisper, "Hush! do you hear that little bird over there 'twee-twee-twee-twee'?"—that's the call note of the wood-wren." And again: "There, do you hear him?—'diddle diddle diddle diddle dee'—that's the willow-wren." So they went on for about half an hour, Captain enjoying herself hugely. Till at last a sudden turn in the path brought her level with Numbers 7 and 8 of her file. The trunk of a large oak tree screened her from view so she inadvertently overheard the following conversation.

Said Marjorie to Kathleen: "What ever is the matter with Captain to-day?" And said Kathleen to Marjorie: "I dunno. My! isn't it comic though?"

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 envelope for reply.

Shakespeare for Guides.

The cautious Guider hesitates to recommend her Guides to try Shakespeare. It is a mistake to attempt too much, and a whole Shakespeare play is far too much for most companies. But there is no reason why they should not do the little plays that can be found within the big ones. Most of the great plays have a secondary action, complete in itself, where the principals do not appear at all, which can very easily be taken out and played alone.

This is often done with "Midsummer Night's Dream." The famous tragedy of Pyramus and Thisbe, its rehearsal and performance, if acted in a sufficiently serious way, is always a success. It plays itself, as the saying is. The fairy scenes too are often done, and are particularly charming played out of doors. But besides these there are many others less well-known. The Casket Scenes from the "Merchant of Venice," the Home-coming, Tailor and Roadside Scenes from the "Taming of the Shrew," can stand alone. Perhaps best of all is the Tricking of Malvolio, out of "Twelfth Night," a splendid little play lasting about an hour. It should begin with his rebuke to the roystering Sir Toby and Aguecheek and the hatching of the plot, and go on through all his changing fortunes until the end, when he flings out with his, "I will be revenged on the whole pack of you!" Amusing and interesting the whole time, any Ranger Company would enjoy it.

Open-air Plays.

Plays in a garden can be very delightful. The best of all "woodland" scenery is the corner of a shady garden with perhaps a wall to act as a sounding board, and a natural thicket of evergreens to hide the performers when they are "off." Voices carry almost as well as in a hall, and the charming out-door atmosphere is there, ready-made.

But it must be a really secluded corner and cut off from the rest of the garden. So often open-air actors are expected to hold the attention of the audience with a bazaar raging within a few yards of them, and cheerful bargaining voices breaking into the dialogue at intervals. Not for nothing is a theatre plunged into darkness when the play begins, and if we cannot darken the world for an out-door play, we can at all events see that there are as few distractions as possible.

Most plays that do not depend on lighting effects can be modified to do for a garden. It is better to dispense with a curtain; it never looks right, even rigged up between two trees. The ending of the acts may have to be changed to get the characters off naturally, and for this it is wise to ask the help of an expert and the permission of the author. The ending of an act is often the most important moment in it.

Pageants and pageant-plays are hard work for the producer but very fascinating and very profitable as regards funds. A big cast means a big gate. The difficulty is to make a large audience hear. From the beginning the actors should rehearse out of doors and find the carrying pitch of their voices. Fortunately a pageant audience is generally resigned to missing a good deal of the dialogue; there should be a good

comprehensive programme to console them. What they do expect, however, is to be able to see, and the pageant ground should be carefully chosen to ensure this.

It is charming to see the characters enter from a considerable distance; a group of children in bright colours running in as fast as they can; a horseman threading his way through the trees; but the producer must remember, and allow for, the fact that the sight of the newcomer entirely distracts the audience; if a new character has to enter during an important moment in the play, he must do so as unobtrusively as possible.

There are many useful books to be found on producing and dressing a pageant; the little one published by the Village Drama League (reviewed below), is full of sound advice as to the choosing of honest colours, good reds and blues and yellows, and the avoidance of thin stuffs and "art" shades.

Reviews

On English Costume. By Mary Kelly. Illustrated by C. Oules. (Village Drama League. 1s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This delightful little book should be in the possession of every Guide Company that gives dramatic entertainments. It is full of information given in an easy, chatty way that has nothing "highbrow" about it. For instance, how pleasant it is to find that the Tudor period is familiar to us all because the King and Queen and Knave in our packs of cards wear its costume; or to note that the first time women made themselves more ridiculous in appearance than men was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, who, with her father's gross taste, led the fashions till they reached a point of insanity.

Miss Kelly, who is the Secretary of the Village Drama League, has made many of their theatrical dresses, and the book is full of excellent advice as to materials and colours to choose. The League have in preparation a series of paper patterns of the different types of garments, which should be very useful to Guide Companies who make their own acting clothes.

Harrap's Dramatic Reader, Book I. By Augusta Stevenson. 1s. 3d.

This is a collection of little playlets founded on well-known fables and fairy stories. The book has a forbidding scholastic title, but the little plays are just what Brownies will enjoy acting, not perhaps at an entertainment (they are rather too simple for that) but just for fun. Brown Owls who like to tell stories that their Pack can act afterwards will enjoy the dramatic version of the Three Little Pigs who built three little houses; the Wolf came and huffed and puffed till he blew down two of them and ate the householders, but the Third Little Pig, who built his house of good solid brick, sat snug inside while the Wolf huffed and huffed and puffed and puffed outside, all to no purpose. It might almost be recommended to Rangers studying citizenship and the housing problem.

The Magic Whistle. By Frank Nesbit. Seven speaking parts. (Longman. 9d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Here is a play which is quite long—it would take over an hour to perform—and yet is so easy that Brownies, or at all events young Guides, could produce it. It is not very original in idea (the Fisherboy who wins the hand of the Princess with the aid of a Magic Whistle), but the dialogue is so easy and natural and there is such an attractive posse of Twelve Good Hares who do all sorts of things to help the hero, that it should make a very delightful entertainment. It can be particularly recommended to Guide Companies in the early days of their

(Continued on page 83.)

"The Troublesome Brownie"

IT is probable that more than one Brown Owl has tried to persuade herself that the sigh which she heaved upon the final disappearance of a particularly naughty Brownie was one of sorrow, and not relief. The troublesome Brownie is always with us and will be until the end of the chapter, unless she can be reformed now. Few children of Brownie age can be so depraved that nothing can be done with them.

A little knowledge of practical psychology is necessary. Many of us have become so bogey-ridden by the idea of "complexes" that we are afraid to tackle the naughty child. There are fewer children suffering from "complexes" than some folk would have us believe. Many children are naughty through excess of animal spirits and insufficient occupation. If they are supplied with suitable outlets, much of the naughtiness will vanish. Quite often the trouble arises from a desire on the child's part to see whether Brown Owl can be annoyed. She can, and so she is. Immediately Brown Owl ceases to be annoyed the annoyance ceases.

One of the most potent factors in the reformation of the troublesome child is the atmosphere of the Pack. Now the Pack atmosphere depends, not upon the Brownies, but upon Brown Owl herself. What Brown Owl is, that will her Pack be and nothing else. If you doubt this, think of an evening when you went down feeling nervy and lacking self-confidence. Has not the Pack "gone to pieces" almost from the beginning? Try to establish good Pack habits. Many children who are disobedient at home fall quickly into the habit of instant obedience to the whistle, partly because the rest of the Pack does, and partly because it is such fun to freeze a little quicker than anyone else. Do not blow the whistle and then go on talking to Tawny for a minute. Be on the alert and always remark gently upon anyone who fails to freeze. It is a practical lesson on the Pack Law. Many do not pay sufficient attention to the Law. Some of us, judging by our conversation and conduct, regard the latter part of the Law as obsolete. Yet we say that we are trying to train our children to be good and useful citizens. There is no need for repressive measures. Obedience should not be a hard negative thing, but a jolly habit—part of the great Pack game.

Then it is good to have an atmosphere of friendliness which absorbs the new-comer immediately into some

fascinating occupation, before she has time to feel shy. If a child who quarrels with everyone, finds that "it isn't done," she quickly adapts herself to the friendly conditions.

Variety in the programme is an excellent thing, but even more excellent is the practice of switching over from one thing to the next without an instant's delay. This not only saves a great deal of valuable time, but it ensures that the Pack is kept well in hand, and no one has time or opportunity to be naughty. This means careful planning beforehand, with an alternative in case Tawny or Pack Leader is unexpectedly detained. Brown Owl needs to cultivate the habit of rapid thinking. If Brown Owl is wise she will take Tawny absolutely into her confidence in Pack concerns. This not only prepares Tawny in case she should be left on her own, but it is an immense help to be able to discuss each child with her. It trains Tawny's powers of observation and she is often able to throw light upon certain sides of a Brownie's character which Brown Owl has not seen. Should the Pack possess an unfortunate child with a real complex, Tawny's knowledge may be invaluable in deciding how she shall be dealt with. Many of us make the mistake of tackling this kind of trouble from the wrong end. A knowledge of the mother's personality will often supply the clue which will lead to the solution of the difficulty. But to discover it needs more than a formal visit. Brown Owl must become a family friend. It is not hard, and the grateful friendship and the joyful cry of "Mother, here's the Brownie Teacher!" is ample compensation for the time so expended.

In one of her stories Harriet Comstock tells of a sculptor who is showing some friends a piece of work recently completed. They are awed to silence by its almost divine beauty. Later, when they inquire the source of his inspiration, he replies: "I saw the image in the clay before I commenced. As I worked, different faces—some beautiful—appeared. But they were not what I had seen. At last the day came when the image stood complete before me and I was satisfied."

If only our eyes might be keen enough to see the image in the clay given into our hands to shape for the future! If the Perfect Brownie should emerge under our hands we should be still unsatisfied because the Image we have seen is that of the Perfect Guide. Often we may toil with eyes dimmed by pain and disappointment, yet, if we have given the best work that is in us, the Great Sculptor Himself will take up our faulty tools, and, using them, will complete the Perfect Woman.

D. M. BURROWS,

Brown Owl, 50th Birmingham (G.F.S.).

REVIEWS (continued from page 82).

dramatic career when they must have something simple to dress and produce. It could be played indoors or in a garden.

The Wise Men of Gotham and My Lady Greensleeves. By Violet Methley. (Collins. 8d. paper, 10d. cloth.) Stocked at Headquarters.

These two plays form one of a series of plays for schools edited by John Drinkwater; they can be heartily recommended to Guides. They are easy to stage and dress, and take an elastic number of performers. The Wise Men of Gotham refuse to allow King John to pass over their fields and through their cottages on his way to Nottingham because for ever after the path becomes the King's Highway, open to all the King's subjects. Then to stave off the punishment which they know must follow their audacity they pretend to be fools; they do

so many idiotic things, amongst others the historic putting to sea in a sieve, that the ferocious King's Men, sent to lay waste their village, roar with laughter and dub them harmless simpletons who meant no harm.

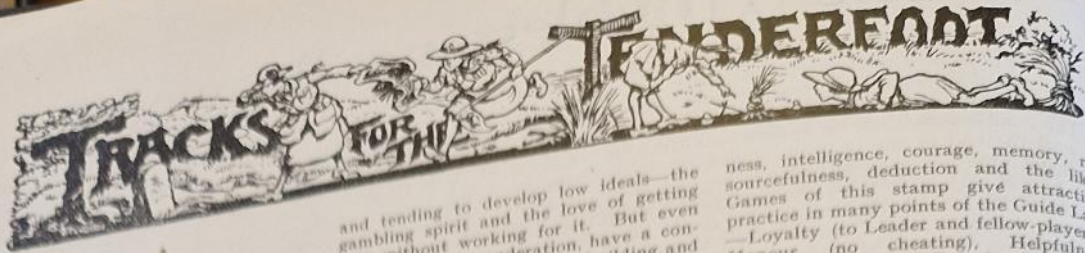
My Lady Greensleeves has the favourite situation of the fugitive saved from his pursuers by the presence of mind of children. In this case it is the Princess Elizabeth who is in hiding from Parliamentary troops, and the interest and excitement is well sustained.

Both plays have about fifteen characters.

Dress Design. By Talbot Hughes. (Pitman. 12s. 6d.)

This is an expensive book and beyond the means of most Companies. However, some Districts and Divisions have libraries, and they will be well advised to add it to their collection.

(Continued on page 88.)



Games

THEIR NECESSITY AND VALUE

It is "man is a fighting animal," he is certainly also a playing animal. He shares that instinct with all higher created life, and through play he gains most of the beginnings of knowledge. He discovers and develops the use of his limbs, finding endless occupation and diversion in his activities. Then he tests the capabilities of objects round him—to serve his purpose, and at last he seeks the acquaintance of other human beings and animals as his playmates.

This inborn characteristic may be crushed, outgrown, starved, but in the generality of people it never really dies, and in some it grows from the small beginnings of aimless energy into an almost equally aimless passion for amusement, while in other cases the child who learnt to play becomes the man or woman of skilled energy, to whom life is a great adventure, a great game, but a game where rules must be kept, honour held high, the rights of others appreciated, and where the loser is baffled only to fight better. To such it is given to keep the heart of a child with the grown wisdom of experience, and to these we may look to guide our growing children to their happiest, healthiest development, that they too may learn to go "about their gravest deeds as noble boys at play." The principle has been recognised and taken advantage of by some of the pioneers of education, and the genius that has entered into Scout and Guide craft takes up most of the threads of daily life, rubs off the dullness, and weaves them into something joyous, contrasted as highly from the lifelessness that routine of work is apt to bring, as the spider's web seen sparkling and fresh on an early spring morning, differs from the grimy one that fills the corner of a dirty window in a neglected house.

So far we have thought of Guiding itself as using for a high purpose the power to transform ordinary occupations by living a delightful game. But even this would become heavy, and would pall if we stopped there, for much of Guidecraft is hard work and is meant to be, and the faculty of imagination needed so to transfigure life is not present everywhere.

We are accustomed to think the boy or girl who does not like games something of a freak, and it is certainly a lack in their constitution. There is such an endless variety, and such scope for invention. There are games of chance and of skill, indoor and outdoor, games for one or more players, and team games like cricket and the Guide Patrol games where success is won by the side and not the individual. Games of chance also involve skill; where they do not they may soon be set aside as unprofitable,

and tending to develop low ideals—the gambling spirit and the love of getting gain without working for it. But even these, if used in moderation, have a contribution to make to character building, and when chance is combined with skill, they are worth keeping in the list, for to learn to lose the game but not the temper when sheer "ill-luck" is the cause, is a good preparation for facing the changes and chances of this mortal life which beset even the gifted and hard working. So-called "indoor games" include those played with cards, such as Snap, board games like Halma, which are a great resource on wet days and give happy, cheerful occupation.

There are also the active ones, e.g. blind man's buff, etc., which provide a good overflow for energy and animal spirits. But speaking in general, outdoor games are the most attractive, varied and of far greater lasting interest, and when the taste for house games is being outgrown, those played in teams become more engrossing.

This progression in taste coincides with the child's development. At first his games are individualistic, then he becomes imitative and realistic but at the same time imaginative—he lives his part in "make-believe" games. This merges into the stage when love of adventure enters into all play and colours it. There is generally a dawning love of keeping pets and playing with them, and a sense of pleasure at owning something that can obey, love, play and learn. Such games, well directed, are very humanising and inculcate the elements of wise rule and protection of the weak, while in girls a very motherly instinct is brought out which has already been exercised towards dolls. Games of competition soon become favourites, and trials of strength and endurance, in which it is of immense importance to the players who is the winner, and lastly is developed the desire for co-operation through games where there are many different parts to play and all work for the success of the side, not for individual prominence.

So it may be seen that games are a big factor in a boy or girl's life, and those who would direct them must have a real understanding of the needs of the players, besides ability to enter into the spirit of a game. The whole Guide system takes the idea of the team and develops it further by working in Patrols. These form the permanent groups for competition, and where there are several Patrols in a Company there is scope for interesting and exciting games between several instead of only two sides. Patrol work and play appeal to the stage of girlhood with which we are dealing; games play a definite part in good Guide-ship. A proportion have to do with Guidecraft—stalking, tracking, signalling, first aid, etc.—while many more give practice in quickness, decision, unselfish-

ness, intelligence, courage, memory, resourcefulness, deduction and the like. Games of this stamp give attractive practice in many points of the Guide Law—Loyalty (to Leader and fellow-players), Honour (no cheating), Helpfulness (working for one's Patrol), Friendship (co-operation with Patrol and good will towards opponents), Courtesy (can be made a rule of good play), Obedience (to Leader and rules of game), Cheerfulness (a *sine qua non* in a well-organised game), Thrift (reserving strength, ammunition, etc.). Kindness to animals and purity are not directly taught by most games, but there is nothing so encouraging to both as healthy out-door sport, and no parade should be held where some kind of good game is not part of the programme, while in camp they will be very much to the fore.

Guides of course play many games besides their own special ones; for them, as for all people, the dangers to avoid are putting them in a position of importance beyond the right proportion to work, and allowing interest to grow in games with low moral tendency. Some games of pure chance exercise a great fascination, and lead people down rather than "into the region of happy training," which produced the remark that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton, or that bred the spirit shown by men wounded and dying at Zeebrugge who wanted first and foremost an answer to their urgent question, "Have we won?"

They had indeed learnt—probably in boyhood at home and at school, how to "play the game."

E. S. T.

Nature Games.

Secret Leaves.

Patrols sit in circles, the Guides with their hands behind their backs. The Patrol Leaders pass several leaves round their Patrols, to be identified by touch only. When the leaves are identified the Guides make a word out of the first letters of each specimen, e.g. five leaves are given out—spruce, sycamore, oak, ash, and ilex. Answer—OASIS.

The first Patrol to give the correct answer wins. C.M.

Tree Complements.

Patrols stand in file at one end of the room. At the far end is a "wood" (leaves of different trees).

The Captain has different parts of the same trees (i.e. twigs, flowers, fruit, or catkins, etc.). The first files run up to her and she shows them all equally one of the specimens, e.g. a walnut. When the Guides have seen it, they run to the "wood" and find a walnut leaf. The first one to bring this to the Captain scores a point for her Patrol.

This game may be played with flowers etc. A.M.



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The Music Sheet

OLD SONGS AND DANCES

A CORRESPONDENT has written to ask us for the words that were originally associated with some of the Country Dance tunes in Cecil Sharp's collection. Before we go any further in our description of these airs, it must be understood that all the tunes in Cecil Sharp's collection are taken from a work called *Playford's Country Dancing Master*, which was originally published in 1650, and went through many editions during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Thus these airs are preserved for us in a virgin state and have not, as have some other of our traditional melodies, suffered modifications and alterations from the vicissitudes of time and the inaccuracies of people's memories. As at the present time, our popular dance music is almost entirely derived from equally popular songs, so in the seventeenth century every rousing song was instantly put to the use of the dancers. Luckily for us a contemporary of Playford's, Tom D'Urfey, published a large collection of popular songs called *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, and therein we are able to find some of our Country Dance tunes complete with words. Other contemporary and later collections of songs also exist, and to these and to the Ballad Operas we are indebted for any words that are still extant.

Sometimes time has so changed a song which has remained popular that it differs greatly from the country dance version, notable examples are "Goddesses," which is the same as "The Oak and the Ash," and "Gathering Peascods" which is "The Vicar of Bray," though both these last two are but derivations of a yet older air called "The Country Garden." Unfortunately many fine airs do not survive as songs because the age in which they were written was so singularly outspoken on subjects which we consider unfit for polite ears and therefore their words are impossible for modern use. A colleague of mine and I are slowly gathering some of the best tunes into a book and altering and re-writing the words, but we do not expect to have the work ready for publication for some time.

The curious Guider will find some country dance tunes in the "Beggar's Opera," but it must be remembered that Gay's words are not the original ones, but were written at least a hundred years later than the airs. Some of these are: "Poor Robin's Maggot" in the opera called "If the Heart of a Man"; "Mayfair" (O Polly You Might Have Toyed and Kissed), which is better known as "Golden Slumbers"; "The Rant" (How Happy Could I be With Either); "Greenwich Park" (Come, Sweet Lass); "Lumps of Pudding" (Thus I Stand Like a Turk); "The Happy Clown" (I'm Like a Ship on the Ocean Tossed). Not all these, however, are suitable for the use of Guides.

For the other country dance tunes, here are some words. I can remember my nurse singing the following to the first half of "Butterfly":—

Who'd be a butterfly,
Born in a bower,
Christened in a tea-cup,
And dead in an hour?

"Christ Church Bells" is a great favourite, and the dance is taken from a round for four voices written by Dr. Henry Blow, a contemporary of Purcell's. The words allude to the bells of Christ Church in Oxford:—

Oh! the bonny Christ Church bells;
One, two, three, four, five, six, they sound
So woundy sweet, so wondrous sweet,
And they troll so merrily, merrily.
Oh! the first and second bell

That every day at half-past nine
Cries "come, come, come, come to prayers,"
And the Verger troops before the Dean.
Tinkle, tinkle, ting go the small bell at nine
To call the beerers home;
But the devil a man will leave his can
Till he hears the mighty Tom!

I have always found this a very popular round, though it is rather difficult for very young Guides to sing. "London is a Fine Town" has a very long, and to us moderns, rather boring poem, of which I shall only quote the first verse:

Oh! London is a fine town
And a gallant city;
'Tis governed by the scarlet gown,
Come listen to my ditty.
This city has a Mayor,
This Mayor is a Lord,
He governeth the citizens
All by his own accord.

This last tune is also known as "Wetton Town's End," "London Waits" has the following words for the first half of the air:

Past three o'clock, and a cold, frosty morning;
Past three o'clock, good morrow, masters all!

The last song I shall quote is "Amarillis":

Amarillis told her swain,
Amarillis told her swain
That in love he should be plain,
And not seek to deceive her.
Still he protested, on his truth,
That he would never leave her.

If thou dost keep thy vow, quoth she,
If thou dost keep thy vow, quoth she,
There's never a swain in all this plain,
That ever shall come near thee,
For garments and embroidered scrips,
For I do love thee dearly.

But Colin, if thou change thy love,
But Colin, if thou change thy love,
A tigress then to thee I'll prove,
If e'er thou dost come near me.
Amarillis, fear not that,
For I do love thee dearly.

From time to time we shall publish further extracts from these seventeenth century songs.

REVIEWS (continued from page 83.)

The book follows the development of costume from the early days of skins and plaited grass, when a lady's favourite ornament was a string of discarded teeth, down to 1860. There are hundreds of illustrations and photographs of genuine dresses, also a valuable section of sixty-four dress patterns drawn to scale that should not be too difficult to follow. Altogether an admirable book of reference for the costume maker.

County Organisation of Lone Guiding

The specimen Lone Guide letter promised for the March issue is unavoidably held over.

County Notes

The County Notes column is also held over till the April issue owing to lack of space.

Copec

THE word "Copec" was coined from the initial letters of "Conference on (Christian) Politics, Economics and Citizenship." Since the Conference took place it has been ingeniously interpreted as "Christian Order of Politics, Economics and Citizenship."

The Conference was a tremendously important event. It represented nearly all the Christian denominations in the country, and by its careful and thorough preparation, by its twelve Reports on how to apply Christianity to all the different sides of our common life, and above all by its splendid spirit of unity and enthusiasm, it brought triumphantly to a head much thought and work that had been done here and there in the Churches during the last seventy years.

The great central principle of Copec is that Jesus Christ is the Lord of the whole of Life. To give Him any dominion short of that is neither worthy of Him nor safe for ourselves. If His teaching and spirit is excluded from any part of our life (such as our politics, or our international relations, or our industrial system), that part of our life will sink to a lower moral level and be the root of endless mischief and suffering. If the Kingdom of God is to come on earth the hearts of men must be converted and changed by the Spirit of God, and this new life must express itself in all their relations one with another. When our social and industrial life, and our very politics, become a beautiful outward and visible expression of the spirit of love, joy, and peace, then the Kingdom of God, for which we pray, will have fully come!

That is why Copec is essentially a *spiritual* movement. The ideal is a long, long way ahead, but we want to set our faces towards it, we want our Lord Himself to guide our feet into the way of peace. We can only go one step at a time, and we want Him to show us the next step to take. That means that we must know exactly where we stand at present.

Copec has its intellectual as well as its spiritual side. It has to know present conditions as well as the Will of God. It means study as well as enthusiasm.

What have Girl Guides to do with Copec?

The answer is that Copec touches them on many sides. For instance there is the Copec Report on "Politics and Citizenship." It tries to show how Christians ought to regard their responsibilities as citizens of a State. Our grandmothers would have been amazed, and indeed scandalised, at such matters being put before girls—or even women! But women have happily won their way in these matters. "Social Service" is an inspiring part of life, open to both sexes and all classes. And the Girl Guide Movement is out precisely to help girls to fulfil their part as Christian citizens.

Then there is the Report on "The Home," telling us not only about material needs, which brings in the whole question of Housing, but about the true spirit of a Christian Home. What could be of more importance and interest to a Girl Guide, who is hoping to preside over a home herself some day?

Even the Report on International Relations has its special message for Girl Guides, for along with such societies as the Student Christian Movement, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides is an international movement which can help to break down national misunderstandings and barriers by bringing into one fellowship the young of many different nations.

But after all the Report that touches Girl Guides most is that on "Leisure," for it teaches very wisely just what the Girl Guides are finding out, that leisure-time will be most brimful of happiness when it can be used for some absorbing purpose that fills one with

keenness and carries one out of oneself—above all when it links on somehow to the great purpose of life. This Report will be found full of interesting suggestions. See, for instance, what it says about team games, or amateur acting, or music.

Copec looks forward to great things in the future, but it is those who are young now who will have to do them.

There is a "Copec League of Youth," consisting of young people of both sexes, between 17 and 30 years of age, who are carrying the message of Copec with great enthusiasm to those of their own age. The League of Youth will expect to get keen recruits from both Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

J. P. MALLESON.

Appointments

(February, 1926.)

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Dist. C. for Wallasey ...	Mrs. Douglas Crichton, 25, Montpellier Crescent, New Brighton, vice Miss L. K. Barrie (resigned).
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Dist. C. for Torrington ...	Mrs. Scott Browne, Buckland Filleigh, Beaworthy.
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Dist. C. for Abbotsbury ...	Mrs. Rees, Abbotsbury Vicarage, Dorchester.
Dist. C. for Bridport ...	Mrs. Beckingsale, Ailington Vicarage, Bridport, vice The Hon. Mrs. James Best (resigned).
HERTFORDSHIRE.	
Dist. C. for Hitchin ...	Mrs. H. English Harrison, Grosmore, Hitchin, vice Miss Q. Wright (resigned).
LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST.	
Dist. C. for Lytham & Ansdell ...	Mrs. Schofield, Rocklands, St. Anne's-on-Sea, vice Miss R. Hadfield (resigned).
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County Secretary ...	Miss C. Pemberton, Linden House, Banbury, vice Miss Houle (resigned).
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MARCH, 1926]

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GUIDER'S MEDIUM SIZE UNIFORM for sale; worn once; cost 4 guineas. What offers? Apply Box No. 260, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S ROUGH SERGE UNIFORM for sale, medium size: 35s. Box No. 261, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale, including hat, belt, blouse; fit medium height and build. £3. Box No. 254, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S ROUGH SERGE UNIFORM, tailor-made; height 5 ft. 8 in.; good condition. Apply Miss Stevens, 76A, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FOR SALE.—Back numbers of the GUIDE GAZETTE, 1921-1924; 4d. each and postage. Mrs. Baxter, The Bank House, Atherstone.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM coat and skirt, as new, medium size; on appro. £4 10s. Box No. 256, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

COPIES of The Guide for sale for past years. Apply N. Cochran-Patrick, Ladyland, Beith, Ayrshire.

FOR SALE.—Guider's brown coat and skirt, trimmed fur, good condition; £2 2s. Also fawn coat and skirt, £3 10s.; excellent condition. Both medium sizes. Box No. 259, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S SERGE UNIFORM for sale, nearly new, small women's; £2 2s. Apply Miss Russen, 12, Oswald Road, Gallatown, Kirkcaldy, Fife.

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

PRINTING.—Our Guides will print your programmes, tickets, handbills, notices, notepaper, etc. Please write for price list and particulars to the Hon. Secretary, Chelsea Guide Press, 2, Redcliffe Road, S.W.10.

FOR HIRE.

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

ACTING CLOTHES, all sizes, for hire from 1st Carbis Bay Company. Special terms for Guides. Apply Miss Ballance, St. Ives, Cornwall.

CAMP EQUIPMENT FOR HIRE AT HALF USUAL PRICES. Complete for 20 Guides. For full particulars apply Miss Tennant, Great Maytham, Rolvenden, Kent.

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW, nr. Wrexham, country. If let to parties of 12 to 16 Brownies or Guides with officer, 5s. per head per week. Bring towels. Apply Miss Sykes, Rossett, Denbighshire.

FURNISHED COTTAGE on North Coast Donegal to let from April 1st. Apply Miss Hamilton, Shanagard, Raphoe, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

WANTED.

SWITZERLAND.—Guider wishes to join party for July 17th or August 7th for one week. Plumpton, 32, Ellesmere Road, Pemberton, Wigan.

WOULD ANYONE BE WILLING to send The Gentlewoman, four days old, weekly to Post Guide keen to work for the Children's Salon, and receive criticisms on her work? Sealy-Fisher, Fareham, Hants.

TRAINING IN TEACHING LITTLE CHILDREN offered to girl, 18 to 22, in small up-to-date boarding school. Brownie Pack. Advanced Montessori, Sub-Dalton, P.N.E.U. Must be lady, public school education, clever at crafts or music. Apply Principal, Seaside School, Bexhill.

GUIDER—27—SEEKS POST (May) cook or housekeeper; kept house for father, now dead; excellent cook, has trained girls, knowledge poultry, dairy work; fond children, animals. Box No. 255, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

RANGER LIEUTENANT WANTED, with some Ranger experience if possible, for poor new Company in S.E. London. Apply Miss Chapin, 34, Kensington Square, W.8.

WANTED IN MAY, by Guider, responsible post on dairy farm; Gloucestershire preferred; six years' experience. Box No. 257, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

CAMP.—Small Lewisham Company desire to join another at camp in August. Box No. 252, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

THREE JEWISH GUIDERS wanted for CENTRAL STEPNEY DISTRICT. Please write to Miss Houlder, 8, St. Augustine's Mansions, S.W.1.

WOULD Captain or Brown Owl camping—house or bungalow—please include about 8 Brownies and Brown Owl; any part England or Wales; all expenses paid. Box No. 258, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

FIRST CLASS GUIDER wanted by Commissioner in Fife, chiefly for Guide work, but also to help for an hour or two in the mornings with letters, etc.; to live out; interesting post for keen Guider. Box No. 251, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER WANTS SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE with garden; country or seaside, near Edinburgh. Box No. 253, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

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 GWR Guides' Association, and crossed Westminster Bank Ltd. Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be credited unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

(Where all Letters and Orders should be addressed):

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

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

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

Proficiency Badge Certificate Books	4	2d
Transfer Books (24 forms)	6	2d

Cadet	2
Guide	7
Ranger	7
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon	8
Sea Guider	2

1 }

Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	1½	1½
Five Years' Service Star	6	1½

FLAGS, TOTEMS, TROPHIES.

BROWNIE UNIFORM.

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

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

Kinds given in Brownie Handbook					2	14d
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HATS.				
Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large	8 6d

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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	Price	Postage
JERSEYS.		
Brown—	4 8	4d
Bust, 24 in.	5 0	6d
" 26 "	5 0	6d
" 28 "	5 0	6d
" 30 "	5 0	6d

	Price	Postage
KILTS.		
Brown. All Wool Serge, on Bodice. Length from shoulder to hem	7 0	8d
Length 25 in.	8 0	8d
" 27 "	8 0	8d
" 29 "	8 0	8d
" 31 "	9 0	8d

	Price	Postage
KNICKERS.		
Brown Fleecy-lined—	8 0	8d
Sizes 14 and 16	8 0	8d
" 18 and 20	8 0	8d

	Price	Postage
LANYARDS.		
Brown, for Pack Leaders only	5	1d

	Price	Postage
OVERALLS.		
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)		
Brown Cotton, in three qualities—	4/8, 5/4 & 8/-	3d
Length 25 in.	4/6, 5/6 & 8/6	3d
" 27 "	4/9, 6/- & 8/11	4d
" 29 "	5/-, 6/6 & 9/6	4d
" 31 "	5/8, 7/- & 9/11	4d
" 33 "		
" 35 "		
TIES.		
Brown	4d & 6d	2d

GUIDE UNIFORM.

	Price	Postage
BELTS (with official buckle).		
All sizes, 24 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in. Exact measurements should be sent, as three holes must be left on each side of buckle.	1 2	3d
Plain Belts	1 8	3d
Swivel Belts. Two qualities.	1s. 4d.	2d
Belt Buckles	4	2d
Swivels		
(N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.)		

	Price	Postage
EMBLEMS.		
Birds or flowers or trees	3	1d
Plain (for embroidery)	2	1d
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—		
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern each	1	1d
HATS.		
Felt, in two qualities—Sizes 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8	3 6 & 4 0	6d
Linen, sizes 6½ to 7½	2 0	2d
Head Scarves, navy, for camp	10½	2d
Chin Straps	2	1d
Ranger Hats, 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8	4 3	6d
Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6½, 7, 7½ and 8)	4 0	6d
Covers for above	8	1d
Straw	2 6	

	Price	Postage
HAVERSACKS.		
Navy, single	1 3	2d
" double	1 10	2d
Slides for above	1	1d

	Price	Postage
JERSEYS.		
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	7 6	6d
" " 32 in.	8 6	6d
" " with roll collar for Sea Guides, 1s. extra.		

	Price	Postage
KNICKERS.		
Navy Blue Fleecy Lined, 22 in.		
" " " 24 "	2 6	4d
" " " 26 "		
" " " 28 "	5 9	
" " " 30 "	6 3	4d
" " " 32 "	6 9	
" " Woven, 22 "	2 6	
" " " 24 "	2 9	3d
" " " 26 "	3 0	

	Price	Postage
LANYARDS.		
White Cotton, best quality only	3	2d
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only	5	2d

	Price	Postage
PLIMSOLLS (Black).		
Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6	per pair 2 11	6d

	Price	Postage
SHOULDER KNOTS.		
Patrol Colours	each 1½	1d

	Price	Postage
SHOULDER TAPES.		
With name of Company—		
White ground—		
2 dozen		
3 "	4 0	
4 "	4 6	
6 "	5 0	
12 "	6 6	
Khaki or Navy ground—		
2 dozen	9 0	
3 "	4 6	
4 "	5 0	
6 "	5 6	
12 "	7 6	
	10 6	

The above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in. Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly. Unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red. Shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above. (When ordering shoulder tapes, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)

SKIRTS.

	Price	Postage
SKIRTS.		
Navy Serge. On Bodice. Length measured from shoulder to hem.	6/- & 7/-	
Length 32 in.	6/4 & 7/6	
" 34 "	6/8 & 7/9	
" 36 "	7/- & 8/3	
" 38 "	7/4 & 8/9	
" 40 "	7/8 & 9/-	

	Price	Postage
STOCKINGS.		
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S. per pair	2 4	
Gym. Stockings	3 11	
Black Cotton	1 3	3d

	Price	Postage
DISTINGUISHING MARKS.		
Patrol Leaders' Stripes	2	
Badges, Sea Guides	4	1d
Seconds' Stripes	1	1d
Badges, Sea Guides	4	1d

	Price	Postage
TIES.		
Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Royal Blue, Sky	4d & 6d	
Black Sateen for Sea Guides	1 0	2d

	Price	Postage
TUNICS.		
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)		
Cotton—In three qualities—		
Jumper Length—		
Size. Neck. Inside Sleeve. Back Length.		
1. 13 10½ 24	4/6, 6/- & 8/6	
2. 14 17 27	4/9, 6/3 & 9/-	4d & 6d
3. 14 18 30	5/-, 6/6 & 9/6	4d & 6d
4. 14 19 33	5/6, 6/9 & 10/-	5d & 6d
5. 15 20 36	5/9, 7/4 & 10/6	5d & 6d
6. 15 21 39	6/-, 8/- & 11/-	6d

	Price	Postage
GUIDERS' UNIFORM.		
DISTINGUISHING MARKS.		
Badges—		
Commissioner's Coat Badges	1 0	1d
Cockades—		
Commissioners'—		
County, Silver	3 0	
Division, Silver	2 3	1d
District, Saxe	2 3	
Secretary's—		
County, Red	1 3	
County, Assistant, Red and White	1 6	
Division, White	1 3	
District, Navy and White	1 6	1d
District Captains', Green	2 3	
Captains', Navy	1 3	
Brown Owls', Brown	1 3	
Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—		
Commissioners'—		
County, Gold and Silver { Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred. }	10 0	
Division, Silver	7 6	
District, Saxe...	4 6	2d
(Without Silver Badge, 2s. less.)		
Presidents' Sashes—		
County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide	13 0	2d
" " " 3 " "	6 6	2d
Division, Silver	6 6	2d
District, Saxe	4 0	2d
Area Directors' Tassels	7	1d

	Price	Postage
BELTS.		
Leather, with official buckle and two swivels	3 3	3d
(Please state size: 24 in. to 40 in., rising 2 in., 24, 26, etc.)		
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.		
GLOVES.		
Brown Cape Leather, short gauntlet	8 0	2d
" " long	10 0	2d
Best brown washable leather, short gauntlet	12 6	2d
" " long	14 6	2d
(Sizes 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾.)		
Brown Cape Leather, lined wool, short gauntlet	10 0	2d
" " long	12 6	2d
(Sizes 6½, 7, 7½.)		
HATS.		
Navy, felt, with clip		
(Please state size: 6½, 6¾, 6¾, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾.)	5 9	
Ditto, soft felt, large or small brim	14 6	6d
(6½, 6¾, 6¾, 6¾, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾.)		
Straw, 7, 7½, 7¾	3 0	
Linen, 7, 7½, 7¾	8 6	2d
Hat Securer (Patent)	1 0	1d
(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)		
HATCORD.		
Silver		
Camp Advisor	2 0	1d
Diploma	6	
JERSEYS.		
Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.	9 6	
" " " 36 "	10 6	6d
" " " 38 "	10 6	
" " with roll collar for Sea Guiders, 1s. extra.		
JUMPERS.		
Length, 30 in. Neck, 13½, 14, 14½, 15	11 6	6d
LANYARDS.		
White cotton	3	1d

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<i>Basket Making</i> Fully illustrated. By D. Collier	1 6
<i>Basket Making at Home.</i> By Mary White	1 6
<i>Bookbinding.</i> With numerous Engravings and Diagrams. By Paul N. Hasluck	1 6
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<i>Children from Two to Five.</i> Their Care and Management. By Edith L. Maynard	6
<i>Citizens' Handbook</i>	2 6
<i>Key to above</i>	2 6
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<i>Five Hints on Sewing, A.</i> For Girl Guides. By Grace Lodge Clifton-Skelton	9
<i>First Aid.</i> Illustrated by 50 Diagrams in colour. By Sir J. Cantlie	6
<i>First Aid Fire Manual.</i> For Boy Scouts and other Similar Organisations. By J. W. Dane, Chief Officer Croydon Fire Brigade	6
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<i>Hygiene of Food and Drink, The.</i> Syllabus of Lessons for use in Schools, and Notes for the assistance of Teachers	1
<i>Junior First Aid Manual No. 1.</i> British Red Cross Society's Handbook	1
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For Officers' Uniforms	...	per pair	4
BUTTONS.			
Best quality, black	...	per doz.	5
Cheap quality, black	...		2
" " brown	...	"	2
MATERIAL.			
Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in.	...	per yard	1 10
" " Fadeless, 50 in.	...	"	2 8
" " Navy, 40 in.	...	" "	1 10
" " " 38	...	" "	1 4
" " " Fadeless, 50 in.	...	" "	2 8
Drill, Navy, 27 in.	...	" "	1 8
serge, Navy, 54 in.	...	" "	4 0

PAPER PATTERNS.					
Guiders' Tunic and Shirt Pattern	6	<u>2</u>
Guiders' Uniform, two styles:					
1. Uniform coat and skirt	each 6	2
2. Plain coat with hip-pockets and uniform skirt		
(Sizes: 34, 36, 38 bust.)					
Camp Overall, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18		
Brownie Overalls, 8-10, 10-12		
Drill Tunic, jumper length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)	each 6	1½
" " " overall length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)		
Serge Tunic and Skirt (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)...		

Goloshes, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	4 11	
Rubber So-westers, sizes 64, 64, 7, 7, 48	1 11	24
Showerproof Coats, navy, length 45 or 48 in.	3	0	0
Waterproofs, length 42, 45 or 48 in.	1	5	0
" length 46, 48 or 50 in.	1	19	6
" heavyweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in.	1	16	6
" lightweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in.	1	4	6
Wellington Boots, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	15	6

Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide	1	6
Medium size	2	0
Bandages, triangular—						
Plain	4	9
Printed	2	0
Billy cans	11	6
Buzzer	15	6
and Lamp, in case	8	
Refills for above	5	0
Compasses	1	6
Compass on wrist strap	10	4
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade and marine-spike	1	9
" " "Girl Guides," with blade and marine spike (better quality)	3	6
" " "Girl Guides," with two blades and marine-spike	3	6
" " "Girl Guides," with blade, tin-opener and marine-spike	4	6
" " Sports, containing large and small blades, corkscrew, tin-opener, marine spike and screwdriver	2	0
Lamp, signalling instructor's	5	0
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Morse Tapper	6	
Morse Tapper. Cheaper quality	2	0
Plater's line for making Lanyards—						
White. Per coil	7	
Navy Blue. Per coil	8	

MARCH, 1926]

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

Flower Postcards (Series) (Photo by Vandyl) ... Each
The Girl Guide ... (Photo by Vandyl) ... Each
R.R.H. Princess Mary in Guide Uniform ... Each
Postcard Park (various photographs) ... Each

POSTERS.

A Camp Scene. Prints in the background. A Guide in the foreground.
Official Size—20 in. by 20 in.
18 in. by 14 in.

SONGS.

FOR BROWNIES.

	Words	Card	To tune of	Price	Postage
Brownie Song	Words by D. Tuke.	...	...	1 0	1d
Ben's Dundee	By I. M. Cartledge	...	...	1 0	1d
Six Fairy Song Game Songs	Words by I. Okill and E. Skene.	...	...	2 0	1d
Song of the Brownies	Words and music by Fred Webb.	...	...	25 copies for 4s. 12 for 2s. 6d. or 1d. each. Post	...
M. C. Holding	...	...	...	...	...
Children's Action Songs	...	...	...	...	...
1. The Days of the Week	...	...	...	...	...
2. Six Little Mothers	...	...	...	...	...
3. At the Zoo	...	...	...	...	...
4. Pudding in the Ocean	...	...	...	...	...
5. When We Grow Up	...	...	...	...	...
6. The Rainbow
7. The Flag of the British Empire
8. Nursery Rhymes, Old and New
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Sharp	Words by Rose Fyleman.	2 0	1d
by Dorothy Howell	Words by J. Shiersen.	3 6	1d
New Drill Singing Games	Words by Christina Rossetti.	...	...	2 6	1d
A Hill	Words by E. Blyton.	3 6	1d
A Nursery Sing-song
Martin Shaw
Responsive Singing Games	By E. Blyton.

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A Guide's Prayer. Vesper Hymn. Music by F. E. Axtens. Traditional words dating from 1658	2 0	1d
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I Vow to thee, my Country. Words by Cecil Spring Rice. Music by H. Walford Davies	2 0	1d
Song of England, A. Words by Aidan Clarke. Music by Alec Rowley	2 0	1d
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Taps. Music sheet	1	1d
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"Dear Lord and Father of Mankind." Hymn Sheet. Words by J. G. Whittier. Music by Martin Shaw	2	1d
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National Anthem. Simple Setting for Guides for Musicians' Badge	2	1d
The Call to Action. Hymn Sheet. Words by Colin Sterne. Music by H. E. Nichol	1d. each or 2/6 for 50.	1d
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Children's Song, The. "Land of our Birth." Words by Rudyard Kipling. Music by Leonard Winter	3	1d
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