

GIRL GUIDES GAZETTE



Designed by SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

September, 1922.

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GIRL GUIDES
(INCORPORATED).

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

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Foxlease Park—Looking across the Rose Garden.



BOOKS
TO
READ.

The Care and Nursing of Babies and Children. By L. Haden Guest. (Harrap, 6s.)

This is an extremely attractive book, and especially meets the needs of those who wish a book that combines scientific accuracy with extreme simplicity and clearness of diction. It is the work of one accustomed to lecture in an interesting manner, without going above the heads of an audience that has no previous knowledge of the subject.

The writer does not lay down rules for the care of the body without first explaining the working of its various parts and thus showing the reason for such rules. The descriptions are remarkably clear in view of the fact that no diagrams are used throughout and do not seem to be necessary.

The type is large and clear and the subject matter is arranged under clear headings, paragraphs being used extensively.

There are a few criticisms of the teaching that we should like to offer. The feeding hours of infants are, in our opinion, much too frequent—three-hour feeding being advocated up to nine months. We should like to see the method of feeding four-hourly from birth substituted for normal infants. Also the author advocates no meat or fish till school age. We consider that such feeding if followed by working-class mothers would result in malnutrition, and we would advocate fish being allowed at ten months.

In describing respiration, it is not shown that the intake of air is the result of muscular movement of the chest. Muscles generally are rather neglected throughout.

With the above reservations, we can thoroughly recommend the book to Guiders, to fit them for teaching their Guides. They will find it as easy to read as a story and yet full of sound and useful information.

The concluding paragraph on puberty we consider a very sound guide to the right point of view on these matters.

M. A. B.

The "Success" Home Odd Jobs and How to Do Them. (Success Publishing Company, Limited, 6d., post free 7d.)

Another useful "Success" booklet, containing information and practical details on such points as whitewashing ceilings, mending broken windows, repairing water taps, and door locks, how to solder and glue, and mend cane seats of chairs.

This is obtainable from any newsagent, or direct from the publishers.

Songs of the Birds. By Walter Gar-

stang. Illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. (John Lane, 6s.)

The connecting link between the interesting chapters on "The Interpretation of Bird Music" and the delightful "Songs of the Birds" (which occupy the latter half of the book) may be found in the author's belief that the *timbre* of peculiar quality of each bird's voice can be represented as nearly as possible by means of a series of carefully chosen human syllables. He maintains that the song of any one species is built up of its "everyday calls of every sort, divested of their ordinary meaning, played with as marbles of sound." Thus, of the dunock (hedge sparrow) he sings:—

"Unpretentious though your lay and far

from rich your voice,

Wéeso, Sissy-wéeso, Sissy-wéeso,

Sissy and wée!

Yet a real melody is born when you rejoice—

Wéeso, Sissy-wéeso, Sissy-wéeso, Sissy-

wée!

MESSAGE FROM H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY.

TO THE GIRL GUIDES,

I AM delighted with the three silver statuettes of a Guider, Patrol Leader and a Brownie, which have been presented to me by the Guides of Great Britain, as part of their Wedding gift. I am most grateful for this token of their affection, and I shall always value them very much.

At the same time, I am deeply interested to hear that the Princess Mary House, Foxlease, is already proving itself of great value to the Guide Movement. I feel sure that it will be the Home of Guiding to which all members of the Sisterhood will turn from far and wide throughout the Empire.

MARY.

Built by repeating the shortest of staves,

Wée, Sissy-wée, Sissy-wée, Sissy-wée! Running in rapidly-following waves.

Wée, Sissy-wée, Sissy-wée, Sissy-wée!

But let it not be thought that bird-song can be made our own by means of this little book. There is no royal road to learning the notes of birds, and there will be no recognition of Mr. Garstang's syllables unless the ear of the learner is already accustomed to their manner of delivery by the bird itself. Rather, let the lure of the book drive the reader into the open to compose his own syllables, whilst the book takes its place amongst the bird-lover's favourites.

A refreshing note, struck more than once, is that the song of a bird is the expression of the *whole* joy of life at its climax of achievement and well-being—and not (as some would have it) of one phase only, e.g., of love or of unrequited love or of a desire to protect or to acquire territory.

The author tells us that round each sequence of syllables "a song has been

woven to capture something, if possible, of the attendant circumstances which form the natural setting of his song." In this aim he is much strengthened by the graphic and spirited drawings of the artist. A glance, for instance, at the "Whitethroat's Dancing Song," with its attendant sketches, gives the right atmosphere and surroundings in which to hear the bird chatter:—

"Zée-o, Chéechey, Wóochey, Wéechey!"

The book will repay real study by every lover and student of bird-life.

The "Success" Cookery Book. (The Success Publishing Company, Limited, 6d.)

A very useful little book of 700 recipes, specially designed to meet the present high cost of food. It covers a great deal of ground, from soups and fish to all sorts of meats, pastries, vegetable puddings, &c. It also takes in cakes, scones, breakfast and supper dishes, and ends with all kinds of miscellaneous hints to help the Handy-woman.

The Publishers (at 45, Fetter Lane, E.C.4) say they will supply a copy of the book for 6d. post free to any Guide.

THE 2nd SHOREDITCH COMPANY.

The first entertainment of the New Costume Concert Party, "The Chimes," composed entirely of members of the 2nd Shoreditch Company, took place on June 17 last, at the Church Room, Shoreditch, when a large audience settled down to an evening of Melody, Mirth, and Music, their obvious enjoyment being manifested by the rounds of applause that greeted the Company's efforts.

Songs, dances, duologues, and concerted items followed in quick succession, and two of the most successful numbers were an eighteenth century costume duet, and the hand-bell selections played by the entire Company.

The bells are of a beautiful tone, and the skilful handling of them left nothing to be desired.

A word of praise is also due to the efficient manner of the production generally, and for the charming effect of the costumes.

"The Chimes" also appeared at Fulham Palace before the Lord Bishop of London, who congratulated the girls, remarking that it was a capital show.

The autumn production of this talented Company will be at Shoreditch Town Hall, and tickets will gladly be sent to Guide Captains and others interested.

Full details will be published later, but it is the wish of "The Chimes" to assist other Companies in their entertainments during the winter, and they are prepared to appear with the whole or part of their entertainment as required.

The necessary particulars as to dates, &c., may be obtained from the Captain of the Company: Mrs. S. J. Chick, Kilshane, Cole Park, Twickenham.

The Company provide an entirely new departure in entertaining, and it is now possible for Companies to arrange an entire programme without the assistance of people who are outside the Movement.

Application for engagements should contain some idea as to the size of the stage, the method of lighting, and dressing-room accommodation is essential.

COMING EVENTS.

FOXLEASE COURSES.

September 1-4. Camp Advisors only.
September 5-12. Ranger Guiders only.
September 22-29. Entries closed.

October 19-26. For six candidates, Blue Cord Diploma Test, and eighteen for general Guide work.

November 9-16. General training for Commissioners.

November 22-29. General Guide training.

SCOTLAND.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held at North Queensferry from November 1-8, when there will be examinations for Diploma candidates. Trainer—Miss Maynard. Commandant—Mrs. Stewart. For further particulars apply to Miss Lorna Dalziel, Nether Kinneffar, Oakley, Fife.

A Conference with training for Scottish Commissioners will be held in the New Gallery, Edinburgh, on November 21, 22 and 23, when the Chief Guide will be present. Miss Heath will speak on Brownies and Miss Lally will give lessons on speaking.

Three days' training for Brown and Tawny Owls will be held in the New Gallery, Edinburgh, on November 24, 25 and 26. Trainers—Miss Heath (Great Brown Owl) and Miss Macfarlane. For further particulars apply to Miss M. Crommelin Brown, 14, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

part of London may be sent in and will be accepted in the order received. Applications should be sent to the Camp Secretary, Miss Bontall, 16, Lovelace Road, Ealing, S.W., before September 8.

WEST LONDON DIVISION.

A SWIMMING Gala will be held at the Kensington Baths, Lancaster Road, N. Kensington, on Monday, October 2nd, at 7 p.m.

The programme will include: A competition between the seven Districts; obstacle races; a display by the Amateur Diving Association. Price of admission, 1s.; Guiders or Guides in uniform, 6d.; parties of 10, 4s.; parties of 20, 7s. 6d. The proceeds will go towards the furnishing of "London's Room" at Foxlease Park.

BROWNIE TRAINING.

THE next Brownie Training evening will be on Tuesday, September 5th, at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W. 1, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fee 6d.

WOODCRAFT.

NIGHT is a dead, monotonous period under a roof; but in the open world it passes lightly with its stars and dews and perfumes, and the hours are marked by changes in the face of Nature. What seems a kind of death to people choked between walls and curtains is only a light and living slumber to the man who sleeps a-field. All night long he can hear Nature breathing deeply and freely; even



The Camp Canteen.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL.

OPENS for a week's training in General Guide Work and Company Management, September 14. Apply, Sec., 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W. 19. There will also be another week from October 3-10.

SOUTH EAST LONDON TRAINING WEEKEND.

A TRAINING Weekend is being arranged at Foxlease Park, Lyndhurst, from Friday, September 15, to Tuesday, September 19. Commandant—Mrs. Walter Roch. Inclusive fee from Friday to Tuesday, 16s., or for a single room £1. As many Guiders from South East London are unable to attend, applications from any

as she takes her rest she turns and smiles, and there is one stirring hour unknown to those who dwell in houses when a wakeful influence goes abroad over the sleeping hemisphere, and all the outdoor world are on their feet. It is then that the cock first crows, not this time to announce the dawn, but like a cheerful watchman speeding the course of night. Cattle awake on the meadows; sheep break their fast on dewy hillsides, and change to a new lair among the ferns; and houseless men who have lain down with the fowls open their dim eyes and behold the beauty of the night.—(Robert Louis Stevenson. From *Travels with a Donkey*.)

"VAN LOON'S
The Story of Mankind'
is the one indispensable
book for every civilized
home."

If you have not read it you must take the first opportunity to ask your bookseller to show you a copy.

You will be enchanted, for never before has history been told in Dr. Van Loon's way; humanly, humorously, without sacrifice of truth and yet simply.

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The American public has taken *The Story of Mankind* to its heart and in a few months has purchased over 50,000 copies at five dollars each. So unanimous has been American opinion that by an overwhelming majority its author has been awarded the John Newbery medal given annually by the American Library Association for the most distinguished contribution to literature for children produced within the preceding year.

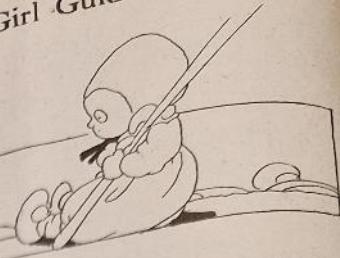
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THE BROWNIE

SHAKESPEARE: A NEW EDITION.

"THERE'S rosemary, that's for remembrance; and there is pansies, that's for thoughts." Here's a motto for Brown Owls! "What d'ye lack?" asks the poet, having, without doubt, an eye to Brownies as to most things, and he answers for us, "But two things"; remembrance of all that happened in the lost land of long ago, and thoughts to spare for those who are venturing where we used to venture, and learning even as we learned, the art of growing up.

Shakespeare knew all about Brownies, be sure, far more than we know ourselves; and about Cubs too, for listen —!

Mistress Page: "Master Slender is let the boys leave to play."

Mistress Quickly: "Blessing of his heart."

There spoke the understanding mind. That is all that is needed to set the ball rolling—leave to play—and the blessing of those who may play no longer. It has taken us three hundred years to reach that attitude again. Who knows but that the small Elizabethans tracked each other through the copse and shouted their war-cry across the commons? If that be so (and no man can deny it) then certainly the maidens who were seated demurely at their samplers must have thrown away needle and thread to join their brothers. "The hunt is up" was no new cry even in their day. They knew the secrets of hedge and wood and field. "How will you live?" asks Lady Macduff of her orphan son, and he replies nothing doubting, "As birds do, Mother." Oh, yes, the poet knew!

See too, how well he comprehends the attitude of the parent —

"My Nan shall be queen of all the fairies,

Finely attired in a robe of white."

Answer, O, Brown Owls of to-day. Did you not listen to those very words while the aforesaid Nan simpered and looked bashfully at her torn frock and ragged shoes? "Lord, what fools these mortals be!" Here have we been thinking how original we are, how new our method, how brilliant our discoveries, and 'tis all here, noted and written down, for those who have eyes to read and hearts to understand. Here are the Brownies at work, blessing the house, "with fairy grace," a mere fantasy to those who are not in the

secret. Why, the poet actually knows the language of the game! See how he accosts the Brownie of his time, "How now, spirit! Whither wander you?" And puts down the answer which we all hear whenever we make that enquiry, "I do wander everywhere."

As for the other side of the question, the dangers and difficulties which beset us, he knew them too. See how the blundering Falstaff shrinks from the children's play —

"They are fairies: he that speaks to them shall die."

O, bugbear still of unimaginative people, who forget that the mind does not feed entirely on fact, and that to each of us fairyland is a necessity, if the spirit is to spread its wings beyond the confines of every day. "So full of shapes is fancy." What shape does it conjure up for you? Fairy Rings and giants, heroes, adventures, some hope or secret or ambition? There is your fairyland.

"When that I was and a little tiny boy,
With he, ho, the wind and the rain,
A foolish thing was but a toy,
For the rain it raineth every day.

* * *

A great while ago the world begun —"
True; and three hundred years make very little difference. So let us give thanks to all the understanding minds which have shaped our game for us, and especially to one who long ago laid bare the secret for those who cared to find it, and warned the rest of us that

"Youth's a stuff will not endure."

"BOTTOM."

Ten Little Brownie Girls.

A Display for Brownies.

A BRIGHTLY coloured rug or shawl is held across the stage so as to hide completely ten Brownies.

The shawl or rug may be held by two Guiders or may be nailed to a board. It should be just high enough to hide all except the Brownies' heads, when they stand up.

The Brownies will be numbered from left to right (facing the stage-manager). The Brownie on the left is No. 10, and the last Brownie on the right is No. 1.

As the Brownies sing the following words, they appear and disappear behind the rug, according to the directions given with the song.

BIT.

Ten little brownie girls, faces all ashine,
(All ten Brownies show their heads above the curtain).

One laughed herself away, and then there were nine.

(On the word "One," No. 10 disappears behind the curtain, leaving nine).

Nine little brownie girls climbing up a gate,
One tumbled down again, and then there were eight.

(On the word "One," No. 9 disappears, leaving eight; and on the word "Eight," all disappear).

CHORUS:
One little, two little, three little, four little, five little brownie girls; six little, seven little, eight little, nine little, ten little brownie girls.

(Each Brownie appears behind the curtain as her number is called in the Chorus. At the end of it, Nos. 10 and 9 disappear again).

Eight little brownie girls playing in an eleven,

One got bowled out, then there were seven.

(On the word "One," No. 8 disappears behind the curtain).

Seven little brownie girls, making up their six,
One became a Pixie, and then there were six.

(On the word "One," No. 7 disappears; and on the word "Six," all disappear).

CHORUS:
(Again each Brownie appears behind the curtain as her number is called. At the end of it, Nos. 10, 9, 8 and 7 disappear).

Six little brownie girls very much alive,
One became a Sixer, and then there were five.

(On the word "One," No. 6 disappears).

Five little brownie girls practising their law,
One forgot her good turn, and then there were four.

(On the word "One," No. 5 disappears; and on the word "Four," all disappear).

CHORUS:
(Each Brownie appears behind the curtain as her number is called. At the end of the Chorus, Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 disappear).

Four little brownie girls washing up the tea,

One fell in the wash tub, then there were three.
(*On the word "One," No. 4 disappears.*)
Three little brownie girls wondering what to do,
One became a Totem, and then there were two.
(*On the word "One," No. 3 disappears; and on the word "Two," they all disappear.*)
CHORUS:
One little, two little, &c.
(*Each Brownie appears as her number is called in the Chorus. At the end of it, Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3 disappear behind the curtain.*)
Two little brownie girls dancing round in fun,
One thought she'd run away, and then there was one.
(*On the word "One," No. 2 disappears.*)
One little brownie girl thinking all was done,
She joined another Pack, and then there were none.
(*On the word "Joined," No. 1 disappears.*)
CHORUS:
One little, two little, &c.
(*Each Brownie appears as her number is called in the Chorus, and at the end of it, they all disappear behind the curtain.*)

Girl Guides' Gazette.

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 1st of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' National Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS. photographs and drawings, cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort will be made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

The GAZETTE can be sent direct by post from National Headquarters, to any part of the United Kingdom or abroad at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4s. od.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nature News and Notes.

Next month we hope that Miss Hibbert-Ware will resume her very interesting Nature notes, which have been discontinued during the holidays. She will discuss in detail the Suffolk Nature Competition for the Babington shield, which she judged this summer, and with which she was delighted.

The shield is generally given for first aid or other badge work, but this year, at Lady Cadogan's suggestion, nature study was chosen for the subject. The competing teams had to keep a combined nature diary, while at the same time individual work was also welcomed, and after various preliminary tests, six teams were entered for the final examination.

These had to identify 30 birds' nests and trees from skins or specimens; identify trees and flowers in the open, and answer

ten questions of the kind that defeated the Cardinal—how many legs has a caterpillar got?—only, this time, a spider was the even more difficult conundrum.

It was a real test of knowledge and observation in field work, and Suffolk came well out of the test.

We hope they will go on gaining experience the same way and not look upon their nature work as a special study for one year only, but as a beginning of a life-long interest.

Other counties no doubt are already taking up the subject, or will be keen to follow Suffolk's example.

Two "observations" have come in in response to the appeal in the July GAZETTE, and we print them as they stand:—

"Last Sunday a little fledgeling blackbird was found in the wood outside here. A friend took it into her home a quarter of a mile away, fed it, and made it comfy, and left it in an empty bedroom with a shut window. Early next morning the whole household were awakened with awful noises, and behold, Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird—beating wings and beaks against the window trying to get to their baby. It was put on the lawn, and the parents spent several hours looking after it, and gradually they got it over the road (one on each side of it) into a hedge, and from there, presumably, back near the nest."

The other notes come from Uxbridge.—

It is interesting to know that at about the end of April, or early May, when the swans are hatching their eggs, that both the male and female birds take turns in sitting.

When the bird "off duty" returns to relieve guard, the sitting bird turns the eggs with his—or her—beak, and then comes away from the nest, and the other carries on.

The nest is an oval shape and conical, built on rushes to the height of 2 to 3 ft.; on the edge of a river or tributary. If any of the twigs or dead rushes, of which the nest is made, become dislodged, the bird "off duty" replaces them with his beak and tidies up generally, often picking up great mouthfuls of rubbish and throwing it into the reeds or undergrowth near by. They never go far away from the nest, and if anyone comes to investigate too closely they come very quickly to mount guard.

The hen, whilst sitting, does not arch her neck nor bristle her feathers so much as the cock, when anyone approaches."

Can no one "cap" these stories? Please send in your own observations of field work, which will inspire others to take it up also, and prove to them that anyone can take up nature study in town or country.

Dampers.

WHEN on an overnight hike, it is impossible to carry an assortment of pots and pans and cooking utensils.

Some people might be puzzled if they were given a paper bag of flour in which is mixed a pinch or two of salt, and told to go out and bake bread in the wilderness.

No basin, no spoon, no oven. . . . But a Guide camper is not at all dismayed at the prospect; these are exactly the materials she would have chosen herself, and she twists a little butter into a bit of paper, fills her water-bottle with milk or

water, and with the paper bag in her haversack sets forth.

When supper time arrives, she cuts a short green stick (6 or 8 in.) from the hedge-row or coppice. This she peels clean and white; she also cuts a long stick about the thickness of two pencils at one end, and this she peels for about five or six inches, the other thicker end is used as a handle.

Then, opening the paper bag of flour, which is either self-raising or else had the requisite amount of baking powder, she shakes the whole level. Then she takes the short-peeled stick and hollows out a small hole in the centre of the flour. This is filled with water (better still, milk) and then the flour is mixed into it—round and round, carefully keeping to the centre until a round ball of dough is formed. When sufficiently mixed the lump of dough is lifted out and kneaded in floured hands, flour being added until the roll is the right consistency. Then it is pulled out into a strip about six inches (or more) long, and wound in a close spiral round the peeled end of the long stick.

The fire the hiker has previously lighted is by now a little mass of red hot embers, and the damper is held close over them on the stick to bake, which it does in a very short time, being turned until lightly browned all over. When the bread can be cleanly and easily slipped off the stick the damper is done, a twisted roll with a hollow centre in which to put in the butter.

The flour in the bag remains perfectly untouched after each damper has been made in the centre, and can be packed up again for the next meal. There is nothing to wash up because nothing else has been used. The little green stick is burnt and the fire stamped out and earthed over, and nothing remains to tell the story of the baking of bread except the well-fed Guider. . . .

If dampers are being made for a large number in an ordinary camp, the best plan is to dig a square hole and make up a big fire. Let it die down to a mass of glowing embers, and the fire is then ready for any number of damper experts turning their sticks at the same time.

THE DIPLOMA.

The Blue Cord Tests were rising fast,
As through a burdened city passed,
Guiders who bore the subject list,
And shouted still with clenched fist,

"Excelsior!"

"Try not to pass," the old sage said,
"They're sure to make you lose your
head,
They've raised the standard much too
high;"

They answered with unwinking eye,
"Excelsior!"

"Oh stay," the mother said, "no rest,
It's all day long this wretched test,
Of songs, and Games, and Knots, and
Drill . . . !"

But still they answered, with a will,
"Excelsior!"

"Stop! read the rules of 22—"
And all too well the Guiders knew,
It meant that RED Cords would be few,
But still they entered for the Blue,

"Excelsior!"

"Beware, you've got to make a speech,
And your worst subject have to teach,
This is my frenzied last appeal—!"
A voice replied with brazen squeal,

"Excelsior!"

C.

"A GUIDE SMILES AND SINGS UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

THIS might be called the law of CHEERFULNESS. It means that the Guides will always look at the bright side of things, instead of at the dark side.

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds
about,
And always wear them inside
out
To show the lining."

All who belong to the Guide Family try to make other people happier and brighter, and it has been said: "I do not know of any way so sure of making others happy as being so oneself."

"Just being happy is a fine thing to do;
Looking on the bright side
rather than the blue;
Sad or sunny musing
Is largely in the choosing,
And just being happy is
brave work and true.

Just being happy helps other souls along;
Their burdens may be heavy
and they not strong;
And your own sky will
lighten
If other skies you brighten
By just being happy with a
heart full of song."

Cheerfulness is largely a matter of habit. It is a misfortune to form the habit of seeing the dark side, the blemishes, the spots, the unpleasant things, and to become blind to the loveliness, the joy and happiness, the goodness all around. We see always what we look for, and if our minds are trained to look for trouble, difficulty, ill and all dark and dreary things, we shall find just what we seek. On the other hand, it is quite as easy to form the habit of looking for beauty, for good, for happiness, for gladness, for joy; and here, too, we shall find precisely what we seek. Cheerfulness is infectious—

"Smile awhile, and while you smile,
another smiles,
And soon there's miles and miles of
smiles,
And Life's worth while
Because You smile."

GOOD HUMOUR should always be kept at hand, ready made up for use. As the CHIEF SCOUT says: "For goodness' sake, laugh while you work." Cheerfulness is the outcome of a happy heart. "Happiness is a condition of Mind and not a disposition of circumstances." An empty life cannot be a happy one. The richer the

life the more full of joy and gladness it will be. What are some of these riches and are we doing our part to bring them into the lives of the Girl Guides?

Peace my sure root, mirth my blossom
call;
Children well know me, but they best of all
Who found me hidden in their own heart.
ache."

Artistic Aspect of Cheerfulness.

Artistic Aspect of Cheerfulness.—Laughter Lightens Life. Joy is one of God's most beautiful gifts to His children. How a smile makes the plainest face beautiful. Bright colours make homes gay. Beauty should make us feel lifted up. Dickens advises us to reflect on present blessings, rather than on misfortunes.

Take Life symbolically as a picture and how would you like to paint it in, get the girls to debate on this or write their description of how they think life would be joyful and beautiful.

The full beauty of the detail, the wonders of Nature and science, the colour and forms and sounds around us each telling their own tale, the happy home, the interests of school and companions, the fun of games. If our life is full of such things, and, above all, full of Christian loving-kindness, and designed on the splendid pattern of the Guide Laws, it will be a wondrous picture.

Such things we should give thanks for, and praise to our Maker, and the thanksgiving and praise should themselves be as beautiful and radiant with joy as possible.

Each one of us can have the picture of our life very full of good things if we make the most, both of our talents and our opportunities, and for this what could be more helpful than the Guides' training! And Joy is the colour, the brightness of light, in the picture.

ART, NATURE, KNOWLEDGE, FRIENDSHIP, WORSHIP, KINDLINESS and all the riches of Life are in our paint-box—fill in all the corners of the picture with these treasures, and your picture will be worth while.

The Scientific Aspect of Cheerfulness.—Joy certainly strengthens. The men in the trenches who kept up their spirits were a strength to themselves and to others—

"'Tis easy enough to be pleasant when Life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while is the one who will smile when everything goes dead wrong."

The Salutation of the Dawn
Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn!
LOOK TO THIS DAY!
For it is Life, the very Life of Life.
**In its brief course lie all the
Virtues and Realities of your Existence:**
The Glory of Action,
The Bliss of Growth,
The Splendor of Beauty:
For Yesterday is but a Dream,
And To-morrow is only a Vision;
But To-day well lived, makes
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well therefore to this Day!

Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.

From the Sanskrit

FRIENDSHIP, KNOWLEDGE, the LOVE of NATURE, of BOOKS, of ART, the POWER of SERVING and HELPING OTHERS, the SPIRIT of WORSHIP, GOOD HEALTH, and all the ACTIVITIES of BODY, MIND and SPIRIT. These are but some of the many riches bestowed on ALL ALIKE. In the words of the "Guide Song" we need to

"Work well, play well, comradeship still
keeping,
Set the windows of our souls as wide as
they can be!"

"Where dost thou dwell, sweet happiness?"

"I live in many places—palace, hall,
And cottage, or where lonely waters fall,
In crowded streets and courts, where white
waves break,
With those that laugh, I laugh, with
watchers wake;

"What's the use of worrying, it never was
worth while,
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,
and smile, smile, smile."

Keeping fit certainly helps one to be cheerful, and this has been well proved by those who have had big struggles against hardships. Keeping fit is indeed half way to happiness.

In Dante's story of the Inferno, we find that when he descended into the fifth circle he found there a black and loathsome marsh, made by the waters of the Stygian stream pouring down into it, through the cleft they had worn for themselves. There in the putrid fen, he saw the souls of those whom anger had ruined; and they were smiting and tearing and maiming one another in ceaseless, senseless rage.

But there were others he was told, whom he could not see, whose sobs were making the bubbles he saw rising to the surface of the pool, these were plunged still further into the filthy swamp. There fixed in the slime, they told him what had brought them to this sad state: "Gloomy were we in the sweet air that is gladdened by the sun, carrying sullen, lazy smoke within our hearts; now lie we gloomy here in the black mire." This they gurgled in their throats, for they could not speak it in full words. This gives us a tremendous picture of wilful gloom that has shut out all joy and light and air.

If we always look for the best and the beauty which is in all things we will waste our strength less than if we were gloomy, and we shall be inspired to climb upwards ever following the vision in our mind's eye.

There was once an Ambassador who was sent by Queen Elizabeth on a very difficult mission, and he was so worried by the thought of his work that he could not sleep. His servant being very sorry for him on the long voyage, asked him the reason for his sleeplessness. The Ambassador then told him that it was on account of the great importance of his mission that he was unable to sleep. Then the servant ventured to ask him two questions, the first was: "Did God govern the world well before you were born?" and the second "Will He govern it well when you are dead?" To both these questions the Ambassador answered "Yes." "Then," said the servant "surely also to-night He will do so." The Ambassador at once realised that he should have more faith, and feeling the servant was quite right, soon fell asleep.

Dickens, in his story "The Christmas Carol," illustrates the wonder working power of happiness.

Children's simple joys are one of the most exquisite things in the world.

Guiders would do well to try and tell the Guides how the city or village in which they dwell could be healthier and more pleasant to the eye, and how all would be generally more contented if the housing schemes in it were model; if there were parks, open spaces and playgrounds; if bright flowers were to be seen; if cleanliness was the habit of all, and recreation of delightful types existed for everyone in their leisure; if the work were regulated to be of good

quality and with happy, healthy conditions prevailing. All this can be obtained if we keep the ideal in view, and pains-takingly pursue it. The more each of us can do towards moulding opinion to need these gifts of light and air and joy and beauty the sooner will conditions come to be healthier and happier and simultaneously better.

"Smile a little,
Help a little,
Push a little,
The World needs You."

"Work a little,
Wait a little,
Hope a little,
And don't get blue."

MY RECORD BOOK.

Now when I first was Secretary, and found
I'd have to know
So much I'd never heard before, and books
I'd have to show,
I said "Oh! give me time to try and make
a Record Book,
For all this information I shall then know
where to look!"
When I used to order Badges, I'd oft forget
the cost,
And always found last month's GAZETTE had
managed to get lost!
But now I do not worry, for I know just
where to look,
For I turn to page marked "Price List"
in my nice new Record Book.

And then I've found that latterly for dates
I never lack

When Guider started Company or first
began her Pack,
I have no need to worry for I know just where
to look,
I turn to page marked "Warrants" in my
nice new Record Book.

And when I have to send up Form for
Company's Registration
And find that I must state thereon "the
date of its Formation"
Page 44 in Record Book will make all this
quite plain,

I simply copy what is there, nor give it
thought again.

"How many Guides are in our District?"
Commissioner will ask,
"And what about our Brownies?" All this
an easy task!

How many Badges won from First Aid down
to Cook?

You'll find this information is quite clear in
Record Book.

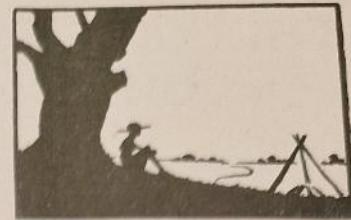
And when perchance you have to go and leave
the neighbourhood

And some one else must take your place and
"carry on" for good,
Let's hope whatever else betides, your
successor's sure to find
You've left amongst your other books, your
RECORD Book behind!

E. H. B. C.

"Be of good cheer, then. Let this be always plain to thee, that this piece of land is like any other; and that all things here are the same with things on the top of a mountain, or on the sea-shore, or wherever thou choosest to be. For thou wilt find just what Plato says, 'Dwelling within the walls of a city as in a shepherd's fold on a mountain.'"

MARCUS AURELIUS.



THE CAMP FIRE.

THE Camp Fire—What a world of
visions and memories the words
stir in us, memories of camp fires
that have been and visions of camp fires to
come.

As our aim is to be woodcrafters and
campers so we must value and treasure
our camp fire as a thing of great wonder
and of great price.

Let us forget for a moment our present
surroundings and look forward to what
we hope to have at our next camp—the
thickness of crowded trees, the fresh
feeling of unseen grass, the wind blowing,
the darkness, and in the middle the camp
fire blazing with all its hidden force into
the dusk, holding in its heart the spirit of
the camp.

And if it is going to be a splendid camp,
we shall sense the spirit all around the
moment it is lit. We, who are Guides,
will love and reverence our camp fire as
a symbol of all that we mean when we
use the word Guiding and all that it
means to us. Fire purifies and destroys,
and fire builds up an everlasting memory.
In the leaping flames we see the splendid,
strong adventurers and pioneers who
have gone before; the light flickers on
the clenched hand of rugged man as he
was thousands of years ago, gazing deep,
with a half-frightened expression at the
thing he had made and could not understand;
and the calm face of the woodcrafter is lit up and we know why he
alone, with his back against a tree amid
a great silence, is no longer lonely. We
are beginning to understand why in
Guiding we have our special ceremonials
for lighting and extinguishing our camp
fires.

Let us, then, do our level best to preserve
the spirit of the camp fire. It belongs
to us campers, and no one but a camper
can possess it, for it has been handed down
from generation to generation, a torch
borne on high over the heads of many,
but lowered within the reach of those
who would value it. It is a gift. Let us
see that we bear it honourably and pass it
onwards, but in passing let us give our
best to the camp fire as well as taking
from it the spirit which helps us up the
trail so that it becomes a part of our
very selves.

"A little fire is a small thing, but
bringeth comfort to a few, but a great
fire sweepeth through the world and no
man may stay it."

O that our camp fires might encircle
the world.

A. M. K.

THE GIRL GUIDE CONFERENCE AT CHÂTEAU D'ARGERONNE.

By MRS. ESSEX READE.

SET in a woodland scene of exquisite beauty, the Château d'Argeronne, built in the reign of Louis XIII, has unusual charm, and it is here that an International Girl Guide Conference took place the first week in August. The hospitable châtelaine, Mlle. de Montmort, at whose invitation the delegates had assembled, Baronne de Locré who enchanted us by singing old French *chansons* with incomparable art, looking like some exquisite *Watteau marguise* herself, and Mlle. Diemer, who provided for our material comfort, all contributed to our enjoyment. The waiting at table was voluntarily undertaken by four charming *midinettes* (known to us on account of their pink frocks, as *les roses*), who dressed up one evening in old eighteenth century dresses from a chest in the château and danced a stately minuet with delicious accompaniment of song. Not the least of our pleasures was going to the International Girl Guide Camp held at the same time, but of this an abler pen than mine will write.

There were delegates from France, England, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, and the United States, and each contributed to the interesting discussions that took place.

Mlle. de Montmort opened the Conference on Sunday by stating, amongst other things, that she thought French education was too intellectual and that their English friends would help them through Guiding to a greater physical and moral development. There was already a little Movement in France, ably and enthusiastically directed by Mlle. Siegrist, and, if this organisation would join them, they might found a national Movement which would be a great thing for the country. The result of this year's conference would be made known in the Press, and they would do their best to attract the outside public, so that even if this year's conference were not thoroughly representative, next year's would be more so. The Italian delegates and Guides had, unfortunately, been unable to come owing to the long journey it involved.

Mrs. Mark Kerr spoke about the origin first of the Boy Scouts, and then of the Girl Guides, saying that the war had helped the latter, as it had shown what women could do, and also how badly they needed training. Sir Robert Baden-Powell had married the one woman in the world who could organise the Movement and it took on a new impetus. She explained about Foxlease and Princess Mary's gift of money and said that the foreign delegates went to Foxlease after the recent International Conference at Cambridge, and it was hoped that many foreigners would come there in future to be trained.

Lady Henniker Heaton gave a very interesting address on the Laws and the Promise, explaining that the promise to God involves a promise to work for good

in each country and enables us to include non-Christian countries who worship a Supreme Being and who are willing to enrol themselves on the side of the Right and the True to fight Evil no matter under what aspect it appears. We must not only serve our own country, but that larger country, *la patrie universelle*, towards which we are all progressing. She enlarged on the importance of all having an identical law, so that if one referred to the eighth law, for instance, it stood for the same thing in each country.

Mrs. Kerr quoted what the Chief Scout said at Cambridge, that it was difficult to make the promise rigid; it must vary in different countries; but that it would be a very good thing if the law could be the same everywhere. She suggested that the French, Belgians and Swiss at any

Town Council had been willing to lend them a certain sum. Mrs. Vetterova said that in Czecho-Slovakia each Guide pays a small amount, and Mlle. Siegrist said that in France they did the same or else gave a few hours' work. One difficulty in France is that there are two or three different strata of people who will not meet each other. The Scouts get over it by each working independently, but having one central organisation.

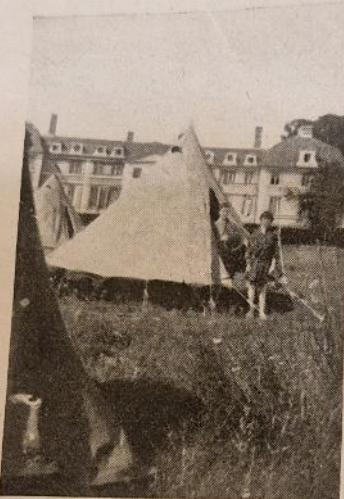
On Monday, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo spoke on Company organisation in England and Mlle. Siegrist on that in France. The former enlarged on the importance of the Guider. She then explained the Patrol system and the Court of Honour.

Mlle. Siegrist noted specially in what the French system differed from the English one. To begin with, their Leader was much less of a *chef* than in England, and secondly, they never had the ceremony of hoisting and saluting the flag, or of singing their National Anthem. The idea of patriotism was entirely absent. (Mrs. Kerr suggested that this might be due to the fact that the French being by nature more patriotic than the English had less need of these ceremonies.) They had to avoid all appearance of militarism. They do not make the Promise in France until they have been Guides some time (perhaps two or three years) and really understand it. When they first join they only promise "to try and become worthy of the title of *éclaireuse* (Guide)." They only wear the trefoil after they have made the full Promise, so that there are many Guides in uniform who do not wear badges.

Mme. Brunard spoke on the management of Companies in Belgium. The children only make the Promise to their own Guide mistress, and their parents are always invited on this occasion and a few words of explanation are given them. In Belgium Guides usually call their Guider by her Christian name and consider her more in the light of an elder sister than a Captain. There is not much sporting spirit in Belgium, and they are trying to teach the children to "play the game" and not to mind losing.

Mrs. Vetterova spoke for Czecho-Slovakia, where, she says, they endeavoured as much as possible to mix rich and poor children in their Companies, it being an advantage to both to learn to know each other. The Movement resembles the English one, but there is not so much official ceremony. They have camp fires to which other Guides are invited, and sometimes the Guides' brothers, when they are Scouts, but never their parents. The Guiders are often very young, seventeen or eighteen, as the older women have not yet become interested in Guiding. They have an arrangement by which the better-class Guides give their uniforms, as they grow out of them, to the poorer

(Continued on page 169.)

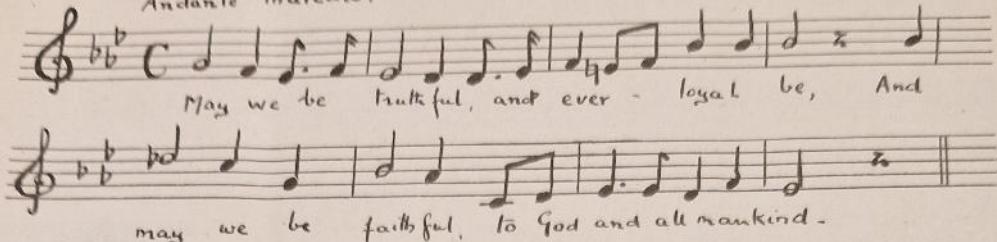


The Camp at Argeronne.

THE CHANT OF THE GUIDE LAW.

NOTE.—This Chant is only to be used for Enrolments, Camp Fires, and Guide Ceremonies. It is not intended to be used for religious services.

Andante marcato.



May we be useful, and ever friendly be,
And may we be faithful to God and all
mankind.

May we be courteous, and ever kindly be,
And may we be faithful to God and all
mankind.

May we be obedient, and ever cheerful be,
And may we be faithful to God and all
mankind.

May we be thrifty, be pure in thought,
word, deed,
And may we be faithful to God and all
mankind.

May we be thrifty, be pure in thought,
word, deed,
And may we be faithful to God and all
mankind.

The Girl Guide Conference at Château d'Argeronne.—Continued from page 168.

ones, but this is always done anonymously. They go in a great deal for singing, music and painting. If poor, they sell the things they make, and if rich, they give them to some charity. It is almost impossible to get tent cloth in Prague, so that their tents are very tiny, and they generally build themselves walls of planks or branches, covering them with moss or straw, and use what cloth they have for the roof.

Later in the day Miss Marx spoke on the importance of Patrol corners, and said that everything was done by the Patrols and their chiefs, whilst the Guiders looked on, and sometimes they had an evening with no Guiders at all.

Mrs. Kerr explained the organisation of the General Council, the Executive, &c.; Lady Hemmiker Heaton that of the County with Division and District Commissioners; and Mrs. White spoke on the duties of a District Commissioner, saying that she was very particular to have the Guides' mothers represented on her Executive Committee. Mlle. Siegrist and Mme. Brunard explained the Belgian and French organisations respectively.

On Tuesday there was an inspection of the camp, and the visitors were struck by the ingenuity of many of the devices, such as dressers, towel-rails and notice-boards made out of peeled sticks bound together with bark or string, and the pincushion which consisted of a tuft of soft green moss. The French Patrols had arranged very droll dummy figures in their beds, and the Belgians, who slept in the loft, had their national flags hanging out of the window.

Then Mrs. Low gave an account of how the Movement started in the United States, saying that it was really begun by the children themselves. She described the Citizen-Scouts, the highest grade to which the Girl Scouts can aspire. They must have gained several important badges,

have earned their own living (no matter to what class they belong) for at least three months, and understand the government both of their local town and of their country. A girl thus equipped is ready for the vote and will not listen to Bolshevik doctrine. At Minneapolis they had a competition for making statues of snow (the great sculptor, Michael Angelo, once did likewise), and skating races. During the first four years of their existence the Girl Scouts' organisation sent back all the gifts of money they had received because they said they would take no money until they had achieved something. One excellent work undertaken by the Girl Scouts is that each

promises to plant at least one tree every year (in a country often devastated by forest fires this is of importance), and for this a very pretty ceremony takes place, the Girl Scouts singing the Song of the Tree.

In the afternoon the French Guides gave a display of rhythmic exercises and jumping, and then Miss Marx spoke about badges and explained how the examinations were arranged; Mrs. Kerr and Mlle. Siegrist also spoke on this subject, and a discussion was held as to whether Guiders should work for badges or not. Opinions differed.

On Thursday, Mlle. Furquim d'Almeida gave an account of the Baden-Powell Girl Guides in Belgium, whom she represents. Their organisation is based on the English one and was founded in 1915. Their Captains all meet once a month, and every week they have a meeting to instruct the Patrol Leaders and seconds. Their Guiders have to pass an examination before they can become Guiders.

Mlle. Ste. Claire Déville spoke about the *Petites ailes*, as the French Brownies are called. The inspiration came from the Wolf Cubs and Brownies, and they also enquired into kindergarten and Montessori methods. They studied children themselves, as well as theories, and then started their organisation. They realised the great possibilities in children from seven to twelve, and how tremendous their ardour was and how great their need of physical movement. An address to small children should never last more than a minute, and very short formulas directed to their imagination, should be employed. Their sensibility and affections should be carefully trained, and a child of a jealous disposition should be given the care of a younger one as an outlet for her feelings. Children should be taught the importance

(Continued on page 172.)

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GUIDING AS IT AFFECTS THE GUIDER.

By a Commissioner.

SOME time ago I wrote an article on the above subject applying it chiefly to the Captains, now I want to consider the question further with regard to Commissioners.

When we are asked to be a Girl Guide Commissioner, I wonder if we at all realise what we are undertaking? I venture to think not. We are not told of any test that we ought to pass; we are not at once presented with any book describing the many-sided duties we are expected to perform, and subjects we are expected to know; nor, I think but seldom, is the wonderful ideal of the Movement put clearly before us. We are told that the Captains are responsible for their Companies and interference is not desirable, and the chief reasons for asking anyone to be a Commissioner are that she has some position in the neighbourhood, means of getting about and leisure to do it. And so, with none of the misgivings that assail a Captain, and probably chiefly out of good nature to help on with our name what appears such a good cause, we come into the Movement. Perhaps it is as well that we do not fully grasp to what we are opening the door, or Commissioners would be harder to get than they are already, and we should miss an inestimable privilege.

The first thing that happens is our enrolment. This may take place with full ceremony, or more usually is done privately, when we require to be more or less prompted with our answers, but in any case in itself it is bound to make an impression, such a Promise made individually seems almost like a dedication and we begin to think that there is more in it all than first appeared. We get some books on the subject of Guiding, we study the explanation of the Guide Law more fully, and by degrees it dawns on us what this Sisterhood means. Surely what we had heard and what we had been told was that it was a Movement for the girls, instead of which we find that it holds equally as much for us, women of all ages, such as are found in the ranks of the Commissioners.

The seed of the Guide spirit is sown in us at our enrolment and, even at first, without much encouragement, begins its work of growth and development.

Never before has such an heaven-sent inspiration been given to the world, and it is the Divine Spirit which has prompted this practical, every-day expression of the life Christ came on earth to teach us. But

it is one thing to believe in Him, and quite another thing to make Him personally the pivot and mainspring of our lives, giving the help and setting the standard in all we do and think.

The Guide Movement seems to me to give such an impetus to our own individual religion, shaping it to practical expression through the demands it makes on us. Let us consider what these are.

The key-note of the Movement is Loyalty, the most all-embracing word there is, and how widely it can be made to apply!

First of all there is loyalty to those who have put this charge into our hands, to give the work of our best in thought and care, thus showing the importance we attach to it and also in losing no opportunity of enlisting the sympathetic and interested understanding of the outside public among whom we move, who so often have an entirely wrong idea of the aims we are working for. This is most important if the Movement is to become as universal as it promises and deserves, and includes our dealings with the Local Associations and Committees. There are a vast number of people who by this means can be brought into direct touch with it, which consolidates its position, avoids any friction that might arise, and gives so much encouragement and keenness to the work. The great charm of the Movement is its elasticity, provided certain broad fundamental principles are adhered to, it can be adapted to suit the needs and requirements and ideas of each locality. But because of this we must not get the mistaken idea that no regular organisation is necessary. If a thing is really to live and expand the foundations must be well and truly laid, quite irrespective of the personality of the Commissioner, and nothing will do this more surely than an active Local Association who meet regularly, if only once a year, to hear a report of the work; to each of whom an invitation is sent to attend the Rallies; and as many as possible of whom are asked to take a part in judging at the Badge examinations.

Then there comes loyalty to those under us. I wonder why it is that when loyalty to others is mentioned it so often seems taken for granted that it is only to those over us, to be true to what they expect of us, whereas it always seems to me that we owe an even greater duty to those under us. As I said before, we are led to think that the Captains are responsible for their own

Companies and are not to be interfered with unduly. This is true. But what a difference it makes to those Captains if they feel that in their Commissioner they have a friend, helper and mother confessor to whom they can always turn in the many difficulties and problems which confront them. It may be some girl whom they find hard to deal with; or a parent who is annoyed; or even some member of the Local Association who is trying to dictate to the Captain. Again, a Captain may be slack and not be doing full justice to the Guides themselves; or a keen Captain who is feeling that with all her efforts her Company is not making the progress in work and spirit that she longs for it. This part seems all chiefly in connection with the District Commissioners whom I always consider the backbone of the Movement. But it is equally true of all three ranks in their dealings with each other. Never to ask in vain for advice, help, encouragement or support; always to find a Commissioner ready and eager to attend any meeting, entertainment or Rally, and to know that they will come with full knowledge and appreciation of the work we have been trying to do, the difficulties we have contended with, and the progress that has been made, or even some special merit won by a Patrol or individual Guide; that they will at once notice anything that is amiss and by praise or a word in season give just that ray of light and inspiration that was needed. It has been my privilege to serve in two of the best counties in England, where the standard set by the County Commissioner is perfection, and she personally spares no effort to strive to attain to it.

This brings us to the last point—loyalty to ourselves—in which I include the words of our Promise, to be loyal to God and the King, as essentially a personal matter.

"This above all to thine own self be true." The mere fact that we are brought into touch with so many diverse people shows us at once how extensive our influence is going to be, which in itself is an arresting thought. "As a man in his heart thinketh, so is he." What we are affects our every action and makes its impression on all those with whom we come in contact, especially is this true of the very young who are most susceptible to thought forces. Our work as Commissioners makes a call on our energy, tact, fair-mindedness, discrimination, exactitude, patience, self-control, sympathy, in fact put more

broadly, our love. "Love for one from which there does not spring wide love for all is but a worthless thing." This is not sentimentality, but, to quote St. Paul, "I am all things to all men." In this light our motto "Be Prepared" takes on a fuller and a deeper meaning—to prepare ourselves for whatever may be asked of us, in big things as well as small; to discipline ourselves never to fail in showing keen interest; to have knowledge; never to be impatient, but always to have plenty of time for any detail however trivial it may appear to us; rigid ourselves in ideas of right and wrong, but very careful in condemning others. The Guide Law is ours equally to obey, and the greater our opportunities so proportionately greater are our responsibilities. We are always urging the girls to remember that they are Guides, that they individually hold the Honour of the Guide Movement in their hands, but do we always think how much more true this is of us. A Commissioner is looked upon by the Guides as a most wonderful person, a visit from her intensely looked forward to, every action watched and no word forgotten. So how careful we ought to be that the Guide Spirit is truly ours and that we ourselves strive to walk in the light of the ideal.

That is what I mean by being loyal to ourselves. The Girl Guide Movement is the one thing that can unite the whole world and might truly be called the League of Nations, for its fundamental principles are applicable to whatever nationality, creed or class the Guide belongs, and working together and playing together we shall get a better appreciation of one another, which will form the truest basis for peace—for to understand all is to forgive all. It is wonderful to think how great may be our share in killing the suspicion and hatred that is alive in the world to-day, if each in our sphere, we are loyal to our Promise.

I think that every Commissioner should feel in duty bound to take yearly a copy of the Annual Report as being the best means of understanding the extent of the Sisterhood. Much is being done now in the way of Conferences and Training Courses to help us in our work, which fill one with zeal and spur us on to greater efforts. But do not let our enthusiasm run away with us, emotion must be directed to right thought and action, or it becomes an evil. Nor let us be down-hearted at the unattainability of the Star. Its light is ours if only we choose to make it so, and as a mirror reflecting the glory of God, and filled with His peace and power, we shall humbly awake to the fact that in our personal growth we are being used to work in co-operation with Him in bringing light and peace to troubled minds, and imparting strength, courage and aspiration to wearied travellers along life's way.

So, let us feel that we are not only Guiders in as much as it affects the organisation, but also a large body of Guides all bound together, and each dedicated in our wider spheres to the ideal of the Movement which will keep us to make real to ourselves those words, "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN FINLAND.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SWEDISH.

IN 1911 Scouting took root in Finland. Many branches were formed; of these the most energetic and the one most conscious of the end they were desirous of attaining was that of the Freemason boys and girls, a bi-lingual organisation. Within a short time, the then existing Russian Government forbade all scout work, and the work was therefore



Russian Guides in Constantinople.

There are two School Companies formed amongst Russian refugees in Constantinople, numbering 49 Guides, and there are also 4 Lone Guides and 1 Brownie Pack.

They had a very successful one-day camp on St. George's Day and are planning several others during the summer.

dropped; only the Freemasons carried it on. The leaders of the Freemason girls were the Misses Alopaeus-Lindholm. After the Russian revolution of 1917 Scouting began again, and indeed with overwhelming force. To illustrate this it may be mentioned that during the course of two evenings only, 1,100 girls joined a corps at Helsingfors, and the same kind of thing took place throughout the country. It would have been a splendid opportunity for work then, had there been available

energetic, capable leaders, and suitable literature, but all the leaders were equally inexperienced and the only book *Baden-Powell's Scouting for Boys*, which was to be had in a Finnish translation, was sold out in a few days. However, the work was organised, it was decided to work in three brigades; the Finnish, the Swedish and the Free (bi-lingual, the nucleus of which was formed by the Freemason boys and girls). Each Brigade consisted of both boys and girls, and the three Brigades allied themselves together as Finland's Scout Association (in Finnish, *Suomen Partiolaitto*). The work was carried on with energy, Scout literature was worked up, there was a demand for classes, special badges were selected, Scout meetings and Scout days were held.

The civil war during the spring of 1918 was a difficult time for Scouts. The "Reds" (Bolsheviks) captured many of them, and isolated Scouts were even murdered. Many of the Boy Scouts took active part in the war for Finland's freedom, others were occupied with ambulance work, various girl organisations worked at hospitals and field dressing stations.

After the war the number of Scouts sensibly diminished; Scouting was no longer the fashion, and many fresh and important fields were opened up in the mother country for energetic, capable youths. Many of the boys retired from Scouting to join the defence corps (the voluntary organisation for defending the land against bolshevism) where they formed the so-called "Squirrel" companies—or to join the army. However, the original leaders were still standing firm, and round them rallied the faithful among the old Scouts, and gradually newcomers joined. In general there is great lack of reliable leaders, of personages who will sacrifice their own convenience to devote themselves wholly to work for the young.

The work is being carried on, and the Finnish Scout Law is primarily modelled on the English pattern, though adapted somewhat to the Finnish conditions.

The law is worded as follows:—

1. A Scout is reliable.
2. A Scout bethinks himself of his duty towards the convictions of other people, loves his home and his native land.
3. A Scout is helpful, courteous and observant.
4. A Scout is faithful to his duty and punctual.
5. A Scout is a comrade to every other Scout.
6. A Scout is an animal lover and a lover of nature.
7. A Scout is always cheerful.
8. A Scout is busy, contented and thrifty.
9. A Scout is clean, and well behaved.
10. A Scout avoids strong drink, tobacco, and swearing and eschews other vices.

This is the meaning of the law as given out in 1918. In 1920 the Swedish Brigade no longer wished to subscribe to this law; they left the Association, and in so doing destroyed it. The Finnish Brigade realised that though they had no wish to leave the Association they could still continue the work upon exactly the same basis as before, and adopted the name of *Scouts Partisillito* (Finland's Scout Association), and since then they have continued the work. Their membership now is 4,100 (about 1,900 boys and 2,200 girls). (The Swedish Brigade has a membership of about 2,000; the Free Brigade of about 400.)

Scout training in Finland takes the following course: three months as a Tenderfoot, one month as a Third Class Scout, six months as a Second Class Scout to prepare for becoming a First Class Scout. The "Silver Wolf" award is with us too, the highest, but up to now no one has attained to this examination.

The Scout literature consists of a Finnish Handbook for girls, a Swedish Handbook for boys, some Finnish Scout Guide Books—Camp Life, Cookery Book, Song Book, Scout Law, Book of Prayers—as well as some Scout Tales translated into Finnish.

OF THE GOOSE TREE, BARNACLE TREE, OR TREE BEARING GEESE.

THERE are found in the N. parts of Scotland, and the islands adjacent, called Orchades, certain trees wherein do grow certain shells of a white colour, tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures, which shells in time of maturity, do open and out of them grow little living things, which, falling into the water, do become fowls, which we call barnacles, in the N. of England Brant geese and in Lancashire tree geese, but the other that do fall upon the land, perish and come to nothing. Thus much by the writings of others and also from the mouths of people in those parts, which may very well accord with truth. . . . When it is perfectly formed, the shell gayseth open and the first thing that appeareth is the foresaid laces or string, next come the legs of the bird hanging out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the shell by degrees, till at length it is all come forth and hangeth only by the bill. In short space after it cometh to full maturity and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers and groweth to a fowl bigger than a mallard and lesser than a goose, having black legs and bill or beak and feathers black and white, spotted in such manner as is our magpie, and in some places a pannet, which the people of Lancashire call by no other name than a tree goose. Which place aforesaid and all those parts adjoining, do so much abound therewith that the best is bought for threepence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repair unto me and I shall satisfy them by the testimony of good witnesses.

"The Herball or General Historie of Plantes," gathered by John Gerarde of London. 1636.

OF KEENNESS:

How some do err in the possession of
overmuch of this excellent quality.

ONCE upon a time there was a Guider, moreover, she was keen Guider, one marvelled at her enthusiasm; And she devoted herself to Guiding and Guided each and every day: her "non-Guide" friends saw little of her; her conversation could not wander far from her pet subject without returning, nay, she even "talked Guides" at breakfast, which, you will agree, shows that it was becoming a vice with her! And her Commissioner was amazed, and appointed her District Captain, and the said Commissioner, who was not entirely inefficient or incompetent, soon found that there was little for herself to do in her own district, for the appetite of this Guider for work passed all understanding.

Then one day the Commissioner was asked to send a Guider to help to start Companies in a district at the other end of the county, and all her captains thought that the district captain would be chosen for this, but she wasn't! And, stranger still, the young captain to whom the work was entrusted was not outstandingly brilliant at Guide work; she was a poor signaller, had read little about "Psychology," and was not even a first-class Guide, and still more curious, Guiding was to her only one of many activities, for she rode to hounds better than any girl in the neighbourhood, played lawn tennis quite well, was an accomplished musician, danced better than the average, and played quite a good game of bridge.

And some weeks later the two Commissioners met, and the second said to the first:—

"I'm so glad that you sent us Miss B. instead of Miss A. Miss B. is so sympathetic and human, and all the girls loved her; I never knew anyone who was so thoroughly a Guide, and yet wasn't constantly reminding one of it. I was so afraid that if Miss A. had come she would have frightened my captains who are very new and feel their newness. She is so dreadfully efficient, you know, that she makes us all feel quite hopeless at the thought of all that we have got to learn before we can be much use. Has she given up everything else except Guiding, because how in the world are we ever to run our Companies as well as she does when we can only spare two evenings a week?"

And the first Commissioner went home and wrote to Miss A. asking her to play lawn tennis on the following Tuesday, and in a day or so the reply came back:—

"MY DEAR MRS. —,

"Thank you very much for asking me to play tennis on Tuesday, but I am afraid that I shall be at the Blankshire Training Week on that date. Also I have really given up playing as I have so little time now.

"Would you mind talking to Miss Smith some time as she says that she doesn't think she can keep on her Company, as she cannot read more than 50 letters a minute in Morse, and always forgets how to 'form squad.' I have been

coaching her in these, but she doesn't seem to be able to remember. Such a pity, as her Guides adore her. What had I better do?"

"Yours ever,

"A. A."

. . . And the Commissioner ground her teeth and was unusually snappy to her husband who came into the room a minute later.

URSULA DEVREEUX.

Hospital Guides.

THE Companies at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, have all been going on steadily during the last year, in spite of a sad shortage of helpers. A few more volunteers are coming forward now, so we hope we were not rash in responding to the matron's appeal to start another bed-ridden Company.

Coming from one who has always been so kind and helpful how could we refuse, apart from all other reasons!

Many Guides have left the hospital on being cured, and sent home, and here Mrs. Fryer has been so splendid in transferring them to the care of some Guider who will look after them. Others have gone to the infirmary on reaching the age of 16, and we hear Guides are visiting them regularly. This part of the work is really one of the most important from the girl's and the Guide's point of view, and the medical staff are most grateful for this after-care.

Proficiency badge examinations have been held by the district judges and the usual standard maintained, and perhaps one of the greatest features is the beautiful handwriting of the Guides, who lie on their backs. It puts all other writers to shame.

The greatest innovation in the actual Guide work lately has been "drilling." One day the Guides were all very depressed as they said they never would be proper Guides as they "couldn't drill and 'form fours.'" As the matter seemed of vital importance there was nothing to be done but "drill," so drill we did, though on the spur of the moment it was perhaps the most difficult problem we have ever tackled. "If you want to drill, of course you shall!" revived drooping spirits and awakened interest. We drilled with desperate earnestness. "Alert!" "Hands stiff on counterpane" (all that could), "Eyes front," "At ease," "Move hands but not eyes," "Salute," "Eyes right!" "Left." This was all just simple and filling up time to know how in the world we could "form fours."

"Breathing exercises—Com—mence," carried us on a few palpitating minutes till at last it came—"For-r-r-m—fours," in sergeant-majorish tones. Up we put four fingers stiff as pokers. "For-r-r-m—two deep," up went two fingers. "As you were." The danger was over and we were real Guides!

Now, O'Grady is played with great glee, and so all is well.

The Magazine Club is going strong. Qualification for membership is to contribute something original to its pages,

and as only members may see the magazine, curiosity calls forth much latent talent!

Four Guides who were convalescent and able to walk a little came to a day's camp we held in the summer, transported thither by the Rangers and a trek cart!

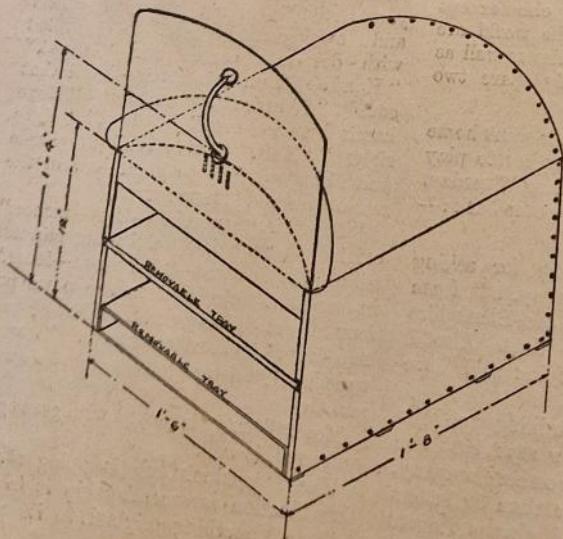
In the other Company in the phthisical ward the work has progressed splendidly, and most of the Company were allowed to march past at our District Rally, and what a cheer they got as they went so smartly by! There are Brownies here, and both they and the Guides wear correct uniform given by the hospital authorities. The patrol gardens had a great struggle for existence the last hot summer on chalk soil, but exist they did with a brave show of flowers.

A lady has presented a beautiful challenge shield for the hospital Guides, as they cannot compete for the District Shield. It has been a great problem to know what form the competition between the two Companies could take, as one is bedridden and well educated and the other is active but not so well educated, in fact, many cannot read or write well. We have decided on "Reading signals," not sending, and the great day is to be soon.

One little incident—rather pathetic—occurred when I was explaining to the bed Company about the shield. They were all so excited, and one Guide asked breathlessly: "If we win will we have cheers." I assured her the winners would have heaps of cheers, so on that day we find people to come to the hospital with us to make real noisy cheers or the chief joy will be absent!

Before closing I should like to thank all those who have written to me offering help, and asking to adopt Guides. It is most encouraging to all concerned to receive such letters, and the delight of the children at getting anything by post is still as great as ever.

JANET ALLAN.



A Scottish Camp Oven.

Up to the present time camp ovens have not proved of any great practical use owing to the fact that the usual type, i.e., biscuit tin and Maori, are not large enough to be serviceable for a camp of more than one patrol. The "Shancart" oven described below proved a success at the official Scotch camp at Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, and also at several other camps. It was found possible to roast joints, make pastry, scones, &c., for a camp of 60, and the time taken was no longer than in an ordinary kitchen range.

A trench is required similar to the usual camp kitchen, i.e., 5 ft. long by 1 ft. broad at the top, becoming wider and deeper towards the front, and finishing in a 2 ft. pit in which the cook sits. The oven trench should run parallel to the camp kitchen one, and join the same pit. The funnel is placed on bricks at the end of the trench, the oven being over the trench and directly in front of the funnel; the base of the funnel and the top, back and sides of the oven are covered over with sods and earth, and the fire, for which only wood is necessary, is made under-

Girl Guides' Gazette.

part will not have far to go. Further examinations will be held from time to time for Probationers to qualify for Diplomas, as skilled cooks, parlourmaids, housemaids, &c.

The success of this movement depends on those who are already doing domestic work being willing to be pioneers. They are asked to do this more for the sake of others and for the good of the country than for their own immediate advantage. It will be for them to prove to the world that housework is worthy to take its place among other skilled professions.

It is usual for students to pay their own examination fees, and the League must not be run as a charity. A booking fee of 1s. will be charged. This will include the cost of the Text Book needed by everyone to prepare for the preliminary examination. A further fee of 1s. 6d. must also be paid one month before the examination takes place as time will be needed to arrange for the different centres.

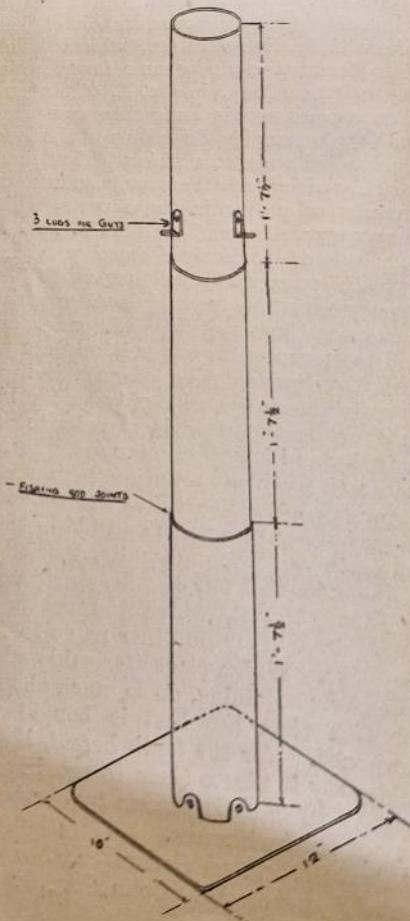
Even if a student decides not to go in for the examination, the Text Book will be a valuable possession to anyone engaged in domestic work.

Forms of application and further information can be obtained from The Secretary, The League of Skilled Housecraft, c/o Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

[We have been asked to insert this notice in case it may appeal to
Rangers and others in the movement.—ED.]

neath and kept burning during the process of cooking. The approximate cost of oven, which is made of sheet-iron, including funnel, is £2 10s.

M. C.



THE STORY OF TWO LIGHTS.

ONCE upon a time there was a beautiful queen and a great king, and they had no son. After many years, there were born to them two tiny twin daughters. Everyone had hoped for a prince to succeed his father and bitter disappointment rose in every heart. The queen wept silently. The king tried to cheer her. "Dearest," he said, "your daughters will be yours in every deed. A son would have been the son of the nation. He would have been trained in all things manly, and his mother would have lost him soon. But these daughters they be women." But though his words were brave and full of truth, he also was grieved in his heart.

The babes slept in their cradle beside their mother, the king sat near by, and all around the courtiers stood in silence.

A moonbeam stole through the half-closed window and fell upon the sleeping baby faces. There was a hushed stillness and the scent of all the world in spring-time, and a dim presence floated down the shaft of light. Amid a radiance as of mother-of-pearl and soft wings, a voice spoke, gentle as the falling dew, clear as the rippling stream: "Why grieve you that you have two maidens in place of one boy? Is not every man the son of a woman? Scorn not the mother that is to be. The duty of woman is to love and understand and show the great truth to those she loves. Sweet Maidens, ye shall seek a great pure light and show it to your father's people."

The vision faded and a chime of distant bells pealed "Welcome, maidens, find the light of life."

Time passed. The children grew. Flavia, of the golden curls and laughing mouth, and dark-haired Stella with her dreamy eyes, brought sunshine to the lives of all around. Their mother saw the two beautiful souls that grew behind the laughter. She used to tell the story of their birth, and when they were old enough to think the deep pure thoughts of youth, she told them that the time had come to seek the light. They must find it themselves and give it to all the people, "For, my daughters, none can give light till they themselves have found it, and a light that is kept for one alone soon grows pale."

For many days they wandered hand in hand through deep green woods, or lay alone among the flowers of spring, gazing at the pure heavens and listening to the tinkling stream and the song of the birds. And the voice of Nature spoke to them, and the great beauty sank into their souls. But when the sun set in its glory of gold and crimson, and the purple clouds streaked the sky, and, as the light faded, the stars shone in heaven, one by one and ever brighter, they felt the great peace of the world and the littleness of man, and their souls were lifted up within them. They knew that the great secret they sought was not so very far away.

Then Flavia said, "Let us go into the city and see how the people live, for we have seen only the palace." And with a gleam of mischief in their eyes they went to the city. Men and women hurried to and fro with anxious faces and dull, unseeing eyes. The sun was setting in all its wonders, but none had time to see the beauty. Each one seemed busy on his own affairs. And as the days passed, they found that in all the worry and strife, the petty quarrels and the bitter grief, all the trouble that blinded the eyes of men and women to the beauty and wonders around them, that beneath it all, every soul was feeling blindly for happiness, each one was full of love for others, though sometimes that love had gone astray. If only they could see beyond their little lives!

Sorrow and a feeling of helplessness came to the two. What could they do amid so much trouble? Weeping, they clung to their mother and told her their grief. She spoke to them with soft wise words, "Search for the true beauty and true happiness, and show it to the world, and seek it among all the paths of life, amid the glories of nature, the sorrows of men, and the beauty of human love."

After much seeking, each found her light. They stood before the king and said, "Father, we have found a light." And the king said, "My daughters, bring your light before me to-morrow evening."

Evening came. The king sat in the great dim hall, and the people crowded at the gates. The princesses came in. Flavia carried in her hands a lamp, and the flame was bright. "Father, I have found a light. See, it is clear and pure. It is humble and all men can touch it, and it lights all those that are near." The brightness fell on all around, and they saw that there was good in their lives and they felt content with what they strove to be. The king said, "My daughter, you have given us a beautiful light." And he turned to Stella and said, "Stella, why are you empty handed? Has my Stella failed in her search?" Then she answered, "Father, come out to the steps of the palace."

The last gleam of light was fading from the Western sky, the stars were shining in heaven, but one shone brighter and more glorious than all. She raised her hand and pointed upwards, "Father, there is my light. If we only light our little lives and lull ourselves that we have reached the best, we still deceive ourselves. The best, in truth, is ever up beyond our reach, calm, beautiful and perfect. If we strive to reach it, though we never shall succeed, yet shall we climb to heights undreamed before."

She ceased, and suddenly a great storm arose. Flavia's flame wavered and died and the bright star was lost behind the clouds. Then through a rift in the darkened heavens the star gleamed forth undimmed, and as the people gazed on Stella, beheld the starlight shining in her eyes.

VIOLET MASON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. per line (seven words to a line.)

FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, large size, and other things necessary for Guides at a reduced cost. Write Box 44, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—Guider's *serge* uniform, (medium), three hats, navy skirt, belt, lanyard and several Gazettes. £2 5s. Write Box 45, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—Two Guiders' uniforms, good medium weight *serge*, skirts 38 in., waists 32 in. One quite new £5. The other, rather worn, £2. Write Box 46, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

TENTS FOR HIRE.—Two bell tents in good condition. Write Box 47, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

BED AND BREAKFAST offered Guider by a London Guider—autumn 25s., £42 Freehold. 17 miles, bus fare to London 1s. 2d. Chalets and Tents £s. per night. Local Store. Company's Water. Write—Housekeeper, 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster.

PLAYS suitable for Guides and Brownies, "Simple Simon," etc. Particulars for postage, Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.

WANTED.—Guider's uniform. Skirt 38 in., waist 28 in., bust 36 in. Write Box 49, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

Deaths.

The charge for notices in this column is at the rate of 1s. per line (seven words to a line.)

On July 14, suddenly, FLORENCE HELENE WRIGHT, M.B.E., the beloved District Secretary for Llandudno and district.

LILY MOULDER, Second of the Violet Patrol, 1st Tetbury Company. On July 22, 1922, aged 15 years.

In loving memory of RENÉE RATWATTE, 1st Kandy Company, Ceylon. Died July 13, 1922.

The Dead Child.

They took him from his mother's breast,
They laid him sorrowfully to rest
Deep in the earth—so thankless and so
cold,
That one-time little laughing four year
old.
They say he sleeps—far off from earthly
pain
Until the day when all shall meet again.

They say he *sleeps!*—How little do they
know!
When up and down his Father's man-
sions go
The merry noises of his tiny feet
Which stray at times up to the Judgment
Seat,
Anon with shout—so cheerful and
content,
He plays at ball with some small
Innocent.

HESTER H. PINNEY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—*Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.*
No Goods can be Exchanged.

All orders over £1 in value sent post free in the British Isles. This applies to orders sent from National Headquarters only. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides Incorporated and crossed London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

THE GIRL GUIDES

(INCORPORATED).

Headquarters Office: 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1
(Where all Letters and Orders should be addressed).

Shop: 27, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOUTHWEST LONDON.

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 7876.

Awards, Badges, &c.

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

	Price.	Postage.
ARMLETS—		
Ranger— Science and Health, Red		
Arts and Crafts, Purple..		
Princesses, Yellow ..		
Manufacturer, Brown ..	each 2	
Commercial, Black and White ..		
Home Craft, Blue ..		
Outdoor Work, Green ..		
Red Cross (Nursing) ..	6	
BADGES—		
Brownie— First Class ..	2	
Proficiency ..	2	
Recruit (Metal) ..	3	
Second Class ..	1	
Wings ..	6	
Brown Owl ..	7	
Captain's ..	9	
Committee (Silver Tenderfoot) ..	2 0	
County President's ..	1 0	
Examiner's ..	5	
Guides— First Class ..	6	
Proficiency ..	2	
Second Class ..	3	
Tenderfoot— Brass ..	3	
Gold ..	3	
Imperial and International Council ..	1 1	
Instructor's ..	6	
Lieutenant's ..	6	
Lone Guide's ..	8	1d.
Patrol— Choral ..		
Folk Song Dancer ..	6	
Hostess ..		
Ranger— Proficiency ..	2	
Second Class ..	3	
Star Test ..		
Tenderfoot— Brass, with Red Cloth back ..	3	
Enamel ..	7	
Sea Guides— Proficiency (Boatswain, Signaller, Swimmer) ..	2	
Tenderfoot ..	7	
Trade (Clerk, Cook, Storekeeper) ..	6	
Secretaries' Badges— County, Red crossed pens ..		
Division and District, White crossed pens ..	6	
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ..		
Tawny Owl's ..	7	
Thanks Badges— Silver ..		
9-carat Gold ..	4 0	
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ..	1 1 0	
CERTIFICATES—		
Leaving ..	1 0	2d.
CORDS—		
All-Round ..		
Gold All-Round ..	1 3	2d.
	2 0	2d.
ENROLMENT CARDS—		
Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.		
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.		
FORMS for Officers' Warrants, Company Registrations, &c.—		
Proficiency Badge Certificate Books ..	4	2d.
HATBANDS—		
Cadet ..		
Guide ..	2	
Ranger ..	1 0	
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ..	1 2	2d.

	Price.	Postage.
STARS, Service— Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth ..	1 1/2	2d.
Five-Years' Service Star ..	6	2d.

Equipment.

	Price.	Postage.
Ambulance Outfit— Large fitted case, suitable for use (To order only) ..	1 12 0	free
Canes to use ..	1 9	4d.
Pocket ..		
Bandages, triangular— Plain ..	4	2d.
Printed ..	1 4	2d.
Borit Outfits— Cane centres, per w.s.p. per lb. ..	1 1/2	9d.
Drill, No. 1 ..	2 0	3d.
.. 2 (for advanced work) ..	2 9	9d.
Saws ..	1 4	3d.
4-in. Squares, wood, per doz. ft. ..	1 4	3d.
Complete outfit ..	7 6	1s.
Billy cans ..	2 0	9d.
Buzzer ..	11 6	8d.
Refills and Lamp ..	14 0	8d.
Refills for above ..	8	2d.
Camp cooking outfit (for one person); aluminium saucepan, frying-pan, drinking-cup, plate, tommy cooker and tripod ..	7 6	1/-
Compasses ..	3 6	2d.
Fork, stainless, dessert ..	1 0	2d.
Kit Bags ..	1 3	4d.
Knife and fork, folding ..	1 3	2d.
Knife, fork and spoon, folding ..	2 3	3d.
Knife, fork, spoon and tin-opener, folding ..	4 6	4d.
Knife, fork, spoon, tin-opener and corkscrew, in case ..	5 6	5d.
Knife, stainless ..	1 6	2d.
Knives, "Girl Guide," nickel, with blade and marline-spike ..	1 6	2d.
Knives, Scout, with large blade and marline-spike ..	2 0	4d.
Lamp signalling instructors ..	6	4d.
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel ..	4 6	4d.
Mug, enamel ..	8	4d.
Plate, enamel ..	7	4d.
Plate, waterproof cardboard ..	1	2d.
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit ..		
Purse, belt— Guide's ..	1 0	2d.
Gulder's ..	4 0	2d.
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges ..	5 6	2d.
Safety-pins, silver ..	1 0	2d.
Spoon, stainless, dessert ..	1 0	2d.
Stationery compendiums ..	1 4	9d.
Staves ..	1 4	Rail.
Not less than 3 can be sent by rail.		
Stretcher Nets ..		
Trek-Carts. Prices on application.	1 9	4d.
Water-bottles, glass felt-covered ..	3 3	9d.
Whistles— Nickel ..		
With compass ..	1 4	9d.
"Sea Guide" ..	1 0	2d.

Flags, Totems, Trophies.

	Price.	Postage.
FLAGS— Carrier, leather, for flag ..	6 0	5d.
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., bright dark Blue, with First Class Badge and Motto, without name of Company, mounted on brass-jointed pole ..	1 3 6	free
With name of Company, mounted on Brass-jointed pole. Extra lettering, 3s. 6d. N.B.—Take six weeks to make ..	1 9 6	free

Publications Department.

BOOKS—

A.B.C. of Common Birds ..	6	2d.
Aids to Scoutmastership ..	2 0	2d.
Ambulance Badge for Girl Guides ..	4	1d.
Annual Report, 1921 ..	1 0	free
Astronomy for Girl Guides ..	1 9	2d.
," for Scouts ..	1 6	2d.
Baby of To-day. Book for Instruction in Child Nurse ..	4	2d.
Beside the Brook ..	1 3	2d.
Betty, the Girl Guide ..	6 0	6d.
Bird Land ..	1 6	2d.
Birds (Shown to the Children Series) ..	3 6	3d.
Birds Nests, Eggs and Egg Collecting ..	3 6	4d.
Book of Cub Games ..	2 0	2d.
Book of Elves and Fairies ..	6 9	4d.
Boy Scouts' Camp Book ..	6 9	4d.
British Birds and How to Name Them ..	1 6	3d.
British Butterflies ..	1 0	2d.
," Nesting Birds ..	3 0	4d.
," Trees ..	2 0	3d.
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