

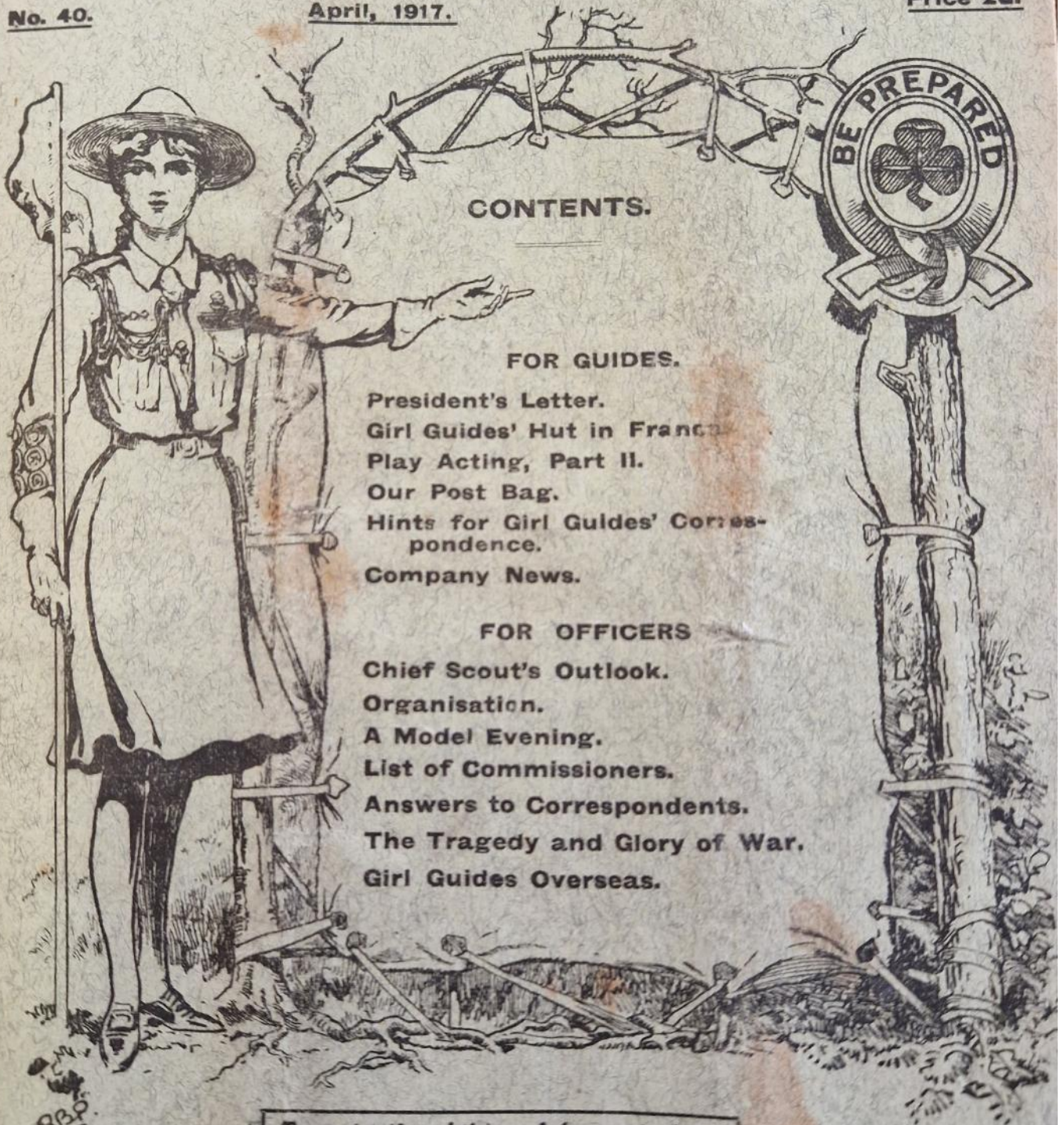
Girl Guides' Gazette

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

No. 40.

April, 1917.

Price 2d.



CONTENTS.

FOR GUIDES.

- President's Letter.
- Girl Guides' Hut in France.
- Play Acting, Part II.
- Our Post Bag.
- Hints for Girl Guides' Correspondence.
- Company News.

FOR OFFICERS

- Chief Scout's Outlook.
- Organisation.
- A Model Evening.
- List of Commissioners.
- Answers to Correspondents.
- The Tragedy and Glory of War.
- Girl Guides Overseas.

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. 1.

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."

BROWNIE BADGES.

	Each	Postage
Brownie Entrance	2d.	1d.
" Second Class	3d.	1d.
" First Class	4d.	1d.

BADGES, ETC.

1st Class. Silk Motto, "Be Prepared," on left arm in addition to Trefoil	8d.	1d.
2nd Class. Silk Trefoil Badge on left arm	3d.	1d.
"All Round Cords," worn in pairs	1/3	2d.
Emblems, Flower	6d.	1d.
Proficiency Badges	3d.	1d.
Tenderfoot Badges, Brooches	1d.	1d.
" " (Gold Plated)	6d.	1d.
Attendance Badges	2d.	1d.
"Thanks" Brooches (Silver)	3s.	1d.
" " (Gilt)	1/3	1d.
" " (Gold, oct.)	15/6	1d.
Captain's Badge Brooch	1/3	1d.
Lieutenant's Badge	9d.	1d.
Committee Badges, Silver Trefoil	1/6	1d.
Red Cross Armlet	6d.	1d.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PUBLICATIONS &c.

Nora, the Girl Guide	3s.	4d.
The Patrol System for Girl Guides	6d.	2d.
Pioneering and Map Making	1s.	3d.
Home Nursing	1s.	3d.
The Little Dressmaker	1s.	3d.
Going about the Country with your Eyes Open	1s.	3d.
In Nature's Way	1s.	3d.
My Adventures as a Spy	1s.	4d.
Scouting Games (Sir Robt. Baden-Powell)	1s.	4d.
The Scout as a Handyman	1s.	4d.
Camping Out	1s.	4d.
The Scouts Book of Trees	6d.	4d.
Wood Carving	1/-	4d.
Electricity	1/-	4d.
How to Start	4d. doz.	

	Each	Postage
What They Are	4d. doz.	
The Girl Guide Movement	4d.	1d.
(By Lady Baden-Powell)		
Policy, Organization & Rules	4d.	1d.
How Guides can Help the Empire	1/3	4d.
Contains the general outline of the Movement, Details of Badge Tests, Bye Laws, etc., are all contained in The Book of Rules.		
Basket Making at Home	1s.	3d.
Bartons Veterinary Book	6d.	2d.
A.B.C. Handbook	3d.	1d.
Displays for Girl Guides	6d.	2d.
Drill Book	6d.	2d.
A.B.C. of the Union Jack	1d.	1d.
Union Jack Defined	1d.	1d.
Patrol Roll Book	2d.	1d.
Company Register	1/6	4d.
Enrolment Cards (for each Guide), per doz. (through Secretaries only)	4d.	2d.
Questions and Answers on First Aid	3d.	1d.
Guide Law Cards	1d.	1d.
Scout Law (By Hon. R. Phillips)	6d.	2d.
Parents' Forms (24)	3d.	1d.
Official Registration Certificate	1/-	1d.
(Through Secretaries only)		
Astronomy for Beginners	6d.	1d.
Surveying Book	1/-	1d.
First Aid Book	1/-	2d.

FOR THE CLUB ROOM (Single Copies cannot be posted.)

Wall Charts	3d.	1d.
Fires for Cooking.		
Compass		
How to be Healthy.		
Abdomen and Leg Exercises		
Dumb-bell Exercises.		
Indian Club Exercises.		
Ju Jitsu.		
Rescue from Fire.		
Rescue from Drowning.		
How to Act in Emergencies		

These Prices are subject to fluctuation.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Vol. IV. No. 40.

APRIL, 1917.

Price 2d.

FOR GUIDES.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

MY DEAR GUIDES,

The many-sided activities of the Girl Guides are astonishing, for wherever I go I find them doing useful work, especially in assisting the wives and mothers of the soldiers who have gone to the Front. In several cases they have started a club for them and arranged a nice, cheerful, comfortable place where they can come and be cheered up and meet one another to discuss their difficulties.

We often hear of the bravery of the Girl Guides. How little they think of suffering when they know they have to be brave! And in some cases the Girl Guides have been a good example to others. I must tell you about a Lieutenant in the Navy, who was almost as brave as a Girl Guide.

It was after the naval battle of Jutland, when two ships were side by side, of course heaving up and down on the stormy sea, and some of the crew were being taken across from one ship to the other. A poor fellow who was severely wounded was being carried across on a stretcher, when owing to the violent motion of both ships the stretcher-bearer slipped and fell, and the poor patient fell into the sea. There was great danger of the man being crushed between the ships.

Then some of the officers wanted to jump overboard and rescue the poor wounded man, but the Commanding Officer forbade them, as he said it would be almost certain death. Suddenly, however, Lieutenant Rutland rushed forward, and not having heard the order, jumped overboard with a rope. He swam in between the ships, and succeeded in tying the rope round the wounded man. Of course, there were plenty of willing hands to haul him up. Lieutenant Rutland was warmly congratulated on his miraculous escape, and his bravery really was magnificent, but sad to say, as the wounded man was hauled up on

April, 1917.

deck, he was found to have been crushed to death between the ships.

Six little prisoners have just arrived from the Front. Would you not like to see them? They came over safely shut up in a biscuit tin. The Censor must have been rather puzzled at this peculiar parcel.

One of our soldiers at the Front was attracted one evening by a peculiar piping sound which he heard in a courtyard of a ruined farmhouse. He searched for some time among the stones of a broken-down wall, and after dislodging some from whence the sound came he discovered that it was some little toads that were making this curious whistling noise. He has sent six of these to Scotland, and says they are such devoted and domesticated little fathers. It is a curious fact that when the mother has laid her eggs, the father takes them away and undertakes the entire charge of them until they are hatched; in fact, he has earned for himself the nickname of "Midwife Toad." When the time comes that he estimates the eggs are about to hatch, he goes about in search of water, and carries the eggs into water, so that the little tadpoles can swim out safely.

We hope that Scotland will afford them a wall with some cosy crevices where they can live in peace.

In several Schools in the suburbs of London gardening has lately been added to the daily time-table. The girls keep the Kitchen Garden in order, and their object is partly to supply the school with vegetables, but at the same time they are learning which is the best way to cultivate the soil and successful methods for raising crops. There is nothing like practical work for installing facts into the mind. The pupils also feel that they are doing their bit to help the nation in this crisis.

They have successfully raised a nice crop of peas, beans, salads, as well as cabbages and onions.

Every girl who has a home with a little bit of garden may some day be glad of this knowledge, for it always follows that it is from knowing the right way of doing things that we get the best results.

The girls are taught how to draw the seed drills for the sowing of seeds, the preparation of seed beds, then later the thinning and transplanting of the seedlings. As the girls get to know what to do, they are able to show the younger pupils and take more responsible work themselves.

The Botanical science of the garden can well be taught in connection with this. The elder girls have also to dissect plants and classify them.

Weeding the beds, raking paths and clipping borders, cutting off dead flowers or planting bulbs occupy part of the course. Dead leaves are collected to form leaf mould, and rubbish is burnt to use as top dressing; and it has been found that one mistress can easily look after a very large number of young gardeners, provided that the work is properly drawn up, and Patrol Leaders look after the subordinates. Later on lessons can be given in the nature of different soils, the exhaustion of the land and feeding it by means of fertilisers, and the rotation of crops for using the land to advantage.

If your patience is too sorely tried by the long delay of waiting for the potatoes to grow, you sow some beans (after soaking them) or peas, radishes, lettuces, which make a show of sprouting in a short time.

I hope you will have great success with your crops, and perhaps you will let me taste some of them before long.

Yours sincerely,
AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

GIRL GUIDE HUT IN FRANCE.

All who have contributed money to the Girl Guides' Hut Fund will be glad to hear that our Hut for the men at the Front has been a tremendous success. It became such a popular resort that we have been obliged to build additions to it in order to accommodate the crowds of men who flock to it.

A new billiard-room has been added, and also a quiet room where men can sit in comfort and write their letters home; and extra rooms have been made available for the Guide Officers who are managing the hut, and for the large amount of stores necessary.

On another page you will find the accounts, which show how your fund has been expended. Not a penny has been wasted, and a tremendous lot of happiness and comfort has been given to those splendid fellows who are fighting for us over there.

A large number of women who have volunteered for National Service are now being sent over to France to replace hundreds of men employed at the Base Depots, and who will thus be released to take their place in the Front lines.

These women will be doing a most valuable work, but will naturally be put to a considerable amount of hardship in the matter of lodging and food. It is therefore proposed that if our fund will run to it, we should also lend a helping hand to these by supplying if possible a Rest and Recreation Hut for their use.

I am sure every Guide would agree that this is a way in which their money would be well expended, and would be a further proof of their patriotic desire to be helpful.

OUR HUT.

I expect all Guides who subscribed to the Hut Fund last year will be glad to hear from one of the workers now at the Hut, the latest news about it, and about the work which is being done there.

The Girl Guides' Hut is in one of the Base Camps of Northern France, about three miles from a large town. The Hut, which has recently been enlarged, is low-pitched, about 150 ft. long and 23 ft. wide. At one end is a billiard-room, large enough for two tables, although at present we have only one. Adjoining that is the stage, with movable partitions each side, so that when not in use for concerts, etc., it is used as a quiet room. The main part of the Hut occupies about 99 ft., with a counter at the far end; at the back of this is the store-room, also the scullery, mess-room, and cubicles for the male staff. Last, but not least, is a small annexe—the Ladies' room—which is approached by a covered way from the mess-room.

The Hall is prettily decorated with the flags of the Allies, which give it a bright and cheerful appearance. Tables, chairs and forms are arranged all the way down, and two large stoves warm the place.

The Hut is opened every morning at 10.30, but nothing is sold at the counter until 12. Then the busiest time of the day begins—tobacco, cigarettes, and other small articles are sold at one end, while at the other end sweets, tea or coffee, hot milk, cake and biscuits are disposed of with great rapidity. The counter is closed at 1.15, and the Hut at 1.30. In the evening it is open from 5 until 8.15, when the men come in to write letters, play draughts or chess, or read.

As regards amusements, the most enjoyable are the Lena Ashwell Concert Parties, who visit the district every four or five weeks. Besides the concerts, we have a local Camp Concert Party, and the Y.M.C.A. provide lantern and other lectures, and now there is a rumour that we are to have a cinema once a week!

There are also billiard tournaments, and as the table is so much in request we are hoping to be able to provide another soon.

The Bord piano which arrived about four months ago is given little rest, although we are lucky in having a gramophone besides.

The Staff consists of four—the Leader of the Hut, who is a Scoutmaster, and three ladies. We ladies live in a village about a mile from the Camp, in lodgings, where we are very comfortable and well looked after by our landlady, a French dressmaker. We go up to the Hut at 10, and spend the day there, only returning in time for supper, about nine in the evening. Very often we go shopping in the afternoon for the men, who like us to buy various things for them to send home. At Christmas time £20 was sent us from the Hut Fund, which enabled us to give two social evenings, with free refreshments, etc., altogether catering for about 800 men.

MARGARET DE PATRON.

(Worker at the Girl Guide Hut).

WAR TIME COMPETITION. No. 1.

Three prizes of books will be given for the best answer to this question: "What is the best thing a Guide can do for her country now?" Give the reasons for your opinion. Answers may be quite brief—for example, "Planting potatoes, to increase the food supply"—and may not in any case exceed 100 words. Answers must be received before May 20th. Please cut out "No. 40. April, 1917," from the green cover of your *Gazette*, and paste it on your letter. Each answer must be accompanied by this cutting.

PAPERS AND MAGAZINES WANTED AT GIRL GUIDES' HUT.

We learn from the writer of the foregoing letter that a further regular supply of papers and magazines is needed at the Girl Guides' Hut. This work will surely appeal to Guides, and it is suggested that a Company, wishing to help in this way, should send one magazine or newspaper regularly. These should be sent direct from their publishers, so as to avoid delay. Will any Company desiring to do this communicate with the Editor, *G.G. Gazette*, specifying which publications they would be willing to send? They will then receive details as to address and the names of papers, etc., which are most appreciated, should the ones they mention be already sent by other Companies. Letters should be marked "Papers for Hut."

GIRL GUIDES' HUT.

	£.	s.	d.
CASH RECEIVED	2,348	17	6
EXPENDITURE:—			
Cost of Hut	359	8	0
Girl Guides' Flag	2	17	6
" " (Canadians) Flags	21	12	0
Books	5	7	9
Pictures	1	11	6
Hut Rent	34	14	2
Piano	35	13	6
Extension to Hut	240	0	0
Workers' Expenses	3	0	0
Christmas Gifts and Entertainments	20	0	0
Sundries (Printing, Stamps, Stationery, &c.)	25	8	9
Balance in Bank	1,601	4	10
	£2,348	17	6

THANKS.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Y.M.C.A. WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Calais & District Headquarters,
29th March, 1917.

Dear Lady Baden Powell,

I am in receipt of a cheque to pay for the extensions and additions to the Girl Guides' Hut.

Will you kindly accept and convey to the Girl Guides our warmest thanks for this magnificent gift. It has enabled us to make many very necessary improvements in the Hut, including a long-needed extension, making room for a Billiard Room and Quiet Room.

Everyone is delighted with the increased facilities which will go a long way towards making the hut even more popular than before. I only wish you were able to come to open the new part.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

P. H. SITTERS, Sec.

PLAY-ACTING.

By Miss BARBARA DRUMMOND.

PART II.

Hints about Stage Dress.

Here are a few little hints about dresses and properties:—

The thing that alters a person most is their head-dress or the way they do their hair. Once I was dressed up as a Persian Prince and wore a turban which hid all my hair, and although my face was not painted many of my friends did not recognise me for some time. If you have long hair and want to take the part of a man or page-boy, you can make your hair appear short in this way: Take a piece of string long enough to go round your head and tie. First tie all the ends of your hair together, and if very long again in the centre, making a knot. Then double hair under until the knot rests upon your neck, bringing the string up behind the ears and tying same at the top of your head. The side pieces of hair can be drawn forward to hide the string. Another plan is to part the hair in the centre or on one side, and roll it up tightly, securing the ends with pins. Wigs cost a good deal to hire, but you can make them of tow or horse-hair or coarse wool, sewn on to a tight skull cap, and they can be dyed the shade you require. If the wearer is not going to remove her hat it can be sewn to the edge of the crown. If you want to make your hair white, you can powder it with corn-flour. If your hair is thin and you want to be a lovely Princess, it is a good plan to wear it in two plaits, and twist a scarf or strip of muslin round the head, plaiting the ends with your hair, and so make it look twice as thick. Knot the scarf at the bottom, and leave a long end hanging down.

Curtain-rings make good ear-rings for gypsies or Eastern people, and can be tied on with cotton. A small bead necklace can be made into a long one by knotting the thread between each bead.

Fairies' wings can be made from hat wire, bent to the shape of butterflies' wings, and covered with gauze or muslin. You can paint dots and lines on them, or stick on rounds from the shiny gelatine paper taken off crackers. It looks so pretty, as you can see the light through it. For wreaths of flowers, collect if you can old flowers from your friends' last summer's hats. No matter how faded they are, you can pinch them up

and paint them, and they won't show by candle light. Beautiful flowers can be made from coloured tissue paper.

To Make Paper Roses.—Fold half a sheet of pink tissue paper in 4 (or 8 for 2 small roses) lengthwise. Then fold it up crosswise until it is about 5 inches by 4. Round off the top with your scissors, so that when you unfold it you will have four strips. Separate them, and twist one after another round and round your fingers, turning over each petal as you do so. Fasten the ends at the bottom with wire or sew them. If you live in the country, put some real leaves with them, choosing some evergreen with leaves shaped like those of a rose tree.



Suggestions as to a Patron Saint for the Girl Guides. (We hope to receive more suggestions.—ED.)

Saint Monica, because she brought up her son, St. Augustine, to teach the world righteousness.

Saint Mary the Virgin, who is the greatest example of perfect womanhood.

Saint Patrick (see letter).

MY DEAD EDITRESS,

I saw the paragraph in the *Girl Guides Gazette* suggesting that the Guides have a Patron Saint. I think it would be just splendid for us to have someone as an example, someone whom we can copy and try to be like.

I suggest that we should have St. Patrick.

It is said that when St. Patrick was down-hearted at the apparent failure of his mission, he happened to notice a shamrock leaf, and the little plant reminded him of the Three in One, and gave him courage to try again, and after that he tried all the harder and eventually succeeded. I think we might try to follow his example, and when things seem to be all wrong, and we feel very depressed, we, like St. Patrick, can think of our badge, the Shamrock, and it will remind us of our Three Promises.

St. Patrick, in a fight with the Irish, was taken prisoner and kept a slave in Ireland as a shepherd for six years. At the end of that time he managed to escape to his parents, but he resolved to go back to Ireland, the land which he loved, though it had treated him so unkindly, and evangelise the people.

He showed a fine Guide's spirit there, and was so unselfish in that, after the Irish had treated him so harshly, instead of trying to harm them he did the best thing it is possible for anyone to do; and we might remember him at times when we are angry, and try to forgive those whom we were going to hurt, and do them all the good we can, instead of all the bad. I am very quarrelsome, but if I had St. Patrick as an example I am sure it would help me.

St. Patrick spoke to the chieftains first, and they gave his messages to their clansmen. His system was very much like ours. We get orders and messages through our Captains and Patrol Leaders, and they give them to the Guides.

I think it would be just lovely to have an example like his set before us. He proved himself so unselfish and persevering, and his badge, the thing that inspired him to try and try again, was the Shamrock. I do not think we could have a better Patron Saint. Do please let us have him. It is so much nicer to have someone who won for himself the name of "Saint," not only because of his courage and gallantry, like St. George, who killed a mythical dragon, but who fought a harder fight—that of Faith, Hope and Love.

Yours sincerely,
GUIDE N. BRYAN.

2nd Weston-super-Mare.

HINTS TO GIRL GUIDE CORRESPONDENTS.

Several correspondents have asked, "How must I address my letters?" We will therefore tell you a few simple facts which will make this clear. First, the Headquarters Office and the Editor's Office are *not* in the same building; the literary work *only* is done in the Editor's Office, and all the rest is done in the Headquarters' Office. You see, therefore, that even in the careful addressing of your letters you can save the Secretary's and the Editor's

precious time, and you can still further help by putting letters relating to business and those with contributions for the *Gazette*, in separate envelopes.

(To be Continued)

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.)

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

SALES, SERVICES AND SUCCESSES.

East Ham 1st Company.—By a jumble sale and sale of books in December about £6 was realised. £2 was paid to Church trustees in lieu of rent, 10s. each to Queen Mary's (West Ham) and East Ham Hospitals, and remainder for current expenses and instruments for the band shortly to be formed. At a display in March, in aid of Church Funds, two Guides gave recitations at a moment's notice to fill a sudden vacancy; an instance of "being prepared." Ten other Guides gave "The Ambulance Maids." Study goes on in Signalling, Shorthand, First-Aid and Swedish Drill.

LATE LORD KITCHENER'S SISTER ATTENDS DISPLAY.

Harrow Road 1st Company is now a year old, and numbers 31 Guides and 16 Brownies. A very successful display was given in aid of Camp Funds, Lady Massie Blomfield (Division Commissioner), Miss Thornhill (District Commissioner for Hammersmith), also Mrs. Parker, sister of the late Lord Kitchener, being present. The programme consisted of various drills, songs, recitations, national dances and dialogues. Church Parade is held at the Parish Church on the first and third Sundays in the month.

ENGLAND.

BROWNIE "SPIRITS OF THE DELLS."

Barnard Castle.—A meeting of the parents and friends of the Girl Guides, under the Presidency of Mrs. J. I. Dawson, Chairman of the local Committee, took place in March. A junior branch was then inaugurated by the enrolment of five little girls as Brownies. Mr. J. I. Dawson, in an interesting address, likened the Brownies to the beneficent hidden



The Flag shown in the above picture, can be obtained from Headquarters, with name of Company, post free, 22/-. Without name, 18/- post free. Measurements 6 ft. by 3 ft.

spirits of the dells who never do harm to anyone, but who are always on the alert to do kindly deeds. He spoke to the Guides of the value and discipline of training, and urged them to be true to their leaders and to their bond.

PRACTISING HANDICRAFTS.

Barnet 1st Company has won various badges for handicrafts—finisher, cobbler, needlewoman—and this year gave an exhibition of articles made and also some naturalists' collections. Moving pictures, illustrating Guide Badges, proved novel and interesting. This Company made £11 11s. by their efforts and the sale of cakes and needlework.

AN INSPIRING DISPLAY.

Brighton 4th Company.—Some idea of the progress made by the Company could be gained by witnessing the display in March, where the Guides had prepared an excellent programme showing the life, work and play of a Girl Guide. A novel idea was an exhibition of Badges called "Our Proficiency Badges and what they mean." Each Guide represented a Badge (when possible, one she had gained), and in a short verse, holding suitable implements, described the test. The profit of the canteen for eight months is just over £1, which is sent to the local Red Cross Fund.

NEARLY £13 FOR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Bristol 7th A, a School Company, meets once a week, from 4.30 to 6.30, and has been working since last September for its first display, which took place on March 8th. One-third of the Company was absent through illness, but the loyalty and energy of both Captain and Guides carried the affair through successfully, and the large audience was given an insight into Guide work. Nearly £13 was realised, and was given to the Bristol Children's Hospital.

GUIDES AS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Bristol.—Three Companies co-operated in the excellent work done for the photographic competition. These were: 3a Bristol, Capt. Miss Nield, Guide Eileen Bishop; 7a Bristol, Capt. Miss Porters, Guides Violet Woodington, Nora Kift; 15th Bristol, Capt. F. Tolin, Guides V. Hurst, J. Keyte. The instructor was Miss Gladys M. Brownlee.

A CLEVER IDEA FOR PATROL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Calverley.—The 1st Company is divided into six Patrols, namely, Primrose, Tulip, Pansy, Shamrock, Ivyleaf and Thistle. Three of the Patrols have namesake days, and the other three Patrols have their own particular months in which their emblems are mostly seen in the gardens. During the last year each Patrol has given, on the Guide Meeting nearest to their own particular day, an entertainment to the rest of the Guides. The Patrols have got their own entertainment up entirely by themselves, and have kept their programme secret from the rest of the Company, except, of course, their Captain, whose approval and useful information smoothed many difficulties which the Guides would otherwise have thought insurmountable.

SCHEME FOR VEGETABLE GROWING.

Hawkhurst 1st Company, under the guidance of Lieut. Mary Foster, herself a land worker, has enthusiastically taken up a simple gardening scheme. Each Guide undertakes two things only: (1) To grow one vegetable, whichever she likes; (2) To see that it is used for food when ready, and not wasted. Most of the Guides have chosen to grow potatoes or onions, but nearly every vegetable is represented. This is a scheme which will be found very workable in scattered country districts, where the distances make a Company allotment impossible, or where Guides have only odds and ends of spare time.

WAR WORKERS.

Huntingdon 1st Company—Many of the Guides are doing munitions and working overtime. Their Captain is training as a masseuse in order to do massage work at the Huntingdon Red Cross Hospital. Meanwhile the Lieutenants are ably carrying on the Company. Five war service badges have been won, and cookery, knitting, ambulance, photography and needlework badges are being worked for and won.

A SCHOOL COMPANY.

Leamington 4th Company is two years old. It is divided into two sections—the ordinary Guides (28), under two officers, and the Officers' Training Corps (12), headed by a Lieutenant. They helped at a school entertainment in aid of starving Belgian children, and gave one entirely by themselves in aid of the Star and Garter Fund. In this they gave an original sketch, largely composed by the Guides, illustrating the work of the Guide movement. As special war work they pad splints for the local hospital.

GUIDES EARN A GOOD NAME.

Liverpool.—During the past year the Liverpool Guides have done good war work, in hospitals, at the offices of the Censor and the Ministry of Munitions, as well as in making comforts for the troops. In all these different occupations they have earned a good name and done credit to their training. Several Guides also helped at the Active Service Exhibition held during the summer. Four new Companies were registered in 1916; the number of existing ones being 18 and consisting of 600 Guides and 180 Brownies.

SURPRISE VISIT.

Newbury.—The 2nd Company was visited unexpectedly by the Division Commissioner, Countess Gurowska, who expressed herself well pleased with the Company. They were doing their ordinary work at the time, working in Patrols. One Patrol was doing "knots," another "signalling," and the third "First-aid." The Company started in September, 1916, with 8 Guides; it now has 18 Guides and 4 Brownies.

USEFUL WAR WORK.

Newcastle 2nd Company (1st Gosforth), are working at the Northumberland War Hospital, in the Orderly Room, Stores, Committee Rooms, Kitchens, etc. They are also starting the waste paper campaign for their war badge.

GOOD WORK AND GOOD COOKS.

Newton Abbot 1st Company is busily engaged in collecting waste paper for the Prince of Wales' Fund. One troop collected 468lbs. during an afternoon. The Company is also joined to Queen Mary's Red Cross Working Party, and numbers of things made by the Guides have already been sent off from our rooms. Eleven Guides were examined on March 27th by the Devon Education Committee Domestic Science Inspectress, and all have passed. They have had a twelve weeks' course under a County Cookery Teacher. One Guide has been accepted for "Army Cookery," and is waiting to be called up. Two others have passed in astronomy.

REWARDED BY NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Wallingford Company has been lent a trek cart by the National Relief Fund in acknowledgment of their good work for the Fund in collecting 4½ tons of old newspapers and magazines. During the winter the Guides have helped as programme sellers, etc., at

several concerts, and at their half-year presentation of badges by the Mayoress (President of the Local Committee), badges were awarded for 2nd Class Child-Nurse, Laundress, Pathfinder, Needlewoman, Attendance and 2nd class Brownies.

GUIDE GARDENERS.

Windsor 2nd G.F.S. Company.—This Company has a 10-pole allotment which they are cultivating. They earned the money to buy seeds, etc., by distributing slate club cards, and by March 10th had dug the ground and planted broad beans and shallots. The Company has been greatly encouraged by the kind patronage of the Mayor of Windsor, who has promised to decide which of the gardeners are worthy to receive a gardening badge. Parents are very pleased with the venture, and are always ready to lend tools, and the girls work well and carry about their tools and get muddy with a good grace in happy anticipation of the time when their labours will result in a fine crop. They are offered paid gardening work, but their Captain and they prefer to make a great success first of their own plot. The Captain, Miss Cecilia Wakefield, will gladly answer any questions from officers wishing to start similar work. She says that girls do equally as good work as boys out of doors, but unless the officers are keen and will work with the Guides it is best not to attempt gardening on a large scale. As special war work this Company helped to keep down weeds in the Hospital grounds last summer, and hope to help this year too.

IRELAND.

STEADY PROGRESS IN DUBLIN.

Dublin.—In spite of difficulties due to shortage of officers, the Dublin Guides are increasing in numbers and steadily gaining the interest and confidence of the public. Two Companies ("Pembroke" and "Howth") have discontinued parades for some months owing to resignation of officers, and three others have only temporary officers, mostly lent by other Companies. In all, sixteen Companies, representing over 400 officers and Guides and about 60 Brownies, are working hard at ordinary parade work, war work, and allotment gardening. The war work includes orderly duty in the Dublin office of the St. John Ambulance Association, in various auxiliary hospitals, in the head and in branch depots of the War Hospital Supply Association, and in the kitchen of a large Soldiers' Club. In addition, Guides are proving useful as "patients" at First-Aid and Home Nursing Classes, and are most industrious in collecting waste paper. Food production is being carefully taught to over sixty Guides working allotments. Each pair of Guides is responsible for cultivating a plot of 30 square yards according to a scheme laid down by the teacher. An Officers' Training School is being started as a direct result of the desire expressed by the Dublin Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society to give its younger members the advantages and privileges to be gained by joining the Guide movement.



RALLY OF CANADIAN GI

SCOTLAND.**A "JOAN OF ARC" SUGGESTION.**

Dundee Guide Companies were each presented by Lady Baxter with a picture of Joan of Arc, whose life was such a noble example. Lady Baxter suggested that Girl Guides might combine throughout the country to erect in London a statue of Joan of Arc as a fitting Guide tribute to France, our brave Ally. A good display followed, with stretcher drill by 1st Company, a song by 2nd Company, pole drill by Lochee Company and 6th Company, a splendid cantata, "Empire's Honour," by 5th Company, and a Guide play by 6th Company. Miss Kynoch, Commissioner, reminded the Guides that the movement was womanly, and the first aim of a good Guide was to be a good woman.

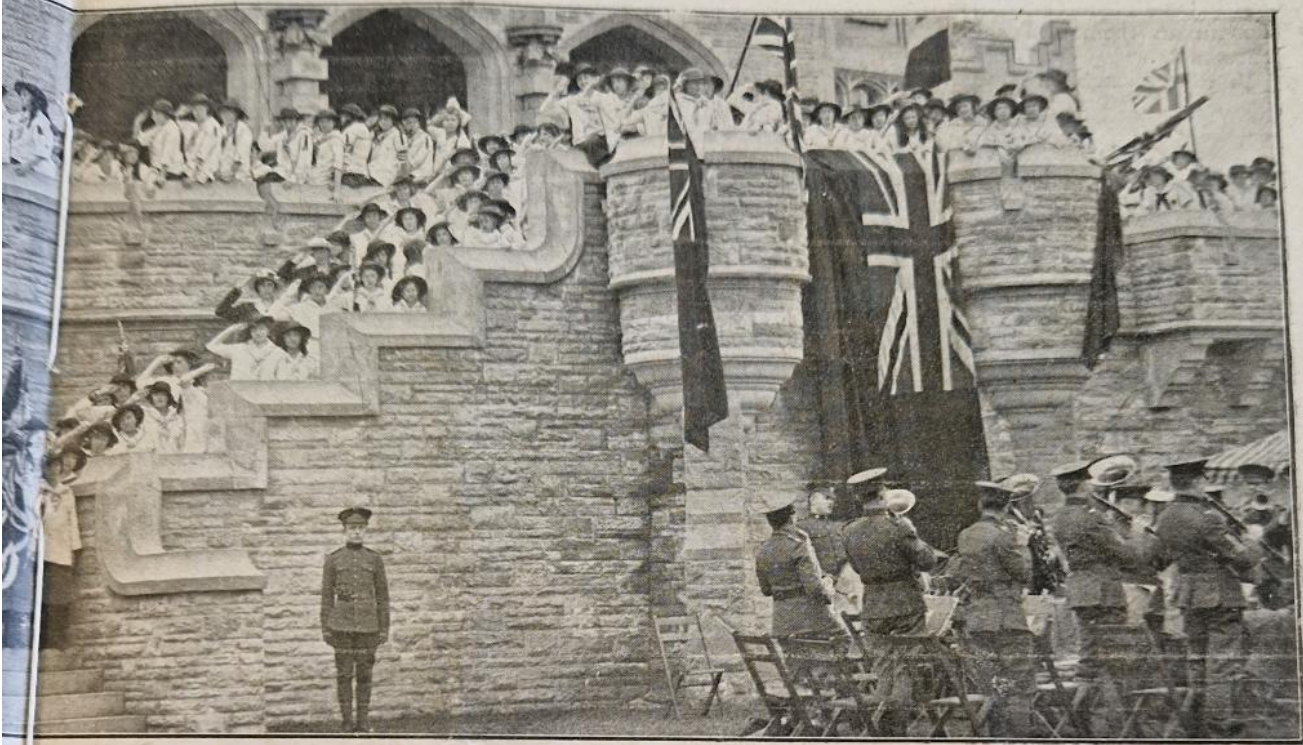
A YOUNG COMPANY.

Garelochstead Company, who started at the end of November, 1916, recently gave a display of physical and stretcher drill and ambulance to their parents and friends. The members of the local Committee who were present expressed satisfaction with the performance. The Guides assisted at a concert in aid of war charities, and are knitting for the wounded.

[We should like to have some more of these interesting bits of news from large or small Companies in Scotland and Ireland.—Ed.]

OVERSEAS.

Trinidad and Tobago Girl Guides are now becoming excellently organised, and are doing well. The 1st Company of 23 Guides won 25 badges in the last half-year, including Needlewoman, Child-Nurse, Laundress, Sick Nurse, Signaller, Ambulance, Dress-maker; 2nd Company, with 42 Guides and 23 Brownies, won 40, the same as above, with the addition of Astronomy, Knitter, Swimmer, Matron. The 4th Company consists of 14 Guides and 7 Brownies. The 1st Company has moved to a new club room with delightful grounds for games, etc., kindly lent by a member of the General Committee. The Guides are allowed to use the Government House Swimming Bath, which accounts for 7 swimmers' badges. In October, the 2nd Company spent a whole day at one of the islands. The 4th Company should now do well under Miss Potter. The Lady District Commissioner is Mrs. J. B. Roser. Mrs. Blackwood Wright is President; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hombersley; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs Nicol; Hon. Secretary, Miss Alston; and a large and influential General Committee.



GIRL GUIDES AT TORONTO.

FOR OFFICERS

THE CHIEF SCOUT'S OUTLOOK.

War Work for Guides.

A writer in the *Daily Mail* recently hit upon the brilliant idea that the Girl Guides might be asked to do 'some sort of work or public service during the present national crisis'! So in behalf of the Movement, I replied by quoting a little incident, thus: "Last night a lady informed me that she had been to the Girl Guide Headquarters and had secured the services of a Guide to come as typist and packer for a war-work depôt. She went back and awaited her arrival. The girl never came. It was found that she had been snapped up *en route* by another Government office!"

I pointed out that the demand for Guides just now was immensely in excess of the

supply, and that we were only restricted in our output of trained girls by the want of women to officer them and funds to help them.

"And yet," I added, "mark this: their employment is not merely a good thing for those who make use of them, but it is a good thing for the girls themselves at a moment when most they need it, that is while this khaki fever is so rife in our streets."

The truth is that all over the Kingdom—indeed, all over the Empire—the Guides are doing splendid national work in one form or another, and I only hope that Officers will keep careful record of the different lines of war work which their girls take up, so that after the war we may have a memorial in black and white of what they have done such

as will stand in the years to come as an honour to them and an example to their successors.

A letter lies before me from Mrs. Tennant, the head of the Women's Branch of National Service, expressing her thanks for the services of the Girl Guides at the great meeting recently held at the Albert Hall for women on the subject of their taking part in the national work of the country.

An officer of that department has since visited Headquarters to ask the help of the Movement generally in one most important branch of work that lies open to women at this moment—namely, to help in the collection of woollen rags that are urgently required for war purposes.

A systematic collection of these is to be carried out in all the cities of the Kingdom. Ladies representing the National Service Department are being appointed to superintend the work, and I was able to promise that wherever possible these ladies would receive the hearty co-operation of the Officers and girls of the Guide Movement.

Proper steps will be taken to safeguard the girls engaged on the collection of material in every way, and I hope that where our Officers are approached by the National Service authorities they will do their best to help them as far as local circumstances will allow.

It is not a personal matter, but a national cause in which they will be engaged.

The above form of National Service naturally applies mainly to Guides in cities and large towns.

Egg Collecting.

For those who live in country districts there is another form of direct National Service for our soldiers and sailors, and that is—in the collection of eggs for the wounded.

This great work is carried out under the supervision of the War Office, with a view to supplying new laid eggs to the men at the Base Hospitals in France.

Many of our brave lads there are lying badly hurt—so badly that they have to exist for days together on a diet of eggs and milk. But the supply of eggs cannot meet the demand without wholesale contributions from all parts of the country.

This work has been carried out with remarkable success up to date, thanks to the splendid patriotic response on all hands. But our Army has now largely increased, and the daily toll of wounded is becoming

greater; therefore, every effort that can be made in this direction will be of the greatest possible benefit to our men.

Scouts and Guides have done excellent work in the past in going round to their neighbours and getting promises of a few eggs per week, which they then collect at Club Headquarters and pack and send off. We want them to keep on with this valuable service as much as possible. Packing boxes and leaflets of instruction can be obtained on application to The Secretary, National Egg Collection, 154, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Home Office and the Girl Guides.

The Home Office have for the second time stuck a feather in the hat of the Girl Guides, by stating that we are the first among children's societies which has a definite scheme of transferring from one branch of the Movement to another, or to the ranks of another society where necessary, and they advise others to follow our lead.

(By the way, we have a transfer-form available for issue to anyone who may desire it, at —, post free.) They also strongly recommend the idea of committees being formed in each large city composed of representatives, to co-ordinate the work of all the different societies for juvenile welfare.

They do not mean this central committee to interfere with the present organisation or methods of these societies, but merely to bring them into closer touch with each other, so that they do not overlap or miss out.

Co-operation between officers, and games competitions between girls of the different societies, will conduce to less friction and better mutual feeling all round.

Then they consider it of special importance for the officers to get in touch locally with the education authorities; for instance, the local association should gain the good will or direct support of the director of education or the education committee or the secretary, and the captains should get in closer touch with the school mistresses.

These latter often say how much they would like to be in a position to advise their girls about joining good societies or clubs for the sake of the beneficial environment outside the school and home, but that they have no knowledge of their conditions of membership, or of their officers, or of their whereabouts.

It is only by close harmony and co-operation of this kind that we can hope to effect really far-reaching results with the girls.

(N.B.—Leaflets for distribution, giving information regarding the Movement can be obtained on application to Headquarters at 4d. per dozen, including postage.)

The County Secretary.

Since our last issue the organisation of counties has gone on apace, and anyone who has kept an eye on the list of appointments to Commissionerships will have probably guessed it.

It is a very remarkable fact when one comes to think of the difficulties of the moment, and how although our best women are already so busily engaged in the multitude of war-duties they yet find time to take this additional burden on their shoulders.

It is most heartening to any who might have felt diffidence as to the relative importance of our Movement.

Before very long every county, and every division and every district will have its Commissioner available for promoting the formation of local Associations and the development of Companies all over the United Kingdom.

We have at the moment 1,746 Companies registered at Headquarters; but almost every day we discover others which had for one reason or another failed to report, and I hope that by the time we take the census in September we shall find ourselves well over the 2,000 mark.

Quite unobtrusively, without flourish, almost unnoticed, a most valuable kind of Officer has developed herself in the Movement, and that is the County Secretary. She is the right hand and pen of the County Commissioner, and at the same time the friend to every Company and Association.

She will practically be "Headquarters Office" on the spot. From her will be obtainable Badges, literature, registration forms, and all information, so that the county will be a really self-contained unit, and many of the delays which were formerly incident to dealing with Headquarters in London will now be avoided.

Naturally, also, it will be a great relief to the National Headquarters at Victoria Street to be free from much minor detail work, and thus able to deal more thoroughly with the wider questions of the Movement.

War Economy.

Talking of war economies, the following ideas on the subject were picked up by a *Daily Mail* correspondent among a number of "ladies" awaiting employment in a registry office:

"They wanted us to eat margarine at my last place," said a smart-looking housemaid in the corner, "and Miss Lucy had the groceries brought to the side door and used to take the papers off before they came downstairs; but, Lor'! we weren't having any—not us. 'Them can eat as likes, Miss Lucy,' said I emphatic, 'but I was brought up genteel.' So they had their margarine upstairs, and we had butter down—same as we always did."

"Well," said another, "war may be war, but all this fussing about food is sickening. The district lady went to my sister's last week, and wanted her to give the children porridge for breakfast. My sister's had eleven, and buried seven of them, so of course she didn't need to be learned her business by a woman as haven't so much as been married. So she up and said: 'Oats is horses' food, miss, and as long as I can toil and moil my children shall not be fed the same as horses. It's bad enough to give them stale bread for breakfast, but I do manage they shall have it fresh for tea. If the baker haven't been they fetches a loaf themselves, and the baby likes it warm, and takes his slice and a bit of kipper or sausage with it like a little man.'"

ORGANISATION.

By A. L. BEHRENS.

"What is ORGANISATION but the connection of parts, in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means?" So says Coleridge, and in the dictionary we find it explained as, "a whole, of which the parts are reciprocally means and ends, and each of which partakes of common life." It should be, therefore, a most interesting and VITAL subject, and not at all one to be avoided like a heap of dried up and dead bones!

How does that apply to the Guide Movement? We have our various "parts"—our Companies and our Committees, our Officers and our Commissioners, etc., and we see that if they are to become a WHOLE,

if they are all to partake of "common life," it must be through the medium of organisation.

All the various units must be made to feel that they belong to one another, that they are each but a part of the great Guide Family.

First of all, each girl in each Company must realise that she is but part of her Patrol, each Patrol is but part of the Company, each Company part of the District, each District part of the Division, each Division part of the County Association, and each County but a part of the great big Movement that forms the Girl Guides, not only in Great Britain and in her Colonies but in the whole world.

In order to really benefit by organisation, its power must be appreciated and utilised.

In the COMPANY this is generally done. The value of the Patrol System is acknowledged, and the Company is organised in such a way as to make each individual Guide feel that she is "at once, end and means" to a really good Company.

The same spirit, however, is not too often found amongst neighbouring Companies, who sometimes seem to be working absolutely on their own, rather resenting, in fact, what they look upon as "outside interference"! Organisation is certainly needed here! All the Companies in a large town or in a country district must be made to feel that they belong to ONE body. This can best be done by the formation of a DISTRICT COMMITTEE, which should consist of the District Commissioner, a Secretary and Treasurer, and all the Captains in the District. This brings them all together at each meeting, monthly or quarterly. Any difficulties can be discussed there, and remedies would probably easily be found, but if a question could not be solved, then the Commissioner and the Secretary would be the bearers of the difficulty to their Division Committee.

THE DIVISION COMMITTEE is the organisation which unites all the different District Committees in a Parliamentary Division. It should be composed of:—The Division Commissioner (probably her own Chairman), the Division Secretary and Treasurer, any ladies in the Division who are interested in girls, and are connected with existing associations and societies dealing with them, representatives of the various religious and educational bodies, and someone—probably connected with some good

school—who would undertake the management of all the Proficiency Badge Test arrangements, while in addition all the District Commissioners and Secretaries would be members. These last would always voice the opinions and wishes of their Captains, and would therefore represent them on the Committee, but if in the Division a Captains' Committee and Captains' Meetings have been organised, arranged and run entirely by the Captains themselves, then it might be advisable for the Captains' Committee to elect one or two of its members to represent it on the Division Committee, and arrangements might be made whereby they could be present, at any rate for half time at all meetings. In this way the Committees and the Officers work hand in hand, and again feel that each is part, and a very vital part, of one WHOLE.

These Division Committees are capable of great development, and should prove an immense assistance to the whole Movement in their areas.

Training classes can be arranged for new and prospective Officers; libraries can be opened; lectures and classes for Patrol Leaders instituted, and all kinds of competitions and exhibitions can be organised.

But organisation does not end here, the Division must not become an isolated part, it too must be united to the bigger whole, and this is done by means of the COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, where the County Commissioner is in the Chair, and where she meets the Commissioners and Secretaries from each Division, and probably the District Commissioners as well, and, with the help of the County Secretary and a few other ladies, not necessarily connected with the Guides, all the Guide matters of the whole County are conducted and regulated. All new rules and bye-laws are drawn up here, but nothing ever becomes law until it has passed down all the various stages and has come before each Captain at her District Committee, for her criticism or approval, and then returns to a future County Executive, and is amended and passed.

Part of this Executive Committee undertakes all examination arrangements, and becomes an EXAMINATION SUB-COMMITTEE, with a separate Chairman and Secretary. It keeps in close touch with all the various Divisions by means of a member from each Division, known as the Exam. Secretary or representative, and she is entirely respon-

sible for the organisation of all exams. in her Division. Each Exam. Secretary in each Division, or District if required, compiles a list of qualified examiners for all the Proficiency Badge subjects, and this list must be approved and passed by the Central Sub-Committee before their names can be added to the official list of examiners for the whole County. Examiners in the same subject can always get in touch with each other in this way, and can therefore compare notes and maintain equal standards.

In every way the County Executive does all it can to draw all the various parts of the movement together, and to augment the feeling that all are working together for the good of all. The County Commissioner and the County Secretary can do a very great deal to strengthen this bond. They naturally have the right to be present at any and every meeting in the whole County, and if they use this right occasionally it helps to make the family feeling a very real thing.

Then, finally, each County Commissioner meets all other County Commissioners once a year at a big COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE, at which their Chief Commissioner, Lady Baden-Powell, is in the chair, and where all problems and difficulties, new ideas and suggestions are discussed. All resolutions drawn up by them are taken by their Chairman to the HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for their approval and ratification, or otherwise. In this way the whole with its many parts is bound together, not by red tape nor binding regulations, but by a very living organisation which makes it possible for every part, from the central point right down to the smallest Guide or Brownie, to "partake of the common life" of the wonderful Girl Guide Movement.

A MODEL EVENING.

By G. M. COBB.

5.30—7.30.—On the sound of the whistle the Company "falls in." The Leaders then call the roll, prove their Patrols, and inspect their kit and general smartness. At the end of ten minutes they leave their Patrols and report to the Captain.

5.40.—Company notices are then given out; this is followed by Patrol inspection, each Leader being held responsible for her patrol, and ready to explain absences, etc.

5.45.—The next three-quarters of an hour the Leaders are responsible for the work. Each Leader takes a different subject, such as Second-Class Proficiency Badge work, Recruits, and so on. The Leader may choose whatever she thinks most interesting or most needed by her Guides, and can detail them off for work with another Leader, if not advanced enough, or too far on, for work with their own Patrol. After half an hour each Guide must return to her own Leader, and the remaining quarter of an hour is spent in drill. When the Leaders' three-quarters of an hour is up, they leave their Patrols "at ease" and report to the Captain.

6.30.—The next three-quarters of an hour is given to games, varied by ball, and musical drills, Patrol competitions, any display work, and singing, the last being popular.

7.15.—The Company sit in Patrols, and the last quarter of an hour is given to the serious side of Guideship—debates on difficulties, talks on the Guide Law, and how best to follow the Great Guide, and the parade closes with prayer, and the Vesper Hymn for our men at the front, "Tonight," and then the "Dismiss."

A separate night a week is given to the Leaders' work, when difficulties are discussed, and any subject can be looked up in readiness for the next parade.

COMMISSIONERS.

BERKSHIRE.

Division Commissioner of North Berks: Mrs. Stevens, Kingston Lisle Park, Wantage.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

District Commissioner of Fenny Stratford: Mrs. Broome Giles, Holne Chase, Bletchley.

District Commissioner of High Wycombe: Lady Ramsay Beechcroft, Hazlemere, High Wycombe.

DEVONSHIRE.

Division Commissioner of Mid Devon: Lady Cable, Lingridge, Bishopsteignton.

Division Commissioner of Tiverton: Mrs. Charles Carew, Warnicombe, Tiverton.

DORSET.

District Commissioner of Lytchett: Lady Lees, South Lytchett Manor, Poole.

HAMPSHIRE.

County Commissioner: Lady Helen Whitaker, Elmers Court, Lymington.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

District Commissioner of Hertford: Miss J. Trotter, Brickendon Grange, Hertford.

LANCASHIRE.

District Commissioner of Central Manchester: Miss B. Hindshaw, Glebelands Road, Ashton-on-Mersey.

District Commissioner of N.E. Manchester: Miss G. Anson, Spring Lodge, Fallowfield.

LONDON.

Division Commissioner of N.W. London: Mrs. Blyth, Windy Sayles, Boxmoor.

NORFOLK.

Division Commissioner for South West Norfolk: Lady Elizabeth Taylor, Pickenham Hall, Swaffham.

Division Commissioner for Mid Norfolk: Viscountess Bury, Quidenham.

District Commissioner for S.W. Norfolk: Miss M. Harbord, Shirley House, Swaffham.

District Commissioner for Thetford: Miss Phillips, The Grammar School, Thetford.

District Commissioner for Happening: Mrs. Petre, Westuck.

District Commissioner of South Erpingham: Miss Barry, Oxnead Hall, Norwich.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

District Commissioner for Tynemouth: Mrs. A. E. Hill.

SURREY.

District Commissioner of Kew: Lady Yoxall, Springfield, Kew Gardens.

District Commissioner of Wallington: Miss J. Allan, Grendon, Wallington.

SUSSEX.

District Commissioner of Hurstmonceux: Baroness von Roemer, Hurstmonceux.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Division Commissioner of Harborne and Edgbaston: Mrs. Matchett.

YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.—District Commissioner of Leeds: Mrs. J. E. Thornton, Bramdean, Headingley, Leeds.

North Riding.—District Commissioner of Middlesbrough: Mrs. Walter Mills, West Moor, Marton-in-Cleveland.

District Commissioner of E. Cleveland: Mrs. Harold Dixon, Red Barnes, Redcar.

IRELAND.

District Commissioner of Londonderry: Miss Osborne, Ashlea, Londonderry.

SCOTLAND.

District Commissioner of Aberdeen: Mrs. J. Davidson, Mugiemoos, Bucksburn, near Aberdeen.

FLINTSHIRE.

County Commissioner: The Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Burton Manor, Chester.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Division Commissioner of East Carmarthenshire: Miss T. Mansell-Lewis, Stradey Castle, Llanelly.

The following Commissioners have resigned:—

The Countess of Kimberley (Mid Norfolk).
Lady Leconfield (Horsham Division, Sussex).

Miss Nicholson (Wiltshire).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THRIFT BADGE.—If the Guide has genuinely saved out of her own pocket the sum of 15s. 6d. since the war began, and invested it in War Stock, it should certainly count as equivalent to a War Savings Certificate.

COOK'S TEST.—The revision of the Cook's Test is not yet complete, but will be issued in revised form soon.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—A Nature Study Diary must include daily observations of wind and weather and a daily minute record of everything in the realm of Nature observed by the Guide in her neighbourhood. Example: Growth of flowers, arrival of birds, etc. Illustrations, either by drawing or sticking in specimens of flowers seen, etc., greatly add to the value of the diary.

COURT OF HONOUR.—For really grave offences suspension for a period of weeks is the usual punishment. That is to say, the removing either publicly or privately of the Guide Badge, thus making the offender a "Dead Guide." For less grave offences *allow the members of the Court of Honour to think out the punishment themselves each to fit its own crime.* It encourages initiative.

RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS.—1. All examiners must be experts. 2. All tests are passed on an 80 per cent. standard. 3. Examiners should provide successful candidates with certificates proving them to have passed successfully. Certificates of other Associations are not as a rule allowed, owing to their being generally passed on a lower standard. Examinations may be arranged monthly or quarterly, all Companies in the District attending at one place.

HAT FEATHERS.—You are quite right in saying that feathers in the hat were authorised originally for Captains of Girl Guides, but they were objected to in so many quarters that their use was long ago discontinued, and the Book of Rules [which corrects the Handbook] does not admit them as part of the uniform.

On going to press, we greatly regret to hear of the death of Miss McGrigor, District Commissioner for West and South Cornwall.

A BOY'S DEATH. THE TRAGEDY & THE GLORY OF WAR.

HAROLD BEGBIE.

Youth is perhaps the finest as it is certainly the most beautiful thing on earth—youth at its highest and its best.

At its highest and its best youth has such a splendour for middle-age that it appears to be the only inspiration of life. We look upon a youth as we look upon an angel. He does not belong to this troublesome world which has made us cynical, which has smirched us, which is so small and trivial under its cloak of pretentiousness. He is perfectly clean of soul, perfectly strong in body, and he has that expression in his clear eyes which is the glory of innocence. In his beauty, his freshness, and his goodness he is unconscious. He is youth.

Such boys, fresh from our Public Schools, have gone in their thousands to the battle-fields. The earth is filled with their graves. They have perished in great waves. Each year of war flings up a new wave of this beauty and innocence, and every year the war lasts another wave will rise and follow to the shores of death.

* * * * *

YOUTH AT ITS BEST.

They have never hated. They have been happy with life in their homes, wanting nothing else. The hutches where they kept their rabbits are still standing beside the wall of the toolshed: their first hunting-saddle is still in the harness-room: their fishing-rods, cricket-bats, and tennis-rackets are still in the old school-room. Ask the coachman and the gardener to tell you stories of these boys, and you will see those eyes kindle with admiration and affection. Ah, youth at its best!—who can help loving it?

There is nothing so beautiful as youth, and I feel that it is not insularity which makes me think English youth to be the finest and most beautiful of all. The young, clean-souled Englishman, born and bred in the country, born of cultured and virtuous parents, bred in the noblest traditions of our race, how near he is at his best to an angel. His valour does not seem to me a great thing; we were all brave at twenty; but his chivalry, his chastity, his modesty, his tenderness, his silence, how heavenly are these things!

The other day there died in France a boy from Clayesmore School, Winchester, who had been loved by all who knew him. He was a boy's hero, a mother's hero, and the pride of his regiment. He had won the Military Cross and the D.S.O. And he died in the flush and rapture of his youth. His mother's letter to the Head Master, which has been printed in the School Magazine, tells the story of his end in language so moving and so beautiful that I wish to give it to a wider public. This boy was in the Rifle Brigade, and his Colonel said of him: "He was the best Company Commander by far that I have seen out here. . . . As I said in my recommendation of him for a D.S.O., he was the finest type of fighting officer I have ever seen."

A telegram from the War Office came to this boy's home one day, telling his parents that he was seriously wounded, and that they might visit him at Abbeville. The father was unable to go, but an hour after the telegram arrived the mother and another son had started for France. They arrived an hour and a half too late, and yet not too late for such a farewell as will live in their souls for ever. This is what the mother says:—

"We saw him in the mortuary looking such a soldier, and the dear forehead was hardly cold when I kissed it. He was covered with the Union Jack and lay in front of the little altar, just the supreme sacrifice. We stayed to the funeral early Thursday, when a Captain Johnson and three privates shared the same service. One other mother was there, who had nursed her boy for some days ere he went, and we three mourners stood in the glorious sunshine, the blue sky piled with grand banks of white clouds; and when the service was over the buglers saluted us and them, and standing between us and the open graves sounded the 'Last Post and the "Reveill e" as I have never heard it before and never shall again. It must have rolled beyond the clouds and down the vaults of heaven till J— himself must have heard it. Then we hastened back to England to tell the news we dared not wire."

A COUNTRY'S TRIBUTE.

When you read these few words do you not seem to see in this one mother and this one son the whole human tragedy and also the whole human glory of war? The boy was what he was because of that breast which had fed him, those arms which had held him, that love which had enriched him,

inspired him, and consecrated his young soul. And this devotion of the mother has for its end a grave in France. There was the brave parting in England when he went out to fight, and then the last kiss on the dear forehead which was hardly cold. And yet there is no agonised cry of revolt from the mother, no furious imprecations, no bitterness of soul. For the son, death in the glory and beauty of his youth: for the mother, a memory of all he was to her, from infancy to the hour of farewell. "He was covered with the Union Jack and lay in front of the little altar, just the supreme sacrifice."

So England stoops and kisses the dear foreheads of her youth, covering them with her flag, laying them before the altar of God's judgment, leaving them there as just the supreme sacrifice. She has mothered them from infancy under Summer and Winter skies, giving them her roses to love, her hedgerows to hunt, her hills to climb, her great winds to make them strong, and her history a tradition and an inspiration. She wanted them to make her homes happier and kinder, to give to her laws a deeper wisdom and a sweeter charity, to render her name more glorious among the nations of the earth, to impassion human life with something finer and grander than we have had it in our souls to give. But she has been forced to surrender this gracious youth to death, leaving in our hands, which are perhaps not guiltless of blood, the task which should have been theirs. She is bereft of her youth. She hears the "Last Post" sounding for them, and wonders if "Reveill " will sound for us.

"Shall it be in vain

His dazzling courage, his piteous pain?
Shall our glorious flag that he flung so high
Slide down but an inch in the starry sky?"

There is only one thing in England more moving than the death of these glorious children. It is the courage of their mothers. And that courage for us who remain should sound an eternal, a resistless Reveill  in our souls.—*Extract from an article in the "Daily Chronicle."*

GIRL GUIDES OVERSEAS.

Canada : Grit of the Guides.

In the South African War I commanded a force which was composed of troops from most of the Overseas Dominions, a real

Anzac body, for I had men from Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Canada.

Each kind had their own characteristics. The Australians were clever fighters, and though after a battle many of them might be missing, they generally managed during the night (thanks to their bush-craft) to make their way back to our lines. The New Zealanders were brave among the brave. The South Africans managed to keep themselves comfortable, healthy and happy under the worst conditions. The Canadians were the lads for energy and hard work.

And now it seems to me that the Canadian Girl Guides are winning for themselves the same character: they are reported to have responded in a wonderful way to all the appeals made to them by the war relief organisation, and they may well feel proud of the help that they have given and of the work that they have done.

They have also contributed a handsome sum of money to the Belgian Relief Fund and to the Canadian Red Cross—and every cent. of it was earned by their own work.

South Africa : The Kaiser and the Guides.

Our organising Commissioner for South Africa, the Hon. Doreen Buxton, has just sailed for that country, and we shall hope before long to hear of developments there. In the meantime, they have not been idle, and I hear of good work being done in Natal and in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and right away up at Salisbury, in Rhodesia.

At Johannesburg the Guides made an imposing addition to the great Rally, at which some 1,500 Boy Scouts were inspected by the Governor-General, Lord Buxton. His Excellency addressed both the Scouts and Guides, and after praising their discipline and smartness, he said he thought that the best compliment which had been paid to the Girl Guide Movement lately was that it was frightening the German Emperor!

"It was stated the other day in an influential German paper that one of the greatest dangers Germany would have to reckon with after the war was the Scout Movement, and not only the Scout Movement, but the Guide Movement as well, and he saw the Germans were going to organise their own boys and girls as a counter-blast. This was a very great compliment to us. He felt that every one of those trained as Guides would have an influence on the future life of South Africa, and he hoped that each one would try to make that influence a good one."

(To be continued)

PRICE LIST—Continued.

FOR THE CLUB ROOM—Continued.		Each	Postage	Each	Postage
Knots, Hitches, and Bends					
Morse Signalling Code.					
Simple Bandaging.					
Sick-room Nursing.					
Swimming.					
Stencils and Stencilling.					
Hammock Making and String Netting.					
SONGS					
Song of the Girl Guides	...	1/-	2d.		
Ambulance Maids	...	1/-	2d.		
The British Flag	...	1/-	2d.		
Daughters of England	...	2d.	1d.		
Land of Our Birth (Kipling)	...	1d.	1d.		
UNIFORM (OFFICIAL)					
Hats (Navy Felt), Chin Strap	...				
(send size)	...	2/3	5d.		
Ditto, Superior Quality (send size)	...	2/-	5d.		
Belts, Leather	...	1/8	2d.		
With Rings and Swivels	...	2/-	3d.		
(State Waist Measurements.)					
Patrol Flags, with Emblem Embroidered	...	1/6	1d.		
Neckerchiefs (for Brownies, Brown)	...	4d.	1d.		
" " (Pale Blue)	...	4d.	1d.		
Navy Hat Bands (Official Registered Design)	...	6d.	1d.		
(Through Secretaries only.)					
Haversacks (Single Division)	...	1/-	3d.		
" (Double Division)	...	1/9	2d.		
Ambulance Outfits	...	8d. & 2s.	3d.		
Pouches. Strong Leather Pouch with Loop to hang from Belt to hold Ambulance Case, etc. Useful Present	...	1/9	2d.		
G.G. Lanvards	...	3d.	1d.		
Whistles, Nickel	...	1/-	1d.		
" Acmeoid	...	1/-	1d.		
Knives (Girl Guides)	...	1/3	2d.		
Shoulder Knots	...	2d.	1d.		

Shoulder Badges from 3/3 for Two Dozen, plus 2d. postage.

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) ... 1/9 4d.

COLOURS, 6 feet by 3 feet. Complete on Jointed, Brass mounted Pole ... 17/6 6d.

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

UNION JACK ... 15/- 6d.

POSTCARD (PHOTOGRAPH). MISS BADEN-POWELL ... 6d. 1d.

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' COARDS, SILVER BADGE AND COCKADE (Complete) ... 4s. 3d.

OFFICERS' COCKADES (dark blue) ... 1s. 2d.

On Sale Now.

Girl Guides' Dark Blue
UNIFORM OVERALL

Made of strong Material.

Price 3/11 any size

FROM 27 INCH—39 INCH IN LENGTH.

(Plus Postage 4d.)

Larger Sizes 5/- Each.

SEND LENGTH MEASUREMENT.

These Prices are subject to fluctuation.

We regret that owing to present shortage of labour, the Handbook is at present out of stock. Orders for same can be booked.

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.