

Girl Guides' Gazette

Hon. President: MISS AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

No. 2.

February, 1914.

Price 2d.



OUR KING

FOR GOD

& EMPIRE

THE BADEN-POWELL GIRL GUIDES, 116 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.

Girl Guides' Headquarters, 116 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

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Blouses and Skirts for Girl Guides, Complete, any Guide size ...	6/6	6d.
The costume is strongly, neatly made from a durable blue serge. When ordering state measurement of the bust and length of skirt.		

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GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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MISS AGNES BADEN-POWELL

President of the B.-P. Girl Guides.

HAVING been asked to relate what I know of our President, I may say that Miss Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout's only sister, has unconsciously been training all her life for the position she now holds as head of the B.-P. Girl Guides.

She is the gifted daughter of a remarkable mother, and from her she inherits her ver-



satility and many of her talents. Her mother, Mrs. Baden-Powell, was the daughter of Admiral Smyth who went out to Naples with Nelson.

As a young girl Miss Smyth was far beyond the girls of her time in accomplishments and learning. She excelled in music, art, languages and literature, and also distinguished herself in science and mathematics.

At the age of 21 she married the Rev. B. Baden-Powell of Langton Manor, the Professor of Geometry at Oxford. She had a family of ten children, and when 36 she was

left a widow with all her children to bring up.

She inspired and encouraged her children to make the best of their lives, and her sons and daughter often say they owe everything to their mother. Mrs. Baden-Powell is a very old lady of 90 now, but she still keeps her young and vigorous mind, and she is devotedly cared for by her daughter and sons.

Miss Baden-Powell has inherited all her mother's talents and has added some of her own besides, so she is highly qualified by nature, education and experience to be the Chief Guide, the head and front of the great Girl Guides' Movement.

Miss Baden-Powell is very highly accomplished, she has a knowledge of eleven languages. The President and her brother were very fond of the spelling game and particularly if in a foreign language. She plays the organ, violin and piano, and is a skilful artist and metal worker, and a good writer, besides being able to make pillow lace and do finest needlework. She is an authority on astronomy and other sciences, and an enthusiastic naturalist.

Like a good Guide she does not neglect physical training. She is an adept at outdoor sports and when cycling was general she could do practically anything on her bicycle. She is also fond of swimming, driving and skating. Last, but by no means least, she is a first rate nurse, an excellent cook and a very clever house-keeper.

Miss Baden-Powell's idea of a day's work would be a shock to most people. Domestic duties and the care of her aged mother come first, then come the girl guides, and lastly many and varied social duties. Few of the Guides realise how full and busy her life is, and how hard she works for her beloved Guides.

Those who know her well wonder how she manages to get what seems like a week's work into one day, but she does it and does it well; and has time besides to look after a hive of bees in her sitting room, a colony of birds who fly about the hall, and a collection of live butterflies. She makes time, too, to see numberless friends, who are devoted to her, and who show their devotion by devouring as much of her time as they can.

E. BENSON.

HOW TO START.

Some useful advice on commencing work with a Girl Guide Company.

By L. St. L. B.

In forming a Company of Girl Guides, everything depends upon starting off in the right way. However enthusiastic you may be, and however hard you may work afterwards, unless you *begin* right your Company will probably never attain to that state of efficiency which a good "send-off" will ensure for it.

It is, of course, impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules; so much must depend on local circumstances that one can hardly do more than give a few hints culled from personal experiences. Therefore, I venture to indicate briefly how I set about it myself, in the hope that, by so doing, I may be of some use to those who are contemplating forming a Company, but are, perhaps, deterred for the moment by what may appear the magnitude of the task.

About a year ago I decided to start a Company in my small town. At that time, I was hopelessly ignorant as to the aims and objects of the Movement; in fact, I do not think I had ever even seen a Guide, but for days I perused the Official Handbook till I thought I had imbibed sufficient knowledge to make a start. My next difficulty was, of course, to get hold of the girls, so I started to organise two meetings.

The first was for "grown-ups," and was very well attended, chiefly, of course, by women, which was what I wanted. The leading ladies of the locality were present, and a prominent lady was persuaded to take the chair. A Lady Commissioner made an excellent speech, explaining the whole idea of the Movement, and the meeting terminated with the majority of the audience quite enthusiastically in favour of a Company being formed. So far all was well, and now, I thought, to get the girls.

My next meeting was for girls only, and I sent invitations to all those I knew of in the place, and enlisted the help of my friends to "whip-in," the result being a packed hall.

I ran this meeting largely on my own, and expounded the idea of the Movement, as well as I was able, giving a very glowing account of the good times in store for those who joined. Some, of course, were sceptical; some adopted an attitude of profound indifference; but at least 30 or 40 gave in their names to join.

I had fully decided that I could never hope to instruct anything like 30 girls in the elementary stages of "Guide-craft" single-handed, so I selected eight of the most promising to begin with, and told the others they would have to wait about a month.

I determined to train these eight up to the Second-Class stage, and then make them my Patrol Leaders and Corporals, letting them take charge of recruits, while themselves working for the First-Class Badge under me, my idea being always to keep the Leaders a little in advance of the rest.

I held my first meeting with these on a Friday night, and proceeded to address them on the subject, giving them a comprehensive, but not too formal, summary of the whole scheme, forming them into a Patrol with what appeared to be the most intelligent girl as Leader. We had two full hours of steady work that night, learning the composition of the Union Jack, practising salutes, secret signs, etc., and on the following afternoon turned out in the open for "Scouting Games." For the next three or four weeks we held our meetings twice a week (evenings), and every Saturday afternoon saw us out, engaged in some phase of open-air work.

In a little over a month I had the satisfaction of seeing five of my Patrol qualified as Second-Class Guides, and I thought it time to see about getting in recruits. With this idea in view, I let it be known that there were vacancies for new members, and we soon filled up four Patrols, making the most efficient girls Leaders and the other four Corporals. I found that the Patrol Leaders, thanks to their careful preliminary training, quickly acquired the art of commanding, so we have had very fair discipline right from the start.

I need not go into the details of our work; they would be familiar to those of my readers who are running Companies, while those who are not yet doing so can find all the knowledge they require and many helpful

suggestions in the official "Handbook for Girl Guides," price 1s. net, from H. Q.

Sufficient to say that we have had all the usual little ups and downs, that we have done (or tried to do to the best of our ability), the work that scores of other Companies have done, and are doing, all over the country.

We remain at four Patrols of eight girls each, including Leader and Corporal, which is, I think, quite enough for one woman to look after, and nearly all our Guides have the Second Class Badge, while a dozen or so have the First Class. I have always insisted on strict discipline, and any serious infringement of this is punished with dismissal from the Company.

The idea of a "waiting list" might possibly be carried out in a town, or in cases where companies are run in local clubs. but I venture to say that, in the majority of Companies, a Captain's best plan is to accept any girls at once. Get them into uniform, and make them feel that they are Guides, and must behave accordingly. I think the period of waiting is apt to blunt a girl's keenness, and by the time there is a vacancy for her she will have "cooled off." If a Captain thinks she cannot manage more than thirty girls, even with efficient Leaders, let her privately train some other lady or girl over 18 as another Officer.

We still hold meetings twice a week in our own Headquarters (a large, unused shed at the bottom of my garden, painted and furnished to a great extent by the Guides themselves), and go out into the country most Saturday afternoons, either for Scouting games or for a Nature study ramble, or something of the sort.

Last summer we had a delightful camp for a week, where we learnt a great deal of woodcraft and other things, among them that cooking in camp is not quite the same thing as cooking at home on a "kitchener."

In conclusion, there are one or two points I should like to *repeat*—points which seem to me, judging by my own experience, of the greatest importance.

Start with a small number and train them first up to the Second Class stage, then make them your Patrol Leaders and Corporals. It is a wonderful help to have efficient Leaders who can take the recruits

in hand, as a Captain can seldom find time, amidst her numerous duties, to instruct in the elementary stages of Guide-craft. Insist upon strict discipline from the very first, and keep it up without being too much of a martinet; give your orders clearly and concisely, and give a reason for them, but see that they are obeyed AT ONCE. Be firm, but just.

If at all possible have a club-room which the Guides can call their own. It does not matter if it be small so long as the girls can have a sense of proprietorship in it; they will take an interest in keeping it in order, and can, indeed, do most of the furnishing themselves. Give full responsibility to your Patrol Leaders, expect much from them, and you will probably get it. The whole success depends on having keen and efficient Leaders.

Do not attempt to take more girls than you can really manage. There is sometimes a strong temptation to have a large and imposing Company, and no doubt it looks well on parade, but it is better to have a moderate number of Guides who can cook, sew, render first-aid, and perform the numerous duties for which they exist than to have a big, unwieldy Company who can do little more than make a show; this is no part of our work.

Always have a camp in the summer if you can possibly manage it: you can do more good probably in that week than in all the rest of the year. It is the best opportunity for getting to KNOW your girls, and it is only by getting on a really intimate footing with them that you can hope to be of any benefit to them.

I can earnestly recommend any woman who is anxious to do something for her young sisters to take up this work; she will find it intensely interesting, even enthralling, she will have many disappointments, but, though she may at times feel disheartened, just at that very time perhaps there will come some little incident to show her that she is not working in vain.

If my remarks succeed in inducing any young woman to take upon herself the training of a few girls, or in giving a hint or two to those who are starting out in the work, then I shall feel that I have written to some purpose.

BADGES.

By MAUD R. TAYLOR.

On what terms are badges to be awarded? Are they the reward of good intentions, or are they the guarantee of a certain skill and efficiency? If you meet a Girl Guide wearing a Cook's Badge, have you a right to expect her to be a fair cook.

These are questions that might safely be discussed with a view to arriving at some definite policy and a standard of examining.

It is often evident that the Guides in the *indifferent* Companies are most lavishly decorated with Badges, while a *strenuous* Company, of high ideal, can produce very few. Consequently, to anyone observant, the Badges have little value. Surely, this reproach may well be removed, and perhaps the following considerations taken into account:—

The Guides, like the Scouts, are taught through games; their attendance at a weekly meeting is voluntary, and, in many cases, must be mainly recreative, if it is to be attractive to girls who have worked all day. Badges earned under these conditions can only be taken on some knowledge, such as laundry or sewing, acquired in home or business.

Where girls can attend meetings twice weekly, it should always be possible in winter months to arrange *definite* instruction at one of these meetings, and work for some particular Badge.

The instruction may generally be secured by a businesslike Captain under the provisions for technical instruction of the County Council or Education Committee. Given a suitable number of girls over school age, who will promise to attend regularly, the Local Education Authority can hardly refuse instruction, if an application is made in good time. To girls making 80 per cent. of attendances at a regular Evening Course, and earning a good report from the teacher, a Badge may surely be awarded in such subjects as cookery, ambulance, sewing, etc.

In certain favoured Companies, a Captain can instruct her Guides, or mothers are so interested that they will teach their daughters; often, also, some kindly person will help a Captain by giving instruction of a specific kind.

There is too little effort made to find help of this kind, and it explains a good deal of

the difficulty in securing Captains if, in addition to the more necessary qualifications, a Captain is required to have ability to instruct for Badge-earning.

Apart from all this, we may ask for some guidance in awarding Badges. In order to provide a proper guarantee, a local Committee (where one exists) should secure the services of properly qualified persons and arrange for girls to be duly examined. This is not difficult, really. There are very few Companies, in town or country, who could not ask the help of a trained teacher of domestic subjects to examine girls in cookery, laundry, and housekeeping. The local organist will seldom refuse his services to examine in music, and a resourceful Captain or Committee can generally provide similar help in other subjects.



Silver Fish.

In large towns it is quite possible to definitely secure the promise of such help, say, three times a year, and to draw up a list of names that are a guarantee locally for the standard of work before the Guides.

If the motto, "Be Prepared," means anything, it must entail efficiency. The world is full of the failures of well-meaning people, and companies of people, who failed in the time of need just because they were *second-rate*. If our Badges testify to anything except *first-rate*, are they worth having?

Make the test simple and reasonable, and demand a high standard in it. The moral tone of a whole Company may be lowered by a Captain who accepts "second-rate" as good enough, even in a game.

(Correspondence invited.)

Rules of the Manchester, Salford and District B.P. Girl Guides for the awarding of Badges.

EXAMINATION RULES.

1. Examinations will be held at the University Settlement, Ancoats (unless information is given to the contrary) from 7 to 9 p.m. No candidate arriving after 8 p.m. will be allowed to enter for her examination unless special arrangements have been made beforehand.
2. No candidate will be accepted for examination unless her examination slip (which may be obtained from the General Secretary), together with a halfpenny stamp, is received by the Examination Secretary at least two weeks before the test takes place.
3. All requisites necessary for carrying out the tests must be brought by the candidate.
4. In the event of a candidate failing, she will not be eligible for re-examination in the same subject under a period of three months.
5. Any candidate bringing a written certificate of efficiency must be prepared to answer any question on the subject that the examiner may ask.
6. No Guide may enter for Proficiency Badges unless she has gained her Second-class Badge.
7. The Examination Secretary will notify Captains of the successful candidates. Captains can then obtain Badges from the General Secretary (75, Higher Ardwick). Payment for these must accompany the order.
8. All inquiries regarding examinations must be sent to the Examination Secretary: Miss H. Stanley, "Frankwyn," Wilbraham Road, Alexandra Park.

SYLLABUS, FEBRUARY TO JUNE, 1914.

Friday, February 20th.—*Gymnast; Laundry; Matron; Needlewoman.

Friday, March 20th. — *Ambulance; Artist; Musician; *Cook.

Friday, April 24th.—Child-Nurse; Signaller; *Cyclist; Telegraphist.

Friday, May 22nd.—Matron; Clerk; Laundry; Needlewoman.

Friday, June 19th.—*Ambulance; *Gymnast; Hospital Nurse; Swimmer.

* Annual Badges only.

N.B.—Captains requiring the help of outside teachers may apply to the General Secretary, and help will be given where possible.

HOBBIES FOR GUIDES.

By "LADY."

Guides, I want to see you developing the collecting craze, because it is through collecting things that I have found so much to interest me, not only in the forests and fields, but also in every day life.

For instance, Stamp Collecting is an excellent hobby for Guides.

Stamps teach us geography and history combined, and the first issue of the stamps, especially in the British Empire, were so beautifully engraved that we may call them works of art, and many of them are really beautiful pictures, I find that a Guide who collects stamps knows far more about the British Empire than a Guide who does not, and if you are interested and really keen on your stamps, you will probably want to know how, when, and where they were made, and here we learn much useful information.

For instance, we learn the whole secret of the engraver's art, and a certain knowledge of machinery from the machines that turn out the stamps, and now that an automatic stamping machine has been invented, we have quite a fascinating toy to play with, thanks entirely to the popularity of the stamp. And again, stamp collecting enables me to make many friends that I should not make otherwise.

I write a postcard to some local secretary or Captain in some far corner of the Empire telling her that I am a Guide, and a Stamp Collector. I send her good wishes, and offer to exchange used English stamps for used stamps in her own colony. In course of time her reply comes back, saying how glad she is to have some news from the old country, and willingly encloses some stamps, and probably gives me a short article on the Guide Movement in her district.

In return, I send her stamps for her own collection, or to pass on to her girls if she does not want them herself, and I also add a piece of interesting news, and in a short time we extend to each other cordial invitations to visit each other's Company, and when I make my tramps abroad, I find through this means that I have many good homes ready to go to.

In fact, through stamp collecting, I have now a chain of friends through the length and breadth of the Empire, and I have,

developed a love for old engravings, and if I see one going cheap at some country sale, I am sometimes able to make a little profit on the deal, and this goes to swell the Company's funds, and, apart from its educational value, stamp collecting is by no means an unprofitable concern. If you keep your eyes open, there are many good stamps to be picked up at a ridiculous price, and for perfect specimens there is always a ready sale.

Another hobby is "Flint-Storking." This hobby will require a certain amount of explanation as it has a slang name given to it by certain enthusiasts.

By "Flint-Storking," I mean collecting Pre-historic Flint Implements, and here you will say that collecting these implements is only possible for the chosen few. You make a great mistake.

There are hundreds and thousands of beautifully worked flints lying on the surface of the ploughed fields, and on the South Downs, waiting to be picked up. They remain there untouched for the simple reason that "one only sees what one knows."

If you tread on the flint implements, made before minerals were known, you would pass them by unrecognised; but I, on the other hand, should carefully take it up, look for the bulb of percussion that was made as the implement was struck off the large natural flint, and then for the secondary working round the edge, but this will probably be so much Greek to you, so I will start at the beginning.

When man first lived on the earth the only materials he had to make his weapons and household utensils with were wood and stone, and he continued to use nothing else for over one hundred thousand years.

The experts tell us that men were certainly living on the earth about one hundred and fifty thousand years B.C. Why it was that for this long period practically no progress was made has still to be discovered, but the fact remains that all this time men lived and thrived with only wood and stone for material for his fighting implements, etc.

With the wood he built himself huts and boats, and from the stone—he used flint if he could, because it was easier to work—he made himself scrapers, arrow heads, axe

heads, tattooing needles and pencils, etc., and it is these implements that I collect.

Prehistoric man also, of course, used bone to a very great extent. From the thigh bones of animals he made musical instruments and small articles of furniture. From the smaller bones he made brooches and needles, and the antlers of the Red Deer, which, of course, were fairly common over the whole of England, he made picks to quarry chalk, because in the chalk he found his best flints. The flints on the surface were too brittle from the exposure to the weather to be of much use to his purpose, but in the chalk he found great, big, beautiful flints as big as his head, and in perfect condition, and for these he quarried as a miner quarries to-day, but instead of using the steel pick and shovel, he used a pick cut from the antlers of the deer, and shovels made from the trees in the forests.

For lamps, he used blocks of chalk which he hollowed out, and filled up the hollows with fat. Rushes he used for his taper or wick, and he had then quite a serviceable lamp.

The shafts of the flint mines were, as a rule, not very deep, because the flints from two to fifteen feet below the surface were then as good as when found at greater depths, and so, as a rule, the miners sank a succession of shafts in more or less straight lines about twelve feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep, and at the top of the mines he made his implements as he excavated the flints.

The next question you ask: But if he had no tools how could he make his implements? This question has been asked many hundreds and thousands of times, and the answer is still open to argument; but the accepted theory is that in making the implements, round stones were used, called "hammered stones" for the simple reason that they were easy to hammer into shape the big blocks of flint, and when the flint had been flaked into the required shape, then pressure was undoubtedly used to work the edges, and it is extraordinary the beautiful implements that Prehistoric man made with these rough tools, and any one of you can go and see these implements in the Museums.

You will at first be a little doubtful as to whether these flints are shaped by man or

nature, but by careful study you will soon be able to see the difference between a flint that has been cut by man, and a flint that has been broken by the forces of Nature, and if you have the luck to find a Neolithic Flint Mine, as I have, your task will be made much easier.

Now these flint implements can practically always be found on the South Downs, and in the Sussex Weald, also in Dorsetshire, Surrey and Suffolk, and heaps of other counties; but I mention Sussex, because it is there that I have found most of my flints.

The best time to look for them is after a shower of rain. Most of the mud has been washed off the stones, and they are easier to recognise.

It is not often that the big axe heads are picked up from the surface nowadays, because, of course, they are the easiest to recognise, and the farm labourers have sent most of them into the towns and museums.

There are hundreds of places yet to be dug, and bushels of implements still to be found, but while you are hunting for these flint implements you may find many other interesting things, such as pottery, coins, and glass vessels; but, of course, it is generally necessary to dig for the pottery and the glass; but, on the other hand, the moles do a lot of digging for me.

A great majority of the pottery is already broken in the earth, and the moles, in their excavating, deposit the broken bits on the surface, and where you see these little bits of broken coarse pottery it is always worth while digging.

It was the moles who told me of the Neolithic Flint Mines on the South Downs, and it was, thanks to Scouting, that I kept my eyes open, and realised what the moles had told me.

From this mine I obtained a lot of beautiful implements, besides a fine specimen of a deer horn pick, and, as there are only one or two other known examples of flint mines in England, I was able to add enormously to my collection, and solve certain problems connected with flint implements that up to then had baffled the scientists.

Space is limited, so I cannot tell you more about this fascinating subject.

PRESSED-FLOWER COMPETITION.

RESULT AND PRIZES.

It has been a great pleasure to see how very intelligently the Guides have worked for the "Dried Wild Flowers" Competition, although in the lists sent in there are not nearly the full number of flowers. I have found about 600 specimens in a season, but these collections only mention 288.

I am glad to award the FIRST PRIZE OF £3 3s. to DAISY HENNING, as she has collected 288 specimens, all remarkably neatly placed in her album. The index is well written in alphabetical order.

I should recommend her to press a leaf of each specimen for better identification.

About two dozen grasses are included, some of the Fescues which are so good for pastures, and the Brome grass, which flowers in July, and is suitable for hay, are represented too.

I admire the beautifully written catalogue of Alice Sherratt's collection of 143 specimens of wild flowers. She has been awarded a SECOND PRIZE, as she has so cleverly noted what use the plants are, and has also described the place where they were found, adding the exact date, which is often of great importance.

Patrol Leader Jane Macfayden is the collector of a most creditable show of 45 specimens, all very well pressed indeed, mounted on white paper, and correctly named in neat printing.

She also adds the uses of the plants, and the dates when they were gathered, and is winner of a consolation prize.

Consolation prizes have been awarded also to Olive and Barbara Brownjohn, whose ages are 13 and 9½ respectively. They have made a capital collection between them. The curious legend of the "Bedstraw Starflower" may interest you. It is said that this little plant was amongst the hay which filled the manger at Bethlehem, and ever since it has been called "Our Lady's Bed-straw." There are 14 varieties in Britain.

When you pick Avens, or Geum, you think of the old title it bore, "Herb benite," or *blessed*, on account of its healing powers, and it used to be reported—"He that leaveth the Benite roote in the house seeth the devile flee out." The curative plant Valerian is also called "Benet."

AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY, 1914.

NOTICE.

The "G. G. G." will be published in future on the 15th of the month. Price 2½d. post free.

All communications should be addressed to—

HEADQUARTERS.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE,

116 Victoria Street,

London, S.W.

The Editor will return all M.S.S. if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed therewith.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Launch.

Our GAZETTE is now safely launched, but it has been a great undertaking. Nothing like this can be done without much thought and much expense, and I hope that it will have your support. Only if you *all* subscribe, can it be made self-supporting, the thing which is most desirable and necessary. May I repeat the words of our Chairman, "The publication is an expensive matter, but after due consideration, Headquarters feel, with loyal support, it will be a success."

Contributions.

I have already received many useful and interesting contributions in the form of articles, news, etc., and hope to receive still more in the near future. Mr. Marcus Woodward has promised us a Nature study story which, I am sure, you will look forward to.

Badges.

Miss Maud Taylor, of Birkenhead, has, in her remarks on Badges, raised the question, "On what terms are badges to be awarded?" This should produce useful discussion.

"OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD ON PAPER."

NESTA G. MAUDE.

There was a cheer when I told the Company that my friend, the Captain, was coming over again to teach us something. I had to confess I had not the least idea what it was to be, but my orders were, "Every Guide is to parade with a notebook and pencil." Everyone could do that, and there was regular forests of pencils and books held up to greet my friend as she rode up and dismounted. She laughed heartily, and then said, "Suppose I told you to go out two miles due west and map the country as you go along. Could you do it? I don't expect so, for it takes a good deal of practice, but to-day you will learn how to set about it, and next time I come I shall want to see some beautiful little sketch maps all drawn to scale.

"Scale means the proportion the distance between two points on the map bears to the distance between the same points on the ground. The scale we generally use is 1 in. to 1 mile, which means that if the distance between two villages on the map is 3 in., they are really 3 miles apart. You must always draw the scale (usually a line 6 in. long) in the left hand bottom corner, and to the right of it a line denoting the north."

Now I want you to draw a line down the middle of a page in your notebooks and take down these "Conventional Signs." You can find drawings of them in any book on maps. In the left hand column write the feature, and opposite to it, the way it is shown on a map.

A road enclosed by a ditch, fence, wall or hedge is marked by two lines, and if unenclosed, by two dotted lines. For a path or track draw a single dotted line.

A railway line is a single line with little crossbars about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart, and a telegraph line is the same with dots instead of bars.

To show a tunnel on the railway make the line a dotted one.

An embankment or cutting is shown by shading both sides of the road or rail, the difference being that the shading of cutting is edged by a line, and that of an embankment is left raw at the edges.

For a level crossing draw the road straight over the line.

WHAT SOME OF OUR GUIDES ARE DOING.



1st Crowborough Company.



Acorn Patrol (Pioneers), 1st Crowborough Company.
Bridge in the course of construction.

A bridge is marked by two little lines, drawn either horizontally or vertically, according to whether it is a bridge "over or under."

To show a wood you make a lot of O's, and put a wee tail on to the bottom of each sticking out to the right.

A marsh is a lot of "tufts" made by standing three vertical strokes on one horizontal one. A river is just what you would expect, two "wobbly" lines, but remember always to put a little arrow in the direction of the current.

For buildings you just make a little block of the right shape, and write against it "Inn," "Garage," "Farm," or whatever it is.

P means Post Office.

T means Telegraph Office.

S P means Sign Post.

W means Well.

"Any information," went on the Captain, "which strikes you as being of interest should go into the map. It should be noted, for instance, whether a road is metalled or unmetalled, and whether it is possible for two lines of traffic to pass on it: 14 feet is the narrowest which will allow of this, so a road marked 14ft. m. would convey a lot of information to those who know!"

"Lettering should always be horizontal where possible, and when a road or railway is stopped by the margin, write on the *left* side, 'Fr.,' and the number of miles, and on the *right* put 'To,' and the distance.

"Always say what a bridge is made of, and what sort of trees compose a wood, and, if possible, the nature of cultivation, as 'Wheat,' 'Hops,' or simply 'Pasture.' A railway must be marked 'Single' or 'Double,' and of what line."

Several girls had questions to ask, and the first was: "How can we measure 6 in. exactly?" "I advise you," said our instructor, "always to carry a strip of stiff paper just that length and marked in inches. Think how useful it would be for taking the measurements of footprints when tracking!"

"How can you judge a mile?" asked another Guide. "Now that is difficult," said the Captain, "and you see the importance of Test 9 for the First-Class Badge. Here are a few tips which may help you with the distances.

- i. A halfpenny is exactly an inch across.
- ii. An ordinary pace is roughly 30 in.
- iii. There are 1,760 yards in a mile.

Practice judging 100 yards distance over different sorts of ground till you can get within a few feet every time. Roughly, 17½ of these 100 yard distances is a mile, so that if you divide 1 in. on your scale into 18 divisions, each one would represent 100 yards, or, if you use an ordinary ruler, a little less than 1-16th would come to the same thing."

THE GARDEN OF REST.

Wearily the nurse went off duty for a brief rest. She was feeling in mind and body the strain of what has been "a bad case."

London was wrapped in a dense fog that seemed to the over-tired woman typical of her life—perchance, too, a little of the fog had entered her mind.

"Will it evermore be thus?" she asked herself, as she lay on her bed. "What use is it all, case after case! Bad ones that demand heavy toll of strength and vitality as payment for keen professional interest, and light cases that may be sometimes irksome from listening often to grumbles from patients, whose horizons have become bounded by their bedroom walls, and whose sympathies are all absorbed by their own minor aches and pains. There is no beauty or colour in my life," she sighed, "and I seem to walk, and have my being in a mere rush where happiness can never come," and she closed her eyes as though to shut out the dreary prospect.

"You are weary in mind and body," said a sweet voice. "Come, and I will show you how to rest," and in half a minute nurse had left the fog-bound world and stood in a garden.

Think of all the prettiest gardens you have ever seen, and know that this one was even better than your best. The very air breathed peace, the sun wrapped you round in arms of joy, and the birds trilled forth their love songs. There were beech trees with the lights on their most tender of all green leaves, silver birches that swayed with the soft wind and whispered of happiness unending, elms that looked on and smiled

gently like a mother watching her little ones, firs in the background against the blue sky looking only to heaven, an almond tree with its wealth of pink blossom grew beside it to show us that some earthly pleasures are Heaven sent, and flowers, flowers, flowers everywhere.

"What a Heavenly garden," said nurse, "to whom does it belong?"

"It is yours," the voice made answer, "it is the garden you have planted by the acts of your daily life! Come, let me show you."

First they stopped beside a bed of blue flowers looking like a little piece of heaven. "These are the blossoms you planted each time you forgot self and went beyond duty to help another."

Next they went to a group of glorious sun-kissed, yellow flowers that intensified by reflecting the light. "They came into being when you laughed, and tried to cheer a patient, the pink flowers are the kisses given to little children, those lovely violet flowers are the many hot bottles you have filled for tired nurses, and those sweet-smelling, velvety brown flowers are the numberless pots of tea you have made to cheer up tired comrades."

"Those gloriously beautiful roses and lilies, what do they represent?" asked the nurse.

"Thoughts of your Father and King," the voice replied. "This is the garden of your heart's desires, and when your body is obliged to be earth-bound you must send your mind to wander here, and it will bring back sweet memories, pictures, and thoughts that will act as a tonic to your physical nature."

Nurse opened her eyes and smiled as she "tidied" herself for going on duty. Was it a dream or a vision? Anyhow, the fog was gone and nurse knew now her life had its share of beauty and colour, that lovely garden was hers, all hers. She repeated softly to herself:—

"Thy garden and Thy gallant walks continually are green,
There grow such sweet and charming flowers as nowhere else are seen;
There trees for evermore bear fruit, birds evermore do sing,
There Angels evermore do live and evermore do sing."

She had not actually seen the Angels, but had felt their presence in the atmosphere, and the breath of Heaven brought back heart and strength for duty.

F. E. WHITE.

(By kind permission of the Editor of "Links.")

HOW TO BE SMART.

By "SILVER FISH."

At one of the big County Rallies of Guides held the other day, it was announced that a lady had very kindly offered a first-rate stretcher, and to be given to the "Smartest Company on Parade."

Needless to say, there was very keen competition for this, and, as I had the honour of accompanying the Inspecting Officer on his rounds, I am going to tell you one or two things that we both noticed among the Guides on parade.

First of all, the Companies marched in double file on to the parade ground. I heard a man near me say:

"That's a smart lot. Look, Jim. All looking straight to the front, and all well in step."

"Yes," answered his friend, "and all waiting for commands. No looking about or smiling at friends."

Just then the word "Halt" rang out, and both ranks stopped dead, but unluckily for one or two Companies, they were not all on the watch, and I noticed several legs being drawn up afterwards. "Left turn" was splendidly done, and I noticed several girls glance instinctively to their right and shift into exact line.

Then came the Inspection. It was very thorough, and not a detail escaped the Officer's watchful eye. At the end he hesitated only between two Companies, but after another look at both he made his decision.

Now here are a few things which struck

me in the winning Company, and which may be helpful to others.

They were not rich girls, by any means, and several had made their own blouses, which were not quite the official pattern. But that did not matter; what did matter was that they were all well put on. That is, well brushed, and the Badges neatly button-holed on. Their ties were folded narrow, with the points inside, and the knot pulled right up to the throat. The ends were turned up at a uniform length, and pinned with the Tenderfoot Badge. Their skirts were fastened to their blouses with hooks and eyes, so that there was no chance of "parting company." All the hairs were tied back with black ribbons, and chin straps were set exactly on the points of chins. Stockings were black and even boots and shoes were tied in the Scouts' way. Haversacks, though by no means all uniform, were worn on the back, and at the same height and perfectly straight.

I also noticed the fact that every Guide carried something in her haversack. Some had First Aid appliances, some notebooks and pencils, maps of the neighbourhood, and a length of rope, time-tables of local trains and trams, and one thoughtful Corporal carried a puncture outfit!

These Guides were carrying out their motto of "Be Prepared" in a very practical way. Both Captain and Lieutenant of this Company wear the official kit, and very nice they look in the dark blue, with spread ties and white linen collars worn inside the blouse collar.

The most important things for which the other Companies lost marks were: Wrinkled stockings, dirty boots or shoes, badly tied ties, skirts sagging at the back, no uniformity regarding hair, lanyards, position of flower emblems and shoulder tapes, gloves or chin straps, haversacks worn too long, and not all under shoulder-straps; shoulder-knots made of silk ribbon, and last, but not least, buttons off or left undone!

The Inspecting Officer asked several girls to show their hands, and later he remarked to me that he thought it was better, as comparatively few Companies can afford them, to order—"No gloves at large parades," but he added with a twinkle, "There ought to be a private hand and nail inspection first."

It is the smartness of each Guide that makes a smart Company, and of course, the Officers are the people to set the example. It Captains and Lieutenants would spend an extra two minutes to finish themselves off, and insist on Kit Inspection before each parade, the general effect at big Rallies would be far smarter. Also Officers should remember of what their uniform is to consist. A Headquarters' regulation states: "Uniform for Officers is optional, but when worn shall consist of the following:—Blue serge uniform blouse and skirt, blue felt hat, and no chin strap. Tie (blue), and Badges, for which the Officer has qualified."

This seems clear enough, but one often sees Captains and Lieutenants wearing soft white collars, low ties and fancy blouses. For the sake of Staff Captains at big Rallies, I would ask all Captains to thoroughly ground their girls in these few words of command. The relief of a hot and harassed S.O., who on giving the word "Fall in," sees it being quickly and smartly obeyed, without her having to place each girl in position, may be felt, but not described!

"Fall in." Each Company in single file.

"Attention."

"Form twos." (Form two deep.)

"Form fours."

"Right dress."

"Right (or left) turn."

"Right (or left) incline," when marching.

"Right (or left) wheel."

"Halt."

"Stand at ease," feet apart and hands behind back, no talking.

"Stand easy." Guides may talk and move, but must keep in ranks.

"Dismiss." Break ranks.

Guides are not soldiers when on parade, therefore they need not wear that stony stare which is the admiration of us civilians. They should have a smile and look as if they enjoyed life; but they are disciplined, and they are on duty, so let the world know it!

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoke a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

—Longfellow.

COMPANY NEWS.

Interesting Items about different Subjects.

(We shall be glad if Guides will send along anything they think suitable for this column. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed if a reply is required.)

Three years ago, at the Kerri School, Reigate, Surrey, a small band of Girl Guides was formed. The number did not exceed six or seven, and they were known as the "1st Reigate Patrol of Girl Guides." Gradually, however, their enthusiasm spread throughout the school, and now, in 1914, there are twenty-four Girl Guides, and they are proud to call themselves the 1ST REIGATE COMPANY. During these three years the girls have worked hard in order to secure Badges, which include those of Sick Nurse, Ambulance, Artist, Cook, Cyclist, Florist, Horsemanship, Interpreter, Laundress, Musician, and Needlewoman. In 1912, with the help of other members of the school, the 1st Reigate Company of Girl Guides acted the play of "Hiawatha," and the proceeds from this play were sent to one of the London Companies, who were in need of help. In the same year, they were personally inspected by Miss Baden-Powell, in the Hyde Park Empire Day celebration of Girl Guides, and were very pleased that Miss Baden-Powell congratulated them on their smart appearance. At the end of the winter term, the Company, with the help of the rest of the school, celebrated the close of 1913 by a small Sale of Work. Miss Maud Taylor (Liverpool) opened the Sale, and enlisted the sympathy of all present in the Guide Movement, and the difficulties under which many Companies work. The proceeds of the Sale were divided between a Company in a poor part of London and the Liverpool Summer Camp for Girl Guides. The Reigate Guides have started the new year determined (1) to qualify for more Badges, (2) to increase their number, (3) to help, as far as possible, fellow-Guides who live and work without the advantages they themselves appreciate so much.

* * * *

GUILDFORD COMPANY'S "GOOD TURN."—Many Badges have been won lately by this energetic Detachment—Cooking, Child-Nursing, Home-Nursing, and Ambulance. In the latter subject, Mrs. Powell's Guides have been specially well instructed, and particularly examined, the Examiner being much struck by the high standard attained. Better almost than the proficiency of these Guildford Guides is their kindness to the poor and suffering. On New Year's Day, ten of them went to the Hospital (in rubber-soled shoes, for quietness) and danced pretty Morris dances and sang carols in parts to delight the invalids. An eye-witness describes the behaviour of these Guides as modest and dignified. They distributed an orange and a New Year's card to each patient, and they enjoyed the treat quite as much them-

selves by feeling that they were able to give other people pleasure.

* * * *

CRAWLEY COMPANY.—A short time ago the above Company gave a First-Aid demonstration and examination in the presence of the Committee and friends. Dr. Martin, assisted by Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Stimpson, kindly conducted the examination, which reflected the greatest credit on Mrs. Martley (Captain) and on the Guides themselves. In the *viva voce*, each answered with a readiness and intelligence which showed they had a thorough working knowledge of the subject, and, as to the practical part, the Doctor was heard to remark that the bandaging could *not* have been better done. The Guides have just completed their second year, and are going very strong. Eighteen took part in the display, ten entering for Ambulance Badges and passing with Honours, marks varying between 90 to 100 per cent.

* * * *

The **ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD COMPANY** of Girl Guides ("Mary Lady Gerrard's Own") have sent us their report for 1913. The Company consists of 35 girls and two Lieutenants, and is divided into five Patrols. Four girls have gained Laundry Badges, and one Horsemanship Badge has been won. The girls have had Drill Classes weekly, when they have had thorough instruction in marching, line-forming, Swedish exercises, and gymnastics. The senior girls have taken Morse and Semaphore Signalling and Ambulance work. On Saturdays they have had Parades to Garswood Park. Here they have made camp fires, camp kitchens and ovens, and cooked hunters' stew, vegetables, rice puddings, omelettes, and various other dishes for their tea. They have also baked bread. After tea they have played different scouting games, dispatch running, Morgan's game, etc. On colder Saturdays they have had Nature Rambles, when they have learnt the names of trees and flowers, different butterflies, and been taught general observation. During winter evenings each Guide has been occupied making a Christmas gift for some member of her family.

* * * *

ROCHDALE COMPANY.—This Company has been able to present an excellent second annual report. Through the kindness of Lady Rochdale, they spent many pleasant afternoons in the grounds of Beechwood. At the recent visit of His Majesty to Rochdale an excellent position was given to them, and they were enabled to see the Royal visitors perfectly. During the winter they are having a course of gymnastics at the Rochdale Gymnasium. At present they number 30.

* * * *

1ST HERTFORD HEATH COMPANY gave a splendid concert on January 8th. The programme was divided into two parts. The first part consisted of solos and part-songs, dances and displays; the second part was called "Shadow Pantomime," and was very original and effective.

On Saturday, January 17th, the 1ST LEVER-STOCK GREEN COMPANY held a very successful concert, consisting of songs, recitations, and instrumental music, followed by "Cinderella," which was much appreciated.

* * * *

2ND BIRKENHEAD COMPANY have presented Mrs. William Jackson with a silver "Thanks Badge." Mrs. Jackson has allowed the Guides to meet at her house, she accompanied them to camp, and has been of the greatest assistance to them.

* * * *

1ST SOUTHALL COMPANY.—A small but successful bazaar, followed by a concert, was held in January at St. John's Hall, Southall, by permission of the Vicar (the Rev. F. Roberts). The bazaar, which was in aid of the funds, was opened by Miss Pollock-Hill, a member of the West London Division, assisted by the Vicar. Miss Pollock-Hill expressed her pleasure at

Guides are working at cooking, ambulance, basket work, metal work, signalling and gymnastics, and, of course, just now there is skating.

* * * *

1ST BEXHILL COMPANY.—On the retirement of their Captain, Miss C. Willson, the President, Committee, and Company presented her with a handsome gold-mounted watch and barometer in case, inscribed with her initials. The presentation was made by Miss Thorneycroft, on behalf of the local President, Lady Idina Hythe.

* * * *

GLASGOW.—Miss G. Fyfe, the Commissioner for the Western Division of Scotland, held a parade of Guides in Montgomerie Drive last month. Colonel Robertson, of the Cameronians, acted as inspecting officer. Captain Stirling commanded the Parade, and was complimented on the efficient way she conducted the



Carlisle Guides (Cyclists) on Dispatch Run.

being present in such a capacity, also her great sympathy with the Movement and her every hope of its success. The concert was arranged by the girls of the Universal Music Company, Hayes, and contributions to the programme were given by the 1st Hanwell Company of Girl Guides.

* * * *

GUIDES IN AMSTERDAM.—Madam Cyfer has sent some interesting news of Guide work in Amsterdam. Madam Cyfer's own Troop, which now numbers 66, is divided into three Companies, which meet for instruction on separate nights. On Saturday evenings, however, they all come together to rehearse an operetta, "The Sylvan Queen." They have an orchestra also, which is busy practising Haydn's "Children's Symphony." This troop has a flat as Headquarters, and the Patrols take it in turn to keep it clean and tidy. The Amsterdam

march past and drill in the midst of the usual Saturday afternoon traffic.

* * * *

SEAHAM HARBOUR GIRL GUIDES.—On Saturday afternoon, January 10th, Miss Dillon and the Seaham Harbour Girl Guides entertained twenty poor children to a Christmas tree and tea at their new Headquarters. The little guests each received a toy from the Christmas tree, and, in addition, a warm garment from Lady Londonderry's Clothing Guild. After tea there were games, and the visitors spent a very pleasant evening. One of the poor little guests has since joined the Guides, her uniform having been provided by the other Guides. The new Headquarters, which were opened by the Marchioness of Londonderry last summer, have proved very useful. Mrs. Pemberton, of Hawthorn Towers, the Commissioner for the County of Durham, has presented a clock to be hung in the room.

The BOURNEMOUTH GIRL GUIDES gave an entertainment in Boscombe, which was a great success. The Colours presented by Lady Abinger to the Second Company is an exact replica of the very handsome one given to the First by Mr. Douglas Johnstone. The Bournemouth Guides will camp in August at a charming farm near Corfe Castle.

* * * *

The 1ST CHELSEA GIRL GUIDES have been doing some good work. Seven girls have obtained 1st Class Certificates for Home Nursing. Three Guides obtained prizes for singing at the Crystal Palace, on November 22nd, in the Pearl Mixed Voice Choir. On November 12th, 13th, and 15th, they held a bazaar and made a profit of £20.

CAMP FIRE NOTES.

"How to make Uncooked Sweets."

If you follow these directions carefully I will guarantee you will turn out a really appetising batch of sweets without the trouble of a fire. The Sugar Cream, which is the foundation of most sweets, is made as follows:

Take the white of one egg and the same quantity of water. Gradually add fine icing-sugar, mixing all the time with a wooden spoon, till you have made a paste.

Now proceedings differ according to what sort of sweet you wish for.

PEPPERMINT CREAMS are always popular, and are easiest of all to make. Add from 6 to 10 drops of essence of peppermint when the paste is still soft. Then mix in more sugar till you can knead the dough in your hands. Roll it out to about 1 in. thick, and cut into rounds.

CHOCOLATE SQUARES.—When the paste is soft add 5 or 6 drops of vanilla essence, and finish mixing with chocolate or cocoa powder instead of icing sugar. When stiff the paste should be cut into cubes. The plain sugar-cream, strongly flavoured with vanilla, is very good.

COCOANUT BALLS.—Finish mixing the cream with desiccated cocoanut till it is quite stiff. Now make it into little balls, and dip each one into white of egg, and then roll in a little dry cocoanut. These sweets look very pretty if you add a few drops of carmine to the paste, and make them pink.

NUT CREAM SQUARES.—Flavour the sugar with vanilla, and mix till fairly soft. Chop

up some mixed nuts, as almonds, walnuts, or filberts, and knead them into the cream. Roll out to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, and cut into squares with a sharp knife.

FRUIT CREAM SQUARES.—These are made in exactly the same way, only instead of nuts you use assorted preserved fruits as figs, glacé cherries, or stone raisins. The flavouring can be left out if preferred. All these sweets improve by two or three days' keeping, and they must be kept in a cool place on clean sheets of white paper, or a marble slab.

Two Guides, supplied with two basins, wooden spoons, one or two eggs, and a couple of pounds of icing sugar at 4d. a lb., can use their ingenuity in the invention of many attractive sweets on the lines of those I have described.

THE GUIDES' DIARY.

February 16th.—Miss Baden-Powell will visit the Poole Girl Guides.

February 21st.—The "Thorough" Girl Guides, Barnet, Herts, have, under their Captain, Lady Rachel Byng, got up a concert as a treat for their mothers, at 3 p.m., at the East St. Pancras Conservative Hall. It has been decided to sell no tickets, but to issue invitation cards to the guests. Anyone desiring to be present at this concert should write to the Headquarters, 116, Victoria Street, S.W., for further particulars. Lady Bertha Dawkins has kindly promised to give the girls their Badges.

February 21st.—A meeting has been arranged by the Commissioner for West London (Lady (Mattie) Blomfield), to take place in the Outer Town Hall, Paddington, on the 21st February, 3 p.m. It is to celebrate the inauguration of that Section of the District. Priscilla Countess of Annesley has kindly promised to open the proceedings, and it is hoped she will be well supported by the Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive at Headquarters. Three well-known speakers have promised to take part in the meeting—Miss Maud Taylor, who will take the practical side of the movement; Miss Isabel Morris, Hon. Sec. of the Duty and Discipline Organisation, and Miss Dashwood, of the Y.W.C.A., the spiritual and ethical aspect of the Movement. The meeting will be followed by a display of some of the best Companies in London, and Miss Evelyn Vickers' Amateur Orchestra will be in attendance. A full account of this important function will appear in our March issue.

March 28th.—Miss Baden-Powell will visit the Bristol Girl Guides.

Captains or Guides wishing to be present at any of these meetings should apply for further particulars to 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. "How much morse should I learn for the Second Class Badge?"

You must know the Morse sign for every letter in the alphabet, even if the examiner should jump about from letter to letter at random. You must also know the difference between a dot and a dash, and how each is made with a flag, but a knowledge of signalling is not asked for, and it is not expected.

II. "Is it advisable to admit girls under 11 years?"

No! In occasional cases, a girl of 10½ years might be admitted, if, for instance, she already has an elder sister in the Company, but as a general rule the age-limit should be strictly adhered to.

The presence of younger girls in a Patrol is apt to hold the others back, and to act as a drag to that Patrol rivalry which should be fostered in every Company. If girls of 9 or 10 are taken, they will have at least three or four years before they leave school, and by that time they will have learnt as much First Aid, Signalling, etc., as they will ever do. Therefore, on leaving school, they will feel they want a change from the Corps they were associated with so young. It is the girls from 12 to 17 years that we want, but we find the elder ones hold back if little ones attend the same Parades and learn the same things. If a Captain knows of more than one girl under 11 years anxious to join, I advise her to form a Junior Patrol, with a little alteration of uniform and slightly easier Badge tests, on the same lines as the recently formed Wolf Cubs, or Junior Scouts.

III. "How often should Examinations be held?"

It is of great importance that the tests marked "annual" should be carried out every year. In fact, in the cases of the Ambulance, Signalling and Nursing Badges, I advise Captains to hold examinations twice a year, and let it be known that each time the test will be just a tiny bit stiffer. This will encourage girls not only to keep up their work, but to add to it. Let a girl try for a Badge as soon as she feels she could pass for it. Do not hold her back till others are ready, and, above all, never make a girl try for a Badge in which she has no interest. Find out her ambition in the way of Badges and help her to get it. This means a little more trouble for officers, but it pays. When a Committee has appointed a competent

examiner, it is best to arrange that candidates will always go to her at stated times.

IV. "What is a good average of marks for Proficiency Badges?"

This is a difficult question to answer off-hand, for it depends entirely on the subject. In most cases, the best plan is to allot five or ten marks to each question or test for the Badge, giving a total of 100 marks, 80 per cent. to count as a Pass and 90 per cent. as Honours. In all theoretical subjects, or where questions are asked, five marks should be given for promptitude in answering and general intelligence.

The age limit is intended to apply only to the age of the Guide at the date of the enrolment. There is no reason whatever that a Guide should not remain in her Company up to any age, though she cannot be enrolled as a Guide if she has passed her eighteenth birthday.

CRITICISMS WANTED.

A COMPETITION
OPEN TO ALL OUR READERS

IN WHICH

Ten Shillings is Offered in Prizes.

A Great Man once said—

"A thing to be Good must be worthy of Criticism."

Our first Competition is to be a Criticism Competition.

(1) 5/- for the most useful and practical criticism for improving the Gazette.

(2) 5/- for the best suggestion for increasing the sale of our paper.

CONDITIONS.

Cut out and fill in the enclosed Coupon and send it together with your criticism to—

THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE,

116 Victoria Street, S.W.

and mark the envelope in the corner "Criticism."

Entries should be sent in not later than March 23rd, 1914.

Criticism.

Name.....

Address.....

PRICE LIST—Continued:

	Each	Postage
Hats (Navy Felt) Chin Strap (send size) ...	1/3	4d.
Ditto, Superior Quality (send size) ...	1/6	4d.
Hats, Officers (send size) ...	3/6	6d.
Belts, Leather ...	1/3	2d.
With Rings and Swivels ...	1/6	2d.
(State Waist Measurements.)		
Neckerchiefs (Merceen), Absolutely Fast in Dye ...	4d.	1d.
Superior Quality ...	8d.	1d.
Navy Hat Bands (Official Registered Design) ...	6d.	1d.
(Through Secretaries only.)		
Patrol Flag, with Emblem Embroidered in Silk ...	1/6	1d.
Haversacks (Single Division) ...	1/-	2d.
" (Double Division) ...	2/-	2d.

	Each	Postage
Stretcher Nets, Strong Twine Net for Ambulance purposes, poles to be slipped through each side ...	1/9	3d.
Stretcher Sling, Official Crimson and White Web, with Loops for Ambulance Poles ...	10d.	1d.
Ambulance Outfits ...	1/-	3d.
Pouch or Hanger, Strong Leather Pouch, with Loop to hang from Belt to hold Ambulance Case, etc. ...	1/6	1d.
G.G. Lanyard ...	2d.	1d.
Whistle (Regulation Pattern) ...	9d.	1d.
Knives ...	1/-	1d.
Shoulder Knots ...	2d.	1d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL CHALLENGE SHIELDS (Designed by Miss Baden-Powell). The Shield measures 10½ by 10½ inches, and is made in two qualities.

With Electroplate Fittings ... £2 6d.

With Sterling Silver Fittings ... £4 10s. 6d.

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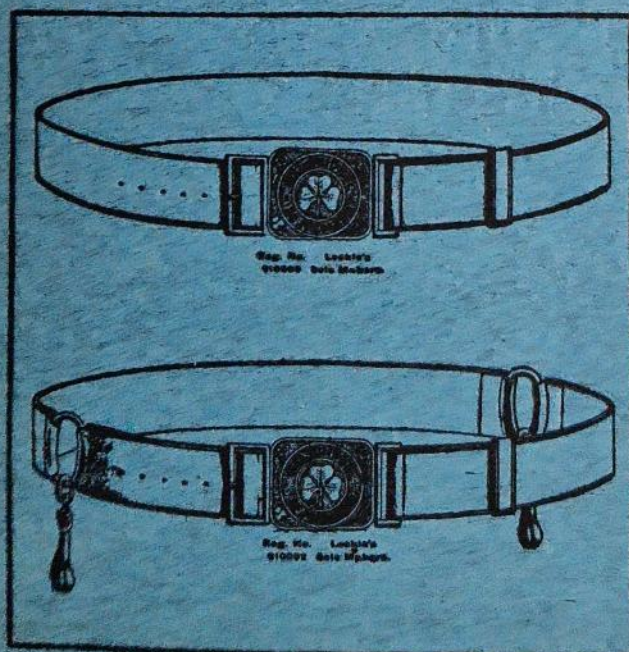
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