

# Girl Guides' Gazette

38.

Official Organ of the Girl Guides Association. Incorporated by Charter.

February, 1917.

Price 2d.

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Turn to the right and keep straight

Founded by Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B.

President, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell



# GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.

## THE GIRL GUIDES.

(INCORPORATED.)

76 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 7876.

## PRICE LIST.

No Goods are sent out on approval from the Equipment Department, nor are goods once purchased returnable for exchange. Care should be taken therefore, to specify exact sizes for hats, clothing, etc. All orders for Guide Equipment, Books, etc., must be accompanied by cash (care should be taken to include the amount of Postage as accounts cannot be opened). Secretaries of Registered Local Associations may have Badges entered against a Deposit Account if desired, and will be allowed 10 per cent. discount off orders for Badges from such account. Minimum amount received on Deposit Account £2. It is particularly requested that remittances of 1s. and upwards be sent in postal orders or cheques, and not postage stamps. All orders for Equipment should be written on separate sheets, with "Equipment" plainly marked on outside of envelope. Inattention to this will cause delay in executing orders. Cheques should be drawn in favour of "Secretary, Girl Guides A/c." and crossed, "London County & Westminster Bank Ltd."

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These Prices are subject to fluctuation.



# GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Vol. IV. No. 38.

FEBRUARY, 1917.

Price 2d.

## FOR GUIDES.

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

February, 1917.

MY DEAR GUIDES,

I was very much struck by the patriotism of our Australian soldiers when talking with them the other day, on the occasion of a tea-party for the poor wounded heroes who have been blinded in the War.

As I went round to each man, putting a sandwich or a bit of cake into his hand (for they could not see to help themselves), I heard many a little bit of news from the Front.

What surprised me was that these quiet, suffering fellows, who had come from the other side of the world, seemed to look upon England as *home*. When a friend remarked, "How splendid of you Australians to sacrifice yourselves and come thousands of miles to fight for us," one of the men answered: "Oh, but we are Englishmen, and we were all keen to fight for our dear home, England."

Our men go forth to battle with the foe, but we are not called on to fight at the Front; we are expected to do our bit to help the War and get Victory.

There are many things you can do to assist our men.

What each one of you can do is to try to act on our motto, and Be Prepared.

If only you can learn how to do the things that will be of use and know how to do them properly, then you will be helping.

Many Girl Guides have taken up gardening and growing vegetables, for it is a way of helping, and one can use any spare bits of land and gain valuable food. I hear that thousands of women will be wanted for farm work, and they are able to do many jobs as well, if not better, than men. Women are very good as carters, milkers, stock-keepers; also at hoeing and thinning crops, threshing and weighing corn.

You would not find it difficult to grow broccoli, savoy, or Brussels sprouts.

A quarter of an ounce of seed will produce hundreds of plants. In the case of carrots it will give you nine rows of six yards long. Onions, parsnips, and beet-root are also useful. The most important, however, is the potato, seeing how scarce and high-priced it is getting. Before you plant them they should have sprouted; this you can do by placing them in shallow boxes, in a light, cool house. Medium-sized potatoes are best for planting, as the big ones sometimes are too strong.

Those who live in London can profit by the lessons on gardening now to be seen in Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens, where half an acre is devoted to allotments illustrating how a succession of fresh vegetables can be obtained all through the year. A gardener is in charge there to answer questions and to advise.

We also hear of the shortage of petroleum, but a new substitute for motor fuel has been made from beetroots, and it has been reckoned that one acre of beetroots will make 300 gallons of spirit, so that you may all hope to supply yourselves with motor fuel. First, we shall have to learn how to prepare the soil and how to sow the seeds in the right way. "Our bravest powers are not gained through successes but by our misadventures," so try, try again.

Yours sincerely,

AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

### Corporals and their Stripes.

So much approval has been shown of the abolition of the chevrons on the arm for Patrol Leaders and Corporals that we are encouraged to go a step further and to accede to the idea that the title "Second" should be substituted for that of "Corporal," as has been done in the Boy Scouts. Here the change has done a very great deal of good for the movement and has removed much misconception as to its aims.



## OUR POST-BAG.

E. A. C. (Lowestoft) and G. T. G. (New Barnet).—Thanks for interesting and helpful letters. Some of the ideas had already been discussed, and it is hoped will soon be carried out. Expense bars much expansion at the moment, and only articles contributed without fee can be considered for the present.

MARJORIE GILL.—To ensure publication, Company news should be received at the office before the 25th of each month, and earlier if possible. Owing to labour shortage, we are obliged to go to press very early now. Your neat "Company news" is a model of clear writing and typing, and a great saving of time to the Editor. Thank you for helping in this way.

M. C. CAREY.—1. Officer's brooch should be worn on the knot of the tie and the Tenderfoot Badge to keep the ends down neatly. (The latter will no longer be worn on the hat, as the new cockade will replace it.)

2. Guides stand at attention in Church for National Anthem; at all other times, at full salute.

3. "Alert" being the simpler word, and more easily given, is recommended; but if "Attention" is desired, it may be used.



Inverness Guides collecting Sphagnum moss.

A Girl's Club, in the Midlands, desires the services of an Organiser. Preference given to one who has had experience in Club training and understands the Girl Guide Movement. Salary £110 per annum.

Apply in first instance, Girl Guides' Headquarters.

## COMPANY NEWS



(We shall be glad to print in these columns reports of the doings and progress of Companies, which should be as brief as possible. It would be a good plan for each Company to appoint one of its officers or members as correspondent to the "Gazette." She would then be responsible for reporting all the more important events in the history of the Company and any matter of general interest to our readers.)

## ENGLAND.

5th BATH Lansdown Company, though still small, is working "on the land." The Guides have taken a piece of land on which they are hard at work. All money made is for the Red Cross Society. Last summer they made quite a good sum by a flower stall at a fete in aid of Belgian children.

THE 1st CALVERLEY Company.—The 1st Calverley Company have recently taken an allotment garden to work in till the end of the war, and it is intended that their efforts shall be devoted to the production of food; therefore, the whole of the plot is to be sown with potatoes. The Guides are to do all the work themselves, and the produce is to be sold at a small profit, so as to make the Guides' allotment a paying concern. The Guides' parents are to be given the first chance to buy the produce that has been grown by their own girls.

THE GOLDEN COMMON COMPANY now numbers 16 Guides, 8 Brownies, 3 Recruits and 2 Officers. They have been working steadily at First Aid, Signalling and War Work. A sergeant from one of the neighbouring camps has very kindly given them some drilling, and at a Church Parade early in January the Guides were complimented on their smart appearance and marching. They helped at an entertainment in Winchester in December, given by the Winchester Company, and the Morse and Semaphore Signalling was much praised, also the Stretcher Drill.

1st CHESHAM BOIS had their first inspection on December 16th, and were inspected by Lady Susan Trueman, Commissioner for Mid Bucks. In January they gave their first entertainment to raise Company funds and repay the sum kindly advanced by the Rector for equipment and initial expenses.



**HALIFAX** Guides gave their annual Christmas treat to poor children on December 30th. Over 200 tickets had been distributed amongst the poorest children of the town, and a splendid tea and concert were provided. Lady Fisher-Smith, the District Commissioner, provided oranges, which each child received on leaving, along with a packet of sweets and refreshments. The Guides and their guests spent a very happy evening. The girls are glad to do a little each year in this way to give pleasure to these children.

**HOOK** (Hants) Guides made £8 3s. by their Christmas concert. £2 went to the Red Cross Hospital, £2 to Hook Boy Scouts to buy a gun. The Guides were heartily congratulated on their success, for which they had worked very hard.

**HULL.**—The 11th Company (All Saints), together with the 10th Hull, gave a display on December 18th. The Guides did a pretty ball drill, which was taught by Miss Malcolm (Y.W.C.A.). Morse Code Signalling was smartly rendered, and the tiny Brownies did a tambourine dance very daintily. "A Good Turn," a play taken from the Guide Display Book, was much appreciated. One First Class Badge, 9 Second Class, and 22 Proficiency Badges have been gained by this Company of 25 Guides since February last.

**HULL 10th and 11th** (All Saints) Guides earned £11 6s. 1d. for their funds by a Display and Sale of Work. Being new Companies, funds were badly needed. Mrs. Atkinson (the Sheriff's wife) kindly presented 31 Badges, including 20 Second Class, 1 Ambulance, 1 Child Nurse, 6 Gymnast, 2 Laundry and 1 Music. The display included drilling, country dances, Morse code, and a sketch. Mrs. Hubert Johnson, President of the Hull Guides Committee, was in the Chair.

**4th LONE COMPANY** is starting a quarterly magazine. The first number appeared in January. Two members of the White Heather Patrol have done specially good work, knitting for the soldiers and sailors. The Captain would be glad to hear from other Captains who may like to offer or exchange suggestions. Address: Miss Vaughan Morgan, Puttenham Priory, Guildford.

**1st LOWESTOFT** Company had old English Games, etc., at their Annual Social Evening on January 11th. A part song by the juniors, and a sketch, "R.B.," by the seniors were given. The Guides have been doing War Service at the local War Hospital Supply, the Minesweepers' Hospital, and collecting newspapers for the Prince of Wales Relief Fund, etc. By joining with other Lowestoft Guides, one ton of newspapers have been sent, and a letter of thanks received from Buckingham Palace. Six Guides earned £1 by a good week's gardening; 10s. was sent to the Hut Fund. A large number of Badges have been gained. The Christmas "Good Turn" was to give a concert to some Sunday School children who had given up their usual treat owing to the war.

**MORPETH** Cambo Company had their first experience in camping out, and discovered how to cook an excellent rice pudding on the camp fire. They hope to have a longer experience next summer. The Guides are collecting waste paper in a very scattered district for the National Relief Fund. One Guide has gained a War Badge for taking the postman's place when he was called up.

**READING** Guides gave an excellent display at the Abbey Hall. These Guides have done splendid war work, besides winning a large number of Badges. Miss Morton, who kindly presented the Badges, read the following letter received from the Prince of Wales's private secretary:

"I am directed by the Prince of Wales to convey to you and your Guides his Royal Highness's warmest thanks for your splendid work during the past year in collecting waste paper for the National Relief Fund. The girls may well congratulate themselves on the successful result of their efforts, for not only have they been the means of adding a substantial sum to the fund, but by reducing the quantity of paper and paper-making materials imported from abroad (nearly 13,000,000 cwts., of the value of nearly £13,000,000, were imported in 1915), they have helped to retain money in the country and have set free shipping which is badly needed for carrying munitions of war and food. By preventing waste they are helping to provide the sinews of war, and so are helping to win the war. His Royal Highness is so confident that the Guides, who have shown so much zeal and patriotism in devoting their spare time in collecting paper during the year, will continue to do so with no less enthusiasm in the coming year."

Miss Cruikshank mentioned that the Reading Guides had collected nine tons of waste paper.

**1st SLOUGH COMPANY**, though comparatively in its infancy, is a vigorous and progressive Company. Their one great idea is to be self-supporting, and with this object they gave two very successful entertainments at the Church Institute. A Girl Guide play, called "Mrs. Twankie," was a great success, as was the popular fairy play "Cinderella." Tableaux dances and songs completed the programme of a very excellent entertainment.

**WARWICKSHIRE** Guides are progressing well under their Commissioner, Mrs. Suckling. In December an office was opened at 5, Edmund Street, Birmingham, at Headquarters of the Warwickshire Association. Great strides have been made during the last year in county organisation. There are 33 Companies in the county, and others forming. Many Guides are employed in making munitions. The G.F.S. and Y.W.C.A. have numerous Companies in the county.

**1st and 2nd WOKING**, 1st Hook Heath, 1st Horsell and 1st St. John's Guides and Brownies presented a very smart appearance at their Display and Exhibition of Work. A novel



item was a realistic representation of a Zeppelin raid, in which several of the party were treated by the rest for supposed injuries. A charming effect was produced in an intricate figure march by the coloured fairy lamps carried by the Guides. Mrs. La Trobe Foster, District Commissioner, presided. Miss Malcolm (Y.W.C.A.) spoke on the aims and objects of the organisation, and said it would exert a powerful influence in raising the girlhood and womanhood of the nation to a still higher level. The Exhibition of Work reflected the greatest credit on the girls, and many exhibits received high praise from the judges.

#### LONDON AND DISTRICT.

**THE 2nd BRONDES BURY COMPANY** which is a little over a year old, made over £5 by a small concert in December in aid of a Christmas tea for poor children. On January 6th the tea was given by the Company to 60 ragged little children. On the Christmas tree hung a small souvenir for each child. After a plentiful tea the children played games, and enjoyed the dancing of three clever young ballet dancers—one of whom was a Guide from the Company. Each little child carried home a bag of sweets and oranges.

**1st BRIXTON COMPANY** worked hard during the Christmas holidays. They paid three visits to the Southwark Military Hospital, and entertained the soldiers in the wards, also presented the patients with fruit, cigarettes, etc. They are now working hard in order to give an entertainment to provide a piano for the use of the above hospital. The entertainment will be held in St. Jude's Parochial Hall, Railton Road, Herne Hill, S.E., on Saturday, February 17th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 1s. 2d. and 7d. each, to be obtained from any member of the Company, or from Captain Ellis, 141, Railton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

#### WALES.

**SWANSEA.**—The wedding took place in the Parish Church, Swansea, on January 16th, of Miss Muryell Rice, District Captain for Swansea, and Adjutant of the Y.W.C.A. Girl Guides for South Wales, daughter of Canon the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, to Mr. Patrick Buxton, son of Alfred Fowell Buxton, of Fairhill, Tonbridge. A guard of honour was formed by the Swansea Girl Guides, Mrs. Davies, the District Commissioner, being in command. About 150 Girl Guides were present. As the bride and bridegroom left the Church they passed under crossed Company flags belonging to the 1st and 2nd Swansea Companies.

#### IRELAND.

**DUBLIN.**—About 50 Guides belonging to seven Dublin Companies have undertaken to work small garden allotments in a field kindly lent for the purpose to our Commissioner by Sir John Griffith. Lady Wright, our Vice-President, has arranged with Mr. John, F.R.H.S., that he will give two hours' instruction to the garden workers on Saturday afternoons. Two very cold afternoons in January were spent mapping the field and measuring the plots. By the time these notes are in print the Guides will be busy digging their plots and making

the garden paths. Two Guides will work a plot 30 ft. by 9 ft., and grow potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage and other vegetables, and each plot will have a flower border.

**1st SOUTH DUBLIN** gave an excellent display on January 5th. The prizes and several recently earned Badges were handed to the winners by the Commissioner. Some of the proceeds of this display will be used to buy tools for the gardening scheme. On January 11th an enjoyable concert, organised by Patrol Leader Phayre in aid of the Company funds, was given by the Guides of the 2nd Dublin and their friends. The Commissioner distributed several Badges, congratulating the Company on the high standard of work. The Guides and the Brownies of the 1st Dublin (St. Peter's) were recently visited by the Commissioner, who expressed great satisfaction with what she saw. Weekly classes in the subjects for First Class, beginning with map-making and going on to hygiene and other parts of the Child Nurse test, are being attended by about 40 Officers and Leaders.

**NEWCASTLE, Co. DOWN, 1st TROOP.**—The Primrose Patrol (Leader, M. Reece) gave a concert on December 28th. They charged twopence each for tickets. The programme included piano duets and solos, songs, recitations and a short play. The entertainment was got up entirely by the Patrol without any help. The object was to enable the Second Class Guides to obtain their Entertainer's Badge, and to help the Red Cross.

#### SCOTLAND.

**EDINBURGH AND LEITH, 12th COMPANY.**—On January 6th, Lady Fayrer, President of the Committee, opened the club premises and spoke to the girls on "Punctuality, Honour and Tone." Each girl subscribes one penny weekly towards the rent of the rooms. This is the first of the Edinburgh Corps to have premises of its own. The Committee has been most fortunate in securing Mrs. Laurie as District Commissioner. A popular lantern lecture for the Guides, arranged by Mrs. Laurie, was given by Lieut. F. Addey, R.N.V.R., on "The Story of the Telegraph." Lieut.-Col. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., M.D., R.A.M.C. (T.), has given a course of First Aid lectures to the officers. Lady Fayrer intends giving talks to officers on "The Duties of a Girl Guide Officer," and it is hoped that all officers and would-be officers will take advantage of them. Officers and Guides greatly appreciate the kindness of those who have given them such interesting and instructive lectures.

**INVERNESS** 1st and 2nd Companies held a Shadow Pantomime and Display in aid of their funds on January 3rd. Fire-lighting, drill by the seniors, and stretcher drill by the juniors were much appreciated. The performance was repeated on January 6th as a New Year's treat to the children of the Orphanage. Several Ambulance, Child Nurse, Clerk, Musician and Artist Badges were gained during the year. A quantity of sphagnum moss was collected for the local War Dressing Depot.



## THE REFORMATION OF BRIDGET.

(continued)

MISS I. D. How good of the dear child! I think I could accommodate her in the other attic, and I hope she will succeed in completing the good work you have begun.

CAPT. E. F. Then I will call again in a few days to see how matters are progressing.

(Exit Capt. E. F.)

MISS I. D. (soliloquising). It does not sound very promising. Let me see (sorting papers). I think I have settled the Yellow Cross Society for furnishing the trenches with seasonable comforts, and the next to which I must give my attention is the "Society for the Colonisation of the North Pole by the Germans." I think I will leave that alone and send Bridget to be the pioneer of the Society, if she has not reformed in her domestic duties. I must interview Bridget now. (Rings bell. Enter Bridget, neatly attired and with demure expression.)

BRIDGET. Yes, ma'am.

MISS I. D. Captain Flag has been asking me to allow Guide Marion to remain with you for a few weeks, to help you keep the orderly habits you have acquired in the Camp.

BRIDGET. Ach, shure, and to help me git me Badges. I want the Musician's Badge now.

MISS I. D. And whose piano do you propose to use?

BRIDGET. I ain't particuler.

MISS I. D. Perhaps you expect me to place mine at your disposal?

BRIDGET. Shure, and I've no objection, ma'am.

MISS I. D. You must clearly understand, Bridget, once and for all, that I forbid you to touch the piano without my special permission.

BRIDGET. Begorrah, but I understood you, ma'am, to say that you places the pianner at my disposal.

MISS I. D. Yes, *when* your domestic duties are performed to my satisfaction.

BRIDGET (departing). How can folks expect a craythur to do her dooty when they promise one thing one minute and takes it away the next? (Exit.)

MISS I. D. I'll lock the piano so that Bridget shan't waste time over that.

BRIDGET (peeping round door). Shure, and it won't waste any time, 'cos' I'll watch where you puts the key.

MISS I. D. There, I'll put the key in this vase.

BRIDGET. Yes, and I'll take the key out of the vase.

MISS I. D. Now, where is my article to the *Times* on the Suppression of Hurdy-Gurdies? (Writes busily for a few seconds, then looks at watch.) Five-thirty! I promised Euthasia I would see her signalling display this evening. I'd better give the Guides directions what to do until I return. (Rings. Enter Guides Marian and Bridget.)

MISS I. D. I understand, Marian, that you have undertaken to keep Bridget in order, especially during my absence.

BRIDGET (aside). Ach, she has, has she?

MARIAN. Yes, ma'am.

MISS I. D. I may not be back until nine o'clock, but see that all the windows and doors are kept fastened, and that there is no light showing through the blinds.

MARIAN. Yes, ma'am.

BRIDGET. Plaise, ma'am, Guide Marian is mightily particular about her supper. What shall we have?

MARIAN. Oh, Bridget, I never said so.

BRIDGET. Shure, and begorra, but you insinuated as much when I wanted to give the next door dog the mate left from dinner.

MISS I. D. What do you mean?

MARIAN. Please, ma'am, Bridget was going to give nearly half a pound of meat to the dog next door, because she said it looked famishing.

BRIDGET. Ach, shure, the poor animals must be fed, even if it is war time.

MISS I. D. Well, please do it at your own expense, and not mine.

MARIAN. Please, ma'am, there ought to be a blind over the sky-light in my bedroom.

BRIDGET (interrupting). No, that's my observation station.

MISS I. D. Come, Marian, I will find you a blind. (Exeunt Miss I. D. and Marian.)

BRIDGET. Bedad, I'll see if the key of the pianner is safe. (Looks in vase.) As soon as the misthress is gone I'll have a toon. What has she been scribbling at here? (Looks at papers.) Hark! they're comin' back again. Shure, and I'll hide. (Squashes into cupboard.)

(Enter Miss E. F. and Marian.)

MISS I. D. I think I may leave you, Marian, with an easy mind, as I can rely on you to see that Bridget behaves herself, and does not commit any folly.

MARIAN. I'll try, ma'am, but she's rather difficult to manage.

BRIDGET. Shure, and I'll manage *you*.

MISS I. D. Well, do you best. I shan't be late.

(Bridget waves fingers round corner of cupboard.)

MARIAN. Very well, ma'am. (Exit Miss E. F.) The first thing to do is to find Bridget. She is like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland"—always vanishing. (Bridget emerges from cupboard with horse pistol in hand.)

MARIAN (screaming). Where did you get that from?

BRIDGET. I found it in the cupboard; and now we can defend ourselves against anti-aircraft.

MARIAN. But it's the anti-aircraft that defends us.

BRIDGET. Begorrah, but it ain't! If you goes outside when they're acting, you'll find yerself up another street.



## GIRL GUIDES GAZETTE

MARIAN. Do please put it away, Bridget.  
BRIDGET. No, I shan't; it's to keep ye in order I'm Stingaree.

MARIAN. Who is Stingaree?  
BRIDGET. You've never heard of Stingaree? Shure, thin, ye're a ignoramus. He was a highwayman, and a nice-looking chap, too, and I'm going to make you sing, as he did Hilda Bouverie. Where's my monocle? (Puts penny in eye.)

MARIAN. You seem to be talking a lot of nonsense, but I'm too frightened to do anything while you've got that pistol.

BRIDGET (brandishing pistol and dancing round.) Call yerself a Girl Guide, do yer? Begorrah, ye haven't the courage of a mouse. Now look in that vase there, quick. What do you see?

MARIAN. A key.

BRIDGET. Then bring it here, sharp. Now open the pianner. (Marian fumbles at piano nervously.) Now find "Tipperary."

MARIAN (piteously). I don't know where it is.  
BRIDGET (pointing pistol). There, in the seat of the music stool (Marian puts piece of music on piano.) Have ye got yer Moosician's Badge? Shure, thin ye can play for me to sing. (Strikes dramatic attitude and sings verse, the audience joining in chorus.) At conclusion Bridget turns to Marian.) Begorrah, and ye're witness now I've won my Musician's Badge. Now for my observation dooty—there ought to be a Badge for that. Where's your Girl Guide Book?

MARIAN (producing it from haversack). Here it is.

BRIDGET. Read Guide Law 2.

MARIAN. "A Guide is loyal to the King and other officers—"

BRIDGET. Shure, and I'm yer officer now, and unless yer promises on yer honour not to move out of that chair I shall truss you like Stingaree did Fergus Carrick.

MARIAN (terrified). I'll promise on my honour as a Guide.

BRIDGET. And in case it strains yer conscience, begorrah, I'm a-goin' to lock you in until my observation dooty is over. I won't have you a-spyin' on me like a bloomin' German. (Exit Bridget.)

MARIAN. What am I to do? I wish Miss Doightenpate would come back. I'm sure that horrible pistol will explode. Why didn't Guide Susan come here instead, and reform Bridget? But it's no use trying to reform the Irish. (Takes out handkerchief and begins to sob.) I don't know what she means by observation duty, but she'll break her neck on the roof. (Sits up and listens.) Isn't that the sound of footsteps on the stairs? Who can she be talking to? (Sound of fumbling at lock.) What a strange noise!

BRIDGET (outside door). Now just yer comes in here and sits yer down. I'll git ye some supper, for ye looks hungry like. Don't be onaisy about the pistol. I'll be a real friend to yer, me darlint, and ye can trust the Irish out and out.

VOICE. Ya ve sall denn be moch friends.  
MARIAN. It gets worse and worse. What can I do?

(Enter Bridget with dishevelled escaped German.)

BRIDGET. Up yer gits, Guide Marian, when yer superior ossifer enters. (To German.) Now, sits yer down in the aisy chair and make yerself at home. Guide Marian, shure, and ye fetches some supper for the jintleman. (Sotto voce.) And the perlice too.

ESCAPED GERMAN. Ve finden always ze Eresh will help us mooch. I 'ave mooch 'oonger, and I vill trinken.

BRIDGET. To be shure. Ach, but it's thirsty work climbing the roof. And how did ye git up, begorrah?

GERMAN. 'Begoro!' Ich kann Sie nicht verstehen. I vill trink ze bier.

BRIDGET. And did ye git to the roof by climbing the walnut tree?

GERMAN. Yes, I climee ze tree and I 'ave mooch dirst.

BRIDGET. Shure, and ye came from Holyport, didn't ye?

GERMAN (looking ashamed and springing up). I travels for a big firm—

BRIDGET. No, yer don't (brandishing pistol). Ye sits yerself down, and be aisy.

GERMAN (looking at window). I am in ze big hoory. I most to go. (Rushes towards window, but Bridget intercepts him. At the same time enter Guide Marian with two Tommies, and followed by Miss E. F. and Miss I. D.)

GUIDE MARIAN. There he is; get him quick! (Soldiers rush forward and seize escaped German.)

MISS I. D. How did this man come here?

BRIDGET. Plaise, ma'am, shure and I was a-keepin' of observation dooty on the skylight, and I saw at the end of the row a man climb up the walnut tree and on to the roof. He creeps quietly, and thin, begorrah, I hides meself just inside the skylight, and I lets meself down and watches. First one leg and thin the other came through, and be jabers, but I keeps me tongue in me mouth. He looks round the room and he sees me, and me monocle and me pistol. "Don't alarrum yerself," says I. "I'll take care of you. Yer looks a wambling-like in the innards." So I invited him down to have a bit and sup, and shure and begorrah I axed these jintlemen to keep him company.

CORPORAL (to Miss I. D.). I must congratulate you on the smart behaviour of your maid.

CAPT. E. F. There, I told you we should reform her.

BRIDGET (advancing to audience). Begorrah, but they haven't succeeded in reforming me. But shure, and I've kopped a German, and I be loyal although I be Irish, so let's all sing (advance *omnia dramatis personae*) "God Save the King" and confusion to Bill Kaiser!

THE END.



## THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

The appeal for waste paper will be found on the outside cover.

Many Companies have helped already, and we hope others will also do their best for this splendid Fund, which is doing so much for our own sufferers in war time.

## BEE-KEEPING.

BY G. RILEY.

In nearly every county in England there is a Branch of the British Bee-Keeper's Association, of which every bee-keeper ought to become a member. For a small subscription, an expert in sent round in the spring and autumn to examine hives, report cases of disease, and to give advice.

The best way to start bee-keeping is to buy an early swarm in April or May. Do not buy after the middle of June, as the swarm will not be a large one, and you will be obliged to feed it. A strong swarm consists of 25,000 bees and weighs about 5 lbs. A medium swarm consists of about 15,000 bees, weighing about 3 lbs. If possible, procure a swarm from a hive which swarmed the previous year, as that will ensure obtaining a young queen. Your hive should be fitted with ten brood frames, fitted with wax foundation, covered with a piece of unbleached calico, with a quilt of carpet or felt on top, over which the roof is placed. Choose a site for your apiary. The ground should be levelled and fenced round to prevent intrusion by horses or cattle, and should not be overhung by trees, neither should there be long grass or shrubs immediately in front of the hive, which should stand on four bricks and should face south or east in order to get the morning sun. There should be a hedge at the back of the hive to protect it from the wind, leaving sufficient room between the hedge and the hive for the bee-keeper to stand, as work should always be done from the back. A sloping board should be placed from the entrance of the hive to the ground. This is called the alighting board, and makes it easy for honey-laden bees to reach their destination without misadventure. Having prepared your hive, arm yourself with a bee-

veil, smoker and straw skep, and approach the swarm. The veil should be circular, and made of black or white coarse net. It should be gathered up tightly on the crown of the hat, the tape in the bottom hem being tied round the neck. A linen coat should be worn tied up at the cuffs to exclude bees. Corduroy or corrugated paper can be burnt in the smoker, which should be held funnel upwards if you want it to keep alight. When a few puffs of smoke are given to the bees, they will at once fill themselves with honey, and in that condition they will not sting. The swarm is easily discovered, as it looks like a great black mass hanging from the tree or hedge. If the bees are flying about in a restless way and not hanging closely together, syringe gently in imitation of falling rain, and they will quickly "fall in" to the swarm. Hold the skep firmly under the swarm, and by giving the branch a few sharp jerks, the whole mass will fall into the skep. Then gently invert the skep on the earth, placing a small stone under one side to facilitate the entrance of straying bees and to give ventilation. Any bees flying around will, in time, join their companions in the skep. If, however, the queen has escaped and is not in the skep, the bees will quickly evacuate and settle *en masse* round her; in which case the swarm can be re-taken. Leave the skep where it is till the evening.

Another method is to stand your empty hive near the swarming place, and directly you have captured the swarm, throw it out on the alighting board. Leave the hive where it is till evening, and then carry it to your apiary. The first method is, however, the best. When you leave the skep at the place of swarming, shade it from the sun's rays if it is a very hot day. In the evening wrap a piece of cheese cloth round the mouth of the skep and carry it to the prepared hive. Spread a white cloth or paper on the ground, overlapping the alighting board by at least a foot. See that the doors of the hive are opened to their full extent. Then throw out the swarm with force, on to the cloth, and the bees will at once run up into the hive. Look carefully for the queen. She can easily be detected by her short wings, her long abdomen, and her darker colouring. Directly she has entered the hive, the bees will quickly follow. A few puffs of smoke will accelerate their movements. If the bees, instead of entering



the hive, cluster in one place on the ground, the queen will be in their midst. With a little smoke she can be induced to enter the hive on a sloping board.

If at the time of hiving there is a scarcity of fruit blossom out, syrup should be given in an inverted jar placed over the combs. Recipes for syrup making will be given in another article.

If, however, there is an abundance of blossom, a super, fitted with wax-filled frames, can be placed on the top of the brood frames directly after hiving. Care must be taken that a queen excluder separates the two sets of frames. The excluder consists of a piece of perforated zinc, which allows the workers to rise into the super to fill the combs with honey, but excludes the queen, as, if she was allowed to enter, she would fill the honey frames with eggs.

When fitting the body box with combs, drone foundation must on no account be used. Drone foundation, when drawn out by the bees, makes a larger hexagonal than the ordinary brood foundation, and induces the queen to lay drone eggs in these cells.

The drone is the male bee, and is much larger and fatter than the worker. He is a lazy creature, has no sting, and is only kept to increase the temperature of the hive and fertilize the queen.

Drone cells are much larger than the worker cells, and are easily recognised. When the honey flow is over, the drones are destroyed by the workers withholding food from them.

The worker draws out the combs, collects and stores honey, cleans the hive, and protects and feeds the queen, brood and drones.

Next month I hope to deal with the work of the swarm after the combs are drawn out and ready to fill with eggs or honey.

## WOODCRAFT.

Guides who are fond of Nature Study should read a delightful book on "Woodcraft" by Owen Jones and Marcus Woodward (price 1s.; post free from Headquarters, 1s. 4d.).

One of the chapters in this book deals with Weather Lore, and we wonder how many Guides have ever thought of how they can tell the weather.

We read: "Weather prophecy, in our uncertain climate, is largely a matter of feeling. Looking at an overcast sky, you feel sure the sun will break through, though you may not know why. Indeed, the natural weather prophet goes by instinct rather than reason. But he is a far finer prophet who adds judgment to instinct; who has made a study of cloud forms and of different winds, and knows that this cloud means rain and that wind means snow. Day by day he sees in the face of the heavens a vision of the weather to be, and the winds tell him their stories of shine or shower."

"Every wind has its weather," is an old true saying. Every cloud also is a weather sign. The very flowers are sensitive to change. The scarlet pimpernel is the shepherd's weather-glass. On cloudy days, when no insects are likely to pay it visits, because rain is in the air, it keeps its petals fast closed. And all birds and animals regulate their lives according to the weather. So much does weather mean to them that we can well believe Nature has given them special sense of weather prophecy.

If a bird is away from her nest or young when a storm breaks, she may return to find the nest flooded and the little ones drowned. It would not do for a bee to be caught in a heavy rain, nor is a bee ever caught in a shower. If cold weather comes suddenly before a hedgehog has fattened himself for his winter sleep, his fate is sealed. Rabbits cannot bear to be out in a rain-storm, and must feed early if they would feed at all when a rainy night is coming.

Once, a beautiful summer day, a traveller was crossing a moor. To his surprise, a shepherd boy warned him that he would be drenched to the skin by rain before he reached his journey's end. The traveller would not believe it, so fine was the day, and thought that the boy was laughing at him. But he was drenched through and through before he had gone very far.

Coming home next day, he met the same boy. The sky was cloudy and looked like rain. But the shepherd boy said that the clouds would all pass, and the sun would shine; and thsi came about.

So impressed was the traveller by the boy's weather-wisdom that he sought him out to learn the secret of the prophecies. For a long time the shepherd lad refused to tell his secret: but the offer of a sovereign opened his lips.



"You see that old ram of mine?" he said. "That old ram always tells me what weather is coming. If it is going to rain, he turns his tail to the wind; but when the day will be fine, he grazes with his head to the wind. So I am sure what the weather will be."

Shepherds generally agree that when their flocks turn their tails to windward rain will come. Before the approaching storm, the cows gather at the more sheltered end of the field, with their tails to windward. Often when storms are driving up animals are restless and uneasy. Cows are seen to fling up their heels and caper about, while sheep may frisk and gambol, and leap into the air, as if to make the best of the fine weather while it lasts. Pigs before a storm sometimes grunt and run uneasily, carrying the straw of their litter in their mouths.

As with ourselves, the spirit of animals and birds are greatly affected by the weather. Sportsmen know there are days when partridges seem to be utterly depressed; they sit about the fields as if they have no spirit or life. In summer this is to be noticed when thunder is in the air; in winter it is likely to mean that snow may be coming. Directly the storm has blown over, the partridges begin to move with new life.

Rabbits are naturally night feeders; so that when on a bright, sunshiny afternoon you see them out in the field in quantities, look then for a wet night.

Many other creatures have this habit of feeding early before storms. The birds of the open fields—rooks, starlings, fieldfares, or pigeons—may be seen eagerly searching for and devouring their food when rain-clouds are blowing up. Much may be learnt from the rooks. In unsettled weather they do not fly very far from their roosting-trees, whereas in fine weather they fly long distances to feed, and fly high. Before the storm, pheasants going to roost are weather-wise enough to settle down on a low branch where they will be well protected.

"Everything is lovely and the goose honks high." That is an American expression, and as much as to say that the geese fly high because the weather is fine. Of all the signs made by birds that indicate weather, none is more certain than that high flight means fine weather. Swallows fly high in the evenings, and their loud

twittering notes are heard when bright weather reigns; but their low flight is an indication of rain. The reason is that when the air is dry, gnats and flies soar high, but they keep near to the ground when the air above is damp.

We all know that we work better, eat better, and sleep better in fine weather. No doubt the pressure of the atmosphere, whether heavy or light, has much to do with this.

Every one of us is a walking barometer. Nervousness of delicate people and restlessness on the part of animals, birds, and insects, is due often to the low air pressure before storm periods.

Birds fly high when the barometer is low. One reason is that when the barometer is high the air is heavier, denser, and more sustaining; and so they may soar with less effort than when the glass is low and the air is light.

Many of the old ideas about the weather and the behaviour of animals and birds have a certain amount of truth, and are very interesting to observe and study; but animals only forecast weather for a few hours ahead. Their actions are governed by the weather of the moment. Wheatears fly to shelter, it is true, before rain; but it is the shadow of the rain-cloud that sends them home. If squirrels hide nuts and acorns early in the autumn, it is because winter has set in early—not because they know the winter is going to be a long and hard one. A heavy crop of haws is said to mean a severe winter. But the haw crop depends on May frosts.

Some ideas about the weather that are worth noting we may briefly mention.

Look out for rain when:

Cats sit with their tails to the fire and wash their faces.

Dogs dig holes or bury bones.

Donkeys bray.

Cocks crow early and late and flap their wings.

Peacocks squawk.

Parrots scream.

Birds preen and oil their feathers.

Fish swim near the surface.

Trout leap high and feed eagerly.

Bees stay at home and fly only a little way (they will not swarm in wet weather).

Walls are unusually damp.

Flies are specially troublesome and sting sharply.



A slack rope tightens.  
 Seaweed dampens.  
 Corns, chilblains, wounds, or sores itch  
 or ache more than usual.  
 A large ring is seen round the moon.  
 The scent of flowers is very noticeable—  
 or the scent of the pig-sty.  
 Mountain moss is soft and limp.  
 Rainbows are seen in the morning.  
 Dry springs show signs of moisture.  
 Red hair curls and kinks.  
 Candles splutter when first lighted.  
 Smoke beats downwards.

Tobacco becomes moist; and the scent of  
 tobacco smoke is more powerful than usual  
 and hangs for a long time.

Horses and cattle stretch their necks and  
 sniff the air.

Fowls wallow in the dust.  
 Bats squeak on the wing.  
 Sea-fowls fly inland.  
 Flies gather in the houses.  
 Spiders strengthen their webs.  
 Garden spiders forsake their cobwebs.  
 The convolvulus closes its petals.  
 Mushrooms are numerous.  
 Trees seem to grow dark.

The sun sets behind a heavy bank of  
 clouds after a fine day.

The moon rises large and red.

Stars flicker and twinkle.

What one likes best to see in the way of  
 weather-signs is the fine-weather to-~~zen~~.  
 There is one which we have never known to  
 fail. On autumn mornings, often there is  
 a veil of mist lying over the country, and it  
 is difficult to know what the day will bring  
 forth. It may pour with rain, or the sun  
 may come out in full glory. When, in spite  
 of the mist, in every direction you see spider  
 webs on hedges, and almost covering every  
 inch of the stubble fields, each web loaded  
 with drops of moisture, then you may be  
 sure not only that it will be a fine day but  
 that it will be hot.

But the trustiest of all signs of future  
 weather are the winds and the clouds—the  
 signals of the sky. Certain marked condi-  
 tions of wind and clouds always betoken  
 certain weather, and that weather always  
 follows. The winds that blow at this  
 moment are wafting messages of weather  
 to come.

You know those white clouds often seen  
 against a blue sky, rising up and up for all  
 the world like mountains of fleecy wool;  
 they are most useful weather-guides. When

you have watched them mounting up and  
 up, then drifting and rapidly changing their  
 shape and melting away together, as if they  
 were snow melted by the sun, this is a hope-  
 ful sign.

Against the setting sun, smaller clouds of  
 the same nature are seen sometimes as dark  
 blots, and seemingly near the earth, so that  
 you can almost see the space between them  
 and the other clouds among which the sun  
 is sinking. Or they may be seen as  
 smudges against the fair blue of the sky.  
 These clouds are the heralds of rain.

When a very fine, bright, clear morning  
 comes after a spell of unsettled weather,  
 people commonly say, "It is too fine to  
 last," and often they are right. Fine  
 weather usually sets in by slow degrees.

The proverb,

"Mackerel sky,

Twelve hours dry,"

is a very good one.

In summer, heavy dews at night mean  
 fine weather; but if in hot weather, after  
 many dewy nights, a dewless one comes, it  
 is a sign of a change.

Thunder storms that come up with the  
 wind will pass over soon; but those that  
 come up against the wind are more severe,  
 and last longer.

Eleven o'clock in the morning is the best  
 time to find out what the weather is going  
 to be for the rest of the day.

"Rain before seven,

Fine before eleven,"

is a good old country saying. Eleven  
 o'clock is a great hour for weather to clear  
 up.

Our rainiest winds are the sou'westers.  
 When the weather-cock swings round to  
 west from south, then look out for squalls;  
 but when the weather-cock swings with the  
 sun it is a hopeful sign of fine days.

Frost weather gives the prophet a good  
 chance to show his wisdom. "Black frosts  
 are long frosts," is a true old saying. But  
 three white frosts following each other  
 nearly always mean rain. When heavy rains  
 suddenly give way to frost, expect more  
 rain very soon; at any rate, the frost will  
 not be severe. That skin of ice over pud-  
 dles, known as cat's ice, means wet.

In winter you may foretell snow when  
 you see a peculiar leaden wooliness about  
 the clouds. The hardest frost comes when  
 the winds are in the north or east. These  
 cold winds have had all their moisture dried



out of them in their passage to our humid shores from the Siberian snow-plains or the everlasting ice of the Arctic.

In hard winter days many wild creatures suffer terribly in the cold. Birds sit humped up, with feathers puffed out; you may see eight or nine pheasants that have huddled together, their backs white with frost. In wet weather hares in a wood crouch with their backs to protecting tree-stumps. Snow stupefies many creatures; they lose their bearings and are afraid to move.

To some, snow comes as a boon. Hawks pounce with ease on starving, weakly birds, and when small birds in a flock gather round a stack in snowy weather they become so intent on feeding as to lose their sense of self-protection. The sparrow-hawk takes his toll as he will. At no time does the fox catch his prey more easily than on snowy days. When snow is falling, the rabbits are driven underground; indeed, they seek their burrows before the snow falls, and so they give warning to the observant of the coming storm. The storm passing, they come out to sit in the snow. They cannot run fast in the snow, and the fox snaps them up with ease.

To the scout, the hunter, and all outdoor men, these and such effects of weather on wild life form a study of deepest interest and highest value. As you may know from the behaviour of animals and birds what weather is brewing, so may you know from the weather where the birds and animals will be feeding and sleeping; and the knowledge some day may be your salvation.

The gamekeeper, choosing a place in the open fields, or on downland, whereon to set his coops, takes note of where the sheep loves to lie, and so discovers the driest spot. Scouts trained in woodcraft under a gamekeeper would be sure to look out for the sleeping-places of sheep when pitching a camp in the sheep's pastures.

You never know where the knowledge of woodcraft may stand you in good stead. One thing certifieth another.

Other interesting chapters in this delightful little book are:—

"Sounds of the Woods."

"Birds as Sentinels."

"At the Sign of the Fox."

"On Track and Trail."

"Clues that Tell Tales."

"The Night Watch," etc. etc.

## GIRL GUIDES' EMERGENCY WORK.

On Friday evening, January 19th, at the time of the recent explosion, the 1st Silvertown Company were at Poplar giving a concert to entertain a number of Sunday-school scholars at Plimsoll Street. When the explosion occurred the windows of the upper rooms of the building fell in. There was a cry of "Fire" raised, and this caused a panic among the children. They soon became calm, however, and P.L. Gladys Ibbotson displayed great coolness by beginning the programme with a solo. Other Guides followed her example. We were not able to give all the original programme, as the Guides were anxious to get home. It was a trying journey, as rumours came to us that the disaster was near our home. Our anxiety increased as the train brought us nearer to the flames, and some of us wondered if there were any homes left to us. Most of the older Guides bravely cheered the younger ones and we reached home to find our families safe and homes slightly damaged. The damage was mainly broken windows.

Our Minister, Rev. J. M. Blackwell, opened the Church Hall and brought about 21 homeless women and children from the police station to shelter for the night. P.L. Jessie Doran, Corporals Mary Doran and Ethel Mingay, assisted by some Scouts, remained through the night serving out tea and cocoa and eatables. As there are several large halls for those without homes, our hall was not required again.

During the day on Wednesday Guides Maggie Doran, Maud Mingay, Janet Gas-kin, Elsie Coleman, Doris Pepper, Nellie Weir gathered in clothing for the Local Nurses' Home. The Company Lieutenant, Miss L. M. Allen, has done duty at the canteen and is now engaged at Lees Hall sorting clothes.

The whole Company are in turn doing duty at the canteen, serving tea and coffee to "Specials" and soldiers on duty at the scene of the disaster. Through all the 1st Silvertown Company have been keen workers and have shown a real desire to help those in distress.

IVY E. WEBSTER (Captain).

This is just a rough report, to give an idea of what the Company is doing.



# FOR OFFICERS

## THE CHIEF SCOUT'S OUTLOOK.

### Women's National Service.

The tremendous need for women's work for the nation is being brought out day by day. The War, with all its pain and sacrifices, will not have been in vain if the many lessons it is teaching are taken to heart—and there is hope of this because many of them apply to women.

The South African War had many lessons for us—they applied largely to men, to the Government, and to the Army—and the best part of them were lost sight of and forgotten in ten years.

What women can do in adapting themselves to new conditions, in taking up men's work in the factories, the offices, the railways, and so on, has been promptly shown. This has been done to a large extent by women untrained and unprepared for such duties; had all of them had the grounding that you are giving to your Girl Guides an even larger proportion of the women of the country would have been available and efficient—without suffering the strain that is telling on so many of them already.

That general efficiency, that state of "Being Prepared," should therefore be a feature of the upbringing of the future women. We had begun it just in time in the Guides. The greatest and most important field of work for them lies in that for which they are adapted by nature—the field of Home-craft and Mother-craft. It has needed war to open the eyes of the people to our vital national weakness in this direction. It is a field in which there is room for the help of every woman of patriotic and Christian instinct. The beauty of it is that though the difficulty to be tackled appears appalling in its size, it is one which can be overcome by brave and determined effort, since its cause is human, the outcome of inefficient organisation and of ineffective education.

In London, the capital city of the Empire—which should be a pattern for all—the birth rate, which was formerly 30 per 100, has now dwindled down to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , while the deaths among that reduced number amount to 1 in 8 before the infants are 12 months old.

(Such death rate was reduced by 75 per cent. in one town in the North where the Mayor offered a pound to every mother who could show a one-year-old child at the end of his term of office!)

Then the amount of preventable sickness and disablement among the surviving children is a further disgrace to London.

And this is only typical of what is the case all over the country.

The main cause is ignorance and want of character on the part of the mothers rather than natural disease. And there is neither compulsion on the part of Government to sanitary homes and thrift, nor help to working mothers in the way of creche and nursing aid on an adequate scheme.

The Education Department and the Local Government Board are now encouraging schools for mothers, but this is only a step, and the help of voluntary workers on a large scale is needed.

The National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality is doing much in a practical way to remedy matters, and has already trained 1,700 students as visitors and workers. We have our representative on their Committee; but also we can watch the work and co-operate with other agencies aiming to the same ends.

Effort on the part of all is needed—and urgently needed.

By dissipating ignorance and by inculcating in a practical way the value and attractions of good home-craft and mother-craft the workers in the Guide Movement are doing the greatest possible service to their country.

NOTE.—Useful publications on the subject are "Life Saving in War-time" (1s.), by Mabel Palmer; "Wives and Mothers" (3d.), by National League for Physical Education, 4, Tavistock Square.

### War Economies.

Our Commissioner for Northumberland, Hon. Lady Parsons, has drawn upon herself a pretty heavy correspondence by advocating in the *Times* the use of barley as an economical substitute for wheat in making bread and bannocks, etc.



I have every hope that she will give us a few recipes for Guides to work upon in making good, wholesome food at a very low cost.

I am myself strongly addicted to rice pudding—but I never realised how very much better was barley pudding till I tasted it in Scotland. That was years ago, but the happy memory of it lingers and triumphs over many more heroic experiences which have faded to comparative nothingness.

The Boy Scouts have got to work in several centres on vegetable growing—by using vacant ground allotments and combining in patrols to get seed and tools and to work the ground. There is every promise that this is going to be a successful step not merely in raising vegetables at a time of need, but also in putting into the lads a corporate spirit of work as a duty and practical experience of gardening and use of tools, etc. I hope soon to hear that Guide companies and patrols are taking similar steps. I have no doubt that they are; but I should be glad to hear their experiences for the benefit of others who may be desirous of following their example.

The Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., supply, gratis, most admirable leaflets for guidance of amateurs in every branch of home production of food supply: while the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society are most helpful in getting the use of allotments and in supply of tools and seeds.

### **Women Engineers.**

Lady Parsons recently gave an interesting and inspiring address on the prospects open to women in the engineering industry. She showed how women came up at the country's call to work at shell-making in great factories, and not only became adepts at it in very quick time, but after a few months' experience proved themselves able in some shops to show a greater output than the men who had been at it for years.

The better a girl had been educated or trained to practical work of any kind, the better she was able to pick up the new work required of her on coming into an engineering factory. Moreover, she could all the more readily qualify herself for superior positions in the management of departments.

As much as £9 or £10 a week was being earned in certain posts by specially capable women. Bright, quick-witted girls were

particularly successful at machine work where a great variety of tools were used: the work seemed to appeal to them as a novel sort of "shopkeeping." Training shops were now being set up in many centres of industry, where girls could get a preliminary training in the use of machines and tools, and quite a good and useful career was thus being opened up for them.

### **Affiliation of Kindred Societies.**

It has recently become necessary to amend the rules regarding the affiliation of kindred societies in our work.

This has affected to some extent the terms on which we have been working for some time past with the Young Women's Christian Association. That Society was very helpful to our movement in its early days. Its Committee has now been generous enough to meet our views and to consent to the changes which will largely contribute to making our rules acceptable to all associations for girls.

Among other concessions they agree to eliminate the Fourth Condition, which they had made to our Three Promises, and to relegate its substance to their Bye-Laws.

The following resolution was passed by our Executive Committee with reference to the Y.W.C.A. Commissioner, Miss Malcolm.

"We desire to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered to the Girl Guide Movement in its early stages by this lady. She has generously helped to promulgate in many centres its aims and methods side by side with her development of the Girl Guide Section of the Y.W.C.A. For what Miss Malcolm has done we desire to express our cordial thanks. Our Commissioners being now organised are in a position to carry out for themselves the further development of their districts.

### **Our Office Correspondence.**

The fire at Headquarters Office, and the subsequent move of the office to other quarters, might reasonably have been expected to cause much delayed confusion in our normal correspondence, but either people have been very long-suffering or our delinquencies have not been discoverable—in any case we have received wonderfully few complaints.



Indeed, we have lately put rather a cocky feather in our cap, since one of the leading Government Departments, which had asked us for some information, wrote in acknowledgment to the effect that the returns we sent in were more complete and more promptly rendered than those of any other society applied to.

But I can't help thinking that ours was not the only fire. There must have been several others, judging from the number of our letters which remain unanswered by officers (and we don't really write more than we can possibly help, especially with paper and postage at their present high rates).

To those who get downhearted over the work of organising, it may be some comfort to know that to get a county started with a nucleus of Commissioners, etc., it needs on an average the dispatch of 74 letters by the Chief Commissioner. A good part of this correspondence is necessitated by correspondents failing to reply to the first letters sent them. When they *do* reply, *some* of them send screeds of tremendous length, but with very little compensating information, or they ask questions to which the answers already lie in the book of Rules!

I suggest that officers can give valuable training to their girls if they can teach them, first, to answer, as a matter of duty and courtesy, all letters on the day that they arrive; secondly, to write their screed on four or five sheets if they like, but to rephrase it and write it again on half a sheet before sending it off. This can generally be done, and is a great blessing to the recipient at the other end.

#### **Feathers in Hats.**

By the way, talking of feathers in caps reminds me that I was asked the other day what was signified by a bunch of cock's feathers when worn in the hat by an officer of the Guides. I replied that it probably meant that she was a Tenderfoot and did not know better, as there is no such badge in our Rules.

#### **A Gallant Woman-Soldier.**

In the Serbian Army a Scotswoman has been distinguishing herself by serving in the ranks as a soldier, and she not only served, but served gallantly.

Last month, lying in her cot in the Military Hospital at Salonika, she was invested by the King of Serbia's Aide-de-Camp with the gold and silver Cross of Kava-George, the badge of conspicuous bravery.

Sergeant Flora Sands is her name.

She went out early in the War as a hospital nurse to Serbia, but when that country was overrun by the enemy in 1915 she joined one of the regiments as a soldier and took her part in all the hardships and dangers of the soldier's life. In an attack on the enemy's position on a mountain-top she was charging with her men when a bomb was exploded close to her and shattered her right side from shoulder to knee. She was dragged into shelter behind a rock by an officer and her wounds were bound up. Her natural strength and pluck have enabled her to stand the shock, and she is now on the high road to recovery—a fine example of Scottish courage and of what a woman can stand.

#### **A French Heroine.**

Another instance of woman's heroism is quoted from France. Marcelle Semmer, a girl of 21, was decorated the other day with the Croix de Guerre and also with the Légion of Honour.

And this is what she had done:—

During the retreat in August, 1914, after the French had crossed the Somme and its Canal, pursued by the enemy, Marcelle Semmer had the presence of mind to open the sluice gates in order to prevent the Germans from crossing the canal. This act of heroism was carried out under the fire of the Germans, who fired on her and on our troops. As a result the enemy troops were held up until the following morning.

Remaining in the village, the girl was able to pick up and to hide underground 16 exhausted French soldiers, whom she helped to escape in civilian clothes. Having been caught by the enemy in the act of feeding a French soldier hidden in a thicket, she was condemned to death. When questioned, she replied: "I am an orphan, and have but one mother—France. Do with me what you will."

She was on the point of being executed when a *rafale* from the French artillery dispersed the Germans. She then hid in an underground vault, and was saved next day when the village was retaken by the French. While serving as a guide to a patrol she was again taken prisoner, but after being shut up in a church she escaped in the night through a shell-hole and regained the French lines.—*Wireless Press.*



**Keep it Dark!**

Guides! You can do a small but important bit for your country—and it is quite easy to do. The Government asks your help. It is this: warn your parents and friends that there are still lots of ways by which military news gets to the enemy.

The German Staff take in English newspapers from most out of the way places, and also they have agents, not always German by birth, going about picking up what they can from people they meet in trains or trams.

You may think that a girl could not give away much that would be of military value. But she can.

These agents are Sherlock Holmes in their way: a Roll of Honour which says "Corporal Jones of the 7th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment gained the V.C. for gallantry in the battle of Lamarque" conveys important information, since it tells the enemy that that battalion fought at that spot—and when they know the moves of a battalion they can tell what brigade or division and what General was there.

So it is always unwise to mention the number of a battalion. The name of the regiment does not so much matter, since every regiment has probably over twenty battalions, and these may be dotted about in different parts of the world.

Also, of course, the names of places give a very useful clue to the enemy. So the right way is to keep these things to yourself; don't put them in newspapers or on rolls of honour, and don't talk to strangers about the War.

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**HEADQUARTERS NOTICES.**

The Headquarters Committee have agreed that the following alterations in the titles of Commissioners shall be made.

District Commissioner shall be known as Division Commissioner.

Assistant District Commissioner shall be known as District Commissioner.

There will be no necessity for Commissioners who have received their warrants under the old titles to return them for alteration until November, 1917.

Owing to the difficulty in procuring Commissioners' Cords and Badges, the Committee agree that, where possible, the Commissioners should obtain their own Cords.

It has been arranged that the Headquarters should sell a strong, washable, dark blue overall for Guides. The price will be 3s. 11d., plus postage, 4d. When ordering, please state chest and length measurements. This overall will take the place of blue serge, as the latter has now reached a prohibitive price.

There are a few damaged Hats, Neckerchiefs, and Skirts left over from the Fire Sale. These goods cannot be sent by post or entered to a deposit or ledger account.

Will anyone who has purchased Semaphore Flags from the Headquarters, kindly send their name and address to the Secretary.

The following have been appointed as representatives of the Girl Guides' Association:  
*The Home Office Committee for Prevention of Juvenile Crime*—Lady Baden-Powell.  
*The National Association for Prevention of Infant Mortality*—Mrs. Mann.

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**OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.**

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**Christmas Holiday Course & War Work**

The Holiday Course and War Work have lasted eighteen days, from December 20th till January 6th—or, rather, nominally the 6th, for it is difficult to arrest Guide Officers in the full tilt of an enthusiasm that has been gathering force for eighteen days, and classes held themselves spasmodically at 8, Kinnerton Street even after the official course had been run.

The programme was divided up fairly between Guide School classes and War Work, nine days for each. But since it was thought "good turns" would be most needed and most appreciated during the Christmas week itself, the War Work occupied the middle place in the programme—was ushered in by three days' study and followed out by six others.

**War-Work.**

Our good turns were done in the Y.M.C.A. Shakespeare Hut, in Gower Street. They covered a variety of occupations: washing up; peeling potatoes; frying sausages, and liver and bacon (a carnal ordeal that taxed all the Guide discipline of a fervent vegetarian among us; she pulled through triumphantly, even cheerfully, and more fully convinced than ever that dead



meat is only less nauseating to touch than it is to eat); passing on orders from the waitresses to the kitchen: "Five double eggs and bacon," "Liver and bacon, steak, onions, and mash, twice"—this at 1.30 a.m. for two soldiers in blue, apparently "light diets" playing truant from hospital. There was the job of serving out tea and coffee, and the agitating moments when the urns ran dry, and had to be filled while hordes of waitresses (so it seemed) clamoured for unlimited numbers of cups forthwith—instantly! immediately, if not sooner! There was the pudding and cake trade moistened with the ginger ale and lemonade branch of the business ("Be sure you push the doughnuts: we're overstocked"); and that, too, had its humours, as when a soldier who must have been dreaming in cakes for months in the trenches came and selected for his supper—not the usual bacon and eggs, or sausage and mash—but a large piled-up plate of the very heftiest and solidest, and one cup of coffee to wash it down with. I mentally staked my last twopence on his coming for another cup. And I lost it.

Then there was a variety of odd jobs given to the Guides-as-such: putting up coat-hooks, and mending locks, and doing general repairs.

It was an interesting interlude. There was plenty of hard work, and plenty of life and bustle, for the Hut had an extra number of soldiers in on leave that week; also a goodly number on French leave, as we realised when the military police made a raid one morning and marched off a long file of absentees before breakfast.

The remarks overheard stick in one's memory: "Thank God for the Y.M.C.A."; and again: "You know, we used to rather look down on the Y.M.C.A., but now..." And sometimes, bursting with pride, we heard: "Aren't the Guides splendid!" and "What makes all you Guides so keen? You don't mind doing the jobs other people don't like, and you do them so well"—a question we replied to by presenting a copy of the Guide Laws. Then, as we leave the Hut, we overhear the inevitable urchin onlooker diagnosing us to his fellow: "Those are Y.M.C.A. Nurses"!

#### **Holiday Course.**

Which of us would ever have expected any thrills from tin cans? But now, O fellow Guides, Lieutenants, Captains, and

others, behold with us in the innocent tin can potential match-box holders, candle savers, ash-trays, pastry cutters . . . And, as you see them gradually taking shape in your own hands, out of a tin can saved from the inglorious fate of the dust-heap, I promise you thrills enough! Nor will the leaking kettle be thrown away, but soldered. And the tools are cheap enough—a copper bit for 1s. 9d., a little solder, a little flux, a pair of strong scissors, and you are equipped for true war economy.

So much we learnt from one of the first lessons of the holiday course. After this, our instructor went on to teach us some of the technique of carpentry (by which 8, Kinnerton Street is the gainer), adding a few delightful trifles, such as how to make hinges out of hairpins—visitors, please look at the letter-box hinges inside the door; and how to cement loose knife handles to firmer than new.

We thank Mr. Padgham very sincerely for his enthusiasm and the thought he put into our lessons. At another time we practised together the art of knotting and splicing. It is an art with romantic associations, smells of tar and bilge water. The sailor-man, cut off from the world upon the high seas, spends his ingenuity upon his tarred rope, evolving an art that is both wonderful and practical; often, if we will learn it, as practical for the suburban clothes-line as for the ship's rigging.

Miss Thorndike, Commissioner for East London, gave us lessons in the Company Drill that is so necessary to make our Rallies suggest a coherent, organised body of people, instead of a vague, lost mass. Miss Erskine, Assistant Commissioner for West C. London, gave delightful and invaluable ideas on Guide Games, the result of seven years' experience. She is writing a correspondence course on Guide Games for members of the O.T.S., and I do advise everybody not to miss it.

Signalling is signalling; and Miss Grimshaw is its prophet. At the five classes held by her during the holiday course we learnt to humble ourselves; that style was conspicuously lacking in us; that nothing but concentration and a few other virtues could save us. But Miss Grimshaw's genius as a teacher, her patience, and her ideals for us can overcome even lamentable facts.



Last, but far from least, were the lessons in Swiss carving and toy-making, by Miss Schweizer, of the Peasant Arts Guild. Miss Schweizer went back to her own country to make a special study of this branch of handicraft, after some years in England; and I can answer for it that these beautiful toys appeal irresistibly to our Guides, for I have tried it. They satisfy their creative instinct, lend scope to their ingenuity, train their artistic sense, and make them thoroughly happy.

Number of members of the O.T.S. taking different subjects during the holiday course: Games, 10; Company Drill, 16; Carpentering, 9; Signalling, 19; Toy-making, 6; War Work, 7.

### O.T.S., 8 KINNERTON STREET.

The Directress of the G.G. O.T.S., 8 Kinnerton St., S.W., informs the Candidates that the following is the result of the recent Examinations:—

RESULT OF EXAMINATION ON 1ST CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.			
Name of Patrol	No. taking Examination.	No. in Patrol.	Total No. of Marks.
1 Buttercup .....	8	9	690
2 Lavender .....	7	9	585
3 Sunflower .....	7	9	548
4 Maple .....	6	8	531
5 White Rose .....	5	9	423
6 Violet .....	5	11	409
7 Gorse .....	5	8	405
8 Clover .....	4	8	365
9 Heather .....	4	10	345
10 Scarlet Pimpernel .....	4	8	313
11 Ivy .....	4	9	299
12 Daisy .....	3	9	263
13 Willow .....	3	8	229
14 Hazel Catkin .....	2	9	150
15 Acorn .....	2	11	143
16 Forget-me-not ...	1	8	65

SUPPLEMENT TO EXAMINATION RESULT, O.T.S.  
(Received too late for insertion with Report)

Number in each Patrol and Name of Patrol: 9 Buttercup; 9 Lavender; 8 Sunflower; 8 Maple; 9 White Rose; 11 Acorn; 9 Daisy; 8 Heather; 11 Violet; 9 Ivy; 8 Clover; 8 Scarlet Pimpernel; 8 Gorse; 9 Hazel Catkin; 8 Willow; 8 Forget-me-not.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BROWNIE."—You would not find any difficulty in carrying on your work with the Brownies, if you purchased the "Wolf Cub Book." Post free from the Headquarters, 1s. 10d. It is a splendid book. At present the Brownies have not any Badges beyond the three given in the Book of Rules.

COMMISSIONER.—Every Officer must be enrolled by the Commissioner before she can have any right to enrol Guides in her own Company. In the case of a District such as yours, where there are many older Captains, who have not yet been enrolled, the ceremony might be performed at an Officers' Meeting, when the senior Captain of the District would bring up the other Captains and each Captain her own Lieutenants. But when inspecting a new Company it is best to enrol the Officers before their own Company. This is most impressive and teaches the Guides what to do before the time for their own enrolment arrives.

The rule is to allow Guides, before enrolment, to wear the blouse, skirt, and tie, but not the belt, hatbands, nor, of course, the badges. That is to say, nothing may be worn before enrolment that is marked with the monogram or trefoil badge.

WARRANTS.—An Officer is enrolled as a Guide and is a Guide. You cannot receive your Warrant until you have trained your Company for three months, and you do not get your Captaincy badge until then. But this has nothing to do with your enrolment, which, in the case of Officers, may take place as soon as the Tenderfoot Test is passed.

INQUIRER.—You can procure the first part of the "Reformation of Bridget" by purchasing a copy of the December GAZETTE.

UNIFORM.—See "Headquarters Notices" about the new overall. It is made of strong material, similar to the stuff that boys' football knickers are made of.

WAR SERVICE BADGE.—Particulars of the new War Service Badge will be given in the March GAZETTE. Paid work will not count.

LIEUTENANT.—Lieutenants do not now wear the three stripes on their arm. This has been abolished altogether.

PATROL LEADER.—Patrol Leaders do not wear the Tenderfoot Badge on their hats as well as on their tie, nor must they wear them to cover the buttons on the uniform. The Tenderfoot Badge is not an ornament. It represents the Three-fold Promise of the Guide and reminds her of the promise she has made.

ANXIOUS.—We are afraid we sympathise with the girls more than with you. You should put yourself in their place and if you had worked in a factory from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., perhaps you would not feel inclined to sit down and learn how to sew. We



should not! Do remember and keep before you the words of the Chief Scout, who advises us not to open our club-room door and say "Come and work with me," but open the club-room door and say "Come and play with me." The tired brain and body wants recreation and fun; when it is not so tired and weary it will be willing to thread that needle.

## STRETCHER DRILL.

(FOR SIX BEARERS)

By G. I. THORNDIKE.

Many people seem still to prefer the Stretcher Drill with four bearers only. And I admit that it is useful to be able to manage with so few. It should be learnt at the same time as the fireman's lift, and two, and three, and four handed seats, all of which may come in usefully in an emergency, when many helpers are not available. But for ordinary Guide work six bearers are best. First of all, the strain is less. Dr. James Cantlie, in his most useful little Training Manual, published by the British Red Cross Society, says: "It is unwise to allow women to handle or carry loaded or unloaded stretchers with fewer than six bearers to a stretcher. The following has been modified in some points from the R.A.M.C regulation drill . . . so as to suit women!" If it is unwise for full-grown women, how much more so for growing girls! Then, from a Guide point of view, it is far superior. Our aim is always to employ as many people as possible at the same time. With six bearers, a patient, and the leader as instructor, the whole patrol is employed, and if more than one stretcher can be improvised, many useful patrol competitions may be evolved.

*In single rank fall in.*

It is necessary that the number drilling should be divisible by 6.

*Right dress.*

*Eyes front.*

*Bearers from the right in sixes number.*

*Squad at the halt left form.*

No. 6 of each squad takes a full turn to the left; the rest, a half turn to the left.

*Quick march.*

The squads wheel round to the left, and form on their Nos. 6, halting and dressing by the left, when they reach their new alignment.

*Right turn.*

N.B.—Where one squad only is drilling, the squad may be told to fall in single file, and number over the right shoulder. This saves much valuable time.

*Supply stretcher.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers take a side pace to the right, and march off (No. 3 following and keeping step with No. 1) to where the stretchers are piled, No. 1 going to the foot of the stretcher and No. 3 to the head; they stoop and grasp the handles with the right hands, rise, lifting the stretcher, wheel towards the squads, and pass round the rear and to the right of their own squad, halting as they arrive level with their original places, and side-stepping to the left.

### EXERCISES ON THE MARCH.

The stretcher, as a rule, is carried in the right hand, but to prevent strain the command is sometimes given:—

*Change stretchers.*

The bearers change hands, No. 1 passing the stretcher from her right to her left hand behind her back, and No. 3 in front of her.

*Change bearers.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers having carried the stretcher for some time, the squad may be halted, the stretcher lowered, and the bearers changed. No. 1 turns to the right, and marches off to the rear of the file. The remaining five bearers step up to fill the empty place. The files should then be renumbered.

*About turn.*

This should also be practised on the march. The bearers turn towards the stretcher, remembering to pass the stretcher back to the right hand.

*On stretcher close.*

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bearers double-up upon the right of the stretcher and fall into step as they come level with Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*Collect wounded.*

The squad doubles by the shortest route to the patient, and halts one pace from her head, and in line with her.

No. 4, take over command.



No. 4 salutes smartly, and proceeds to the patient, to examine her injury. If carriage by stretcher is necessary, she gives the command :—

*Lower stretcher.*

*Prepare stretcher.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers open out stretcher; the remainder advance and help No. 4 with such bandaging as may be required.

*Prepare to lift wounded.*

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 bearers on the left, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bearers on the right face inwards, kneel on the left knee, and pass their hands underneath the patient.

*Lift wounded.*

The patient is gently lifted on to the knees of 1, 2, and 3 bearers.

*Supply stretcher.*

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bearers disengage. No. 1 passes her left arm over the patient's chest to prevent any possibility of rolling off. No. 4 steps back. Nos. 5 and 6 fetched the stretcher, and place it well under the patient.

*Prepare to lower wounded.*

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bearers go down again on their left knees and join hands with Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

*Lower wounded.*

The patient is lowered gently on to the stretcher. The bearers then stand and turn, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to the left and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 to the right.

*Stand to stretcher.*

No. 1 places herself in the front and No. 3 in the rear shafts of the stretcher. No. 6 moves round to the rear of the stretcher and takes up a position behind No. 2. No. 4 salutes the instructor, who again takes over command.

*Prepare to lift stretcher.*

Nos. 2, 6, 4, and 5 turn inwards, stoop, and take hold of the stretcher, with arms wide apart, arms uppermost.

*Lift stretcher.*

Nos. 2, 6, 4, and 5 rise, lifting the stretcher; Nos. 1 and 3 take hold as soon as the shafts come within their reach. Nos. 2 and 6 then turn to the left, holding the stretcher with their right hands only, and Nos. 4 and 5 turn to the right, holding the stretcher with their right hands only.

*Stretcher squad advance.*

The squad will slowly move off, Nos. 1, 6, and 5 starting with the left, and Nos. 2, 4, and 3 with the right foot.

*Stretcher squad retire.*

The squad will right about wheel.

*Stretcher squad halt.*

This should be accomplished without jerkiness.

*Prepare to lower stretcher.*

Nos. 2, 6, 4, and 5 turn inwards, and take hold of the stretcher with both hands.

*Lower stretcher.*

*No. 4 take over command.*

N.B.—The squad is supposed to have halted by the side of the bed on which the patient is laid.

*Prepare to lift wounded.*

Nos. 1 and 3 take a side pace to the left. No. 6 runs round behind No. 3 to her original position, all turn inwards, and going down on the left knee place their hands beneath the patient.

*Lift wounded*

If the patient is to be lifted on to an ordinary bed, all rise slowly together, the patient lying on the clasped hands of the bearers, and proceed with short side-steps to the foot of the bed. Then Nos. 2, 3, and 1 on the left, and Nos. 6, 5, and 4 on the right of the bed proceed along it until the patient's head is level with the pillow, when the patient is gently lowered.

If the bed consists of only a mattress on the floor, the patient is lifted on to knees of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 bearers, while Nos. 5 and 6 remove the stretcher, placing it one foot from the feet of the patient, and fetch the mattress, placing it under the patient, who is gently lowered on to it, as in loading the stretcher. All bearers then stand and face the stretcher. No. 4 salutes and the instructor takes over command.

*On stretcher advance.*

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 march up on the right, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 on the left, halting when they reach the foot of the stretcher.

*Close stretcher.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers close stretcher, the rest remaining at attention.

*Lift stretcher.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers lift stretcher.

*Nos. 1, 2, and 3 bearers quick march.*

When Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are clear of No. 4, 5, and 6 the command is given :—



Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bearers follow on.

The squad marches off in single file to the places where the stretchers are stored.

*Squad halt.*

Nos. 1 and 3 bearers pile stretcher.

Nos. 1 and 3 side-step to the left, and march off to the place where the stretchers are kept, lower the stretcher, march back up the right of their squad, and side-step back into their places.

*Squad left turn.*

*Right dress.*

*Eyes front.*

*Squad dismiss.*

#### THE IMPROVISATION OF STRETCHERS.

One word before closing on the improvisation of stretchers. I have seen many ingenious methods invented by Guides for carrying the wounded. But so often ingenuity does not go quite far enough. Stretchers do not consist merely of two long poles, with something hung loosely between them, as many seem to imagine. A stretcher, to be of any real use, must be provided with cross-bars, to prevent that ignominious hammock-like sag so beloved by some Companies, from which the poor patient miserably peeps when a particularly violent outward pull from the bearers brings her temporarily to the surface. Poor thing! For the sake of our law of kindness, let us use our ingenuity, and improvise cross-bars for our purpose.

### ERRATA.

December Gazette, page 192, under "Marching in File," *At the Halt on the Right (or Left) Form Squad. Quick March,* should read:—

"Both files march in the direction in which they are facing until they form up in two ranks on the Right (or Left) of the Marker, and Dress by the Left (or Right)."

Instead of "forming on the Left" as erroneously stated.

### LIST OF COMMISSIONERS

(continued)

#### BEDFORD.

District Commissioner for Bedford: Mrs. Josselyn, Banstead, Goldington Road.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

District Commissioner for Bournemouth: Mrs. Daldy, St. Peter's Vicarage, Bournemouth.

#### HEREFORD.

District Commissioner for Ledbury: Miss G. Riley, Putley Court, Ledbury.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

District Commissioner of Barnet: Miss M. George, Old Ford Manor, Hadley, Barnet.

#### KENT.

District Commissioner for West Tonbridge: Miss M. Milburn, Stonewall Park, Edenbridge.

#### MIDDLESEX.

The Hon. Mrs. Mills, 3, Great Cumberland Place, W.

#### LONDON.

Division Commissioner for Westminster: Miss G. Browning, 44, Lowndes Street, S.W.  
District Commissioner for West Ham: Mrs. Angus Kennedy, Balaam-street, Plaistow, E.

#### NORFOLK.

Norwich District Commissioner: Mrs. Colman, Crown Point, Norwich.

Division Commissioner for North-West Norfolk: Mrs. Edward Birbeck, Little Massingham House, King's Lynn.

District Commissioner for Lynn: Mrs. Henry Birbeck, The Grange, North Runcton.

Assistant County Commissioner: Miss Duff, Furze Hill, North Walsham.

District Commissioner for Smithdon and Brothercross: Mrs. Charles Seymour, Barwick Hall, Stanhoe.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

District Commissioner for Tynemouth: Mrs. A. E. Hill, The Red House, Tynemouth.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

County Commissioner: Mrs. Sanderson Furniss, 4 Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C.

District Commissioner of Oxford City: Mrs. Rose.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

District Commissioner for South Andover Division: Mrs. Stocker, Marwell Lodge, Owslebury, Winchester.

#### CHANNEL ISLES.

Island Commissioner for Guernsey: Mrs. Gibson, Paradis, Grange, Guernsey.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

District Commissioner of Mansfield: The Lady Victoria Bentinck, Welbeck Abbey, Worksop.

#### INDIA.

District Commissioner of Calcutta: Lady Sanderson.

Commissioner of Madras Presidency: Mrs. Spencer.

#### ESSEX.

County Commissioner: Miss Baden-Powell, 16, Nevers Road, S.W.

District Commissioner of Chelmsford: Mrs. Butler, Birch Cottage, Broomfield, Chelmsford.

#### SUSSEX.

District Commissioner of Brighton: Mrs. Jennings, 11 Adelaide Crescent, Hove.

#### SCOTLAND.

County Commissioner of Renfrewshire: Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Ardgowan, Greenock.

#### YORKSHIRE.

#### NORTH RIDING.

District Commissioner of Scarborough: Mrs. Pemberton, Hovingham Hall, Malton.

District Commissioner of Whitby: Mrs. Edward Chapman, 17, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.



## PRICE LIST—Continued:

	Each	Postage		Each	Postage
Parents' Forms (24) ... ..	5d.	1d.	Neckerchiefs (for Brownies) ... ..	4d.	1d.
Official Registration Certificate ... ..	1/-	1d.	" " (Pale Blue) ... ..	4d.	1d.
(Through Secretaries only.)			Navy Hat Bands (Official Registered Design) ... ..	6d.	1d.
Astronomy for Beginners ... ..	6d.	1d.	(Through Secretaries only.)		
Surveying Book ... ..	1/-	1d.	Haversacks (Single Division) ... ..	1/-	3d.
First Aid Book ... ..	1/-	2d.	" (Double Division) ... ..	1/9	2d.
			Union Jack ... ..	15/-	6d.
<b>SONGS.</b>			Special Girl Guides' Skipping Ropes (Swivel Handles) excellent for prizes	1/-	3d.
Song of the Girl Guides ... ..	1/-	2d.	Stretcher Nets, Strong Twine Net for Ambulance purposes, poles to be slipped through each side	1/9	3d.
Ambulance Maids ... ..	1/-	2d.	Ambulance Outfits ... ..	8d. & 2s.	3d.
The British Flag ... ..	1/-	2d.	Pouches, Strong Leather Pouch with Loop to hang from Belt to hold Ambulance Case, etc. ... ..	1/9	2d.
Daughters of England ... ..	2d.	1d.	G.G. Lanyards ... ..	3d.	1d.
Land of Our Birth (Kipling) ... ..	1d.	1d.	Whistles, Nickel ... ..	1/-	1d.
			" Acmeoid ... ..	1/-	1d.
<b>UNIFORM (OFFICIAL)</b>			Knives (Girl Guides) ... ..	1/3	2d.
Hats (Navy Felt), Chin Strap (send size) ... ..	2/1	5d.	Shoulder Knots ... ..	2d.	1d.
Ditto, Superior Quality (send size) ... ..	2/3	5d.			
Belts, Leather ... ..	1/8	2d.			
With Rings and Swivels ... ..	2/-	3d.			
(State Waist Measurements.)					
Patrol Flags, with Emblem Embroidered in Silk ... ..	1/6	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 10 0

With Sterling Silver Fittings ... .. £5 5 0

**BILLY "CANS" (Oval)** ... .. 1/4 4d

**COLOURS**, 6 feet by 3 feet.

Complete on Jointed, Brass-mounted Pole ... .. 17/6 6d

Ditto, with Name of Company ... .. 21/6 6d

**POSTCARD (PHOTOGRAPH).**  
**MISS BADEN-POWELL** 6d

**PHOTO (SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL)** ... .. 1s. 2d.

" (LADY BADEN-POWELL) 1s. 2d.

**These Prices are subject to fluctuation.**

**On Sale Shortly.**

Girl Guides' Dark Blue  
**UNIFORM OVERALL.**

Made of strong Washing  
Material.

**Price - - 3/11 any size**

(Plus Postage 4d.)

**SEND LENGTH MEASUREMENT.**



## The Prince of Wales' Fund.

*An Earnest Appeal is made to all Girl Guides' Companies to assist the NATIONAL RELIEF FUND with its Waste Paper Scheme.*

### How to Help.

¶ Form the Guides into bands of Collectors, and with the aid of Trek Carts collect all the disused Morning, Evening, and Weekly Newspapers. In London, all small collections of 5 cwts. and over can be removed by Motor Collecting Vans. From the country districts, consignments can be sent to London in HALF TON lots or over, per GOODS TRAIN CARRIAGE FORWARD, bearing the Fund's specially printed despatch labels.

¶ All papers are sent to a British Manufacturing Firm, where they are re-pulped, and the Fund receives the sum of Eight Pounds per ton delivered at the wharves.

### Special Note.

¶ A refund of 25 per cent. of the nett proceeds will be available to Collectors for Troop Funds or the augmentation of a local War Charity.

¶ A Springbok Trek Cart will also be loaned to Troops who have collected 4 tons before the 1st May, 1917, the cart to become the absolute property of the Company when a further 10 tons have been collected.

### Will You Help?

Write at once for Helpful Hints and Literature to:—

**Secretary, National Relief Fund (Waste Paper Dept.)**  
**10 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.**

Victoria 8677.

No Letters need be Stamped.

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