

THE GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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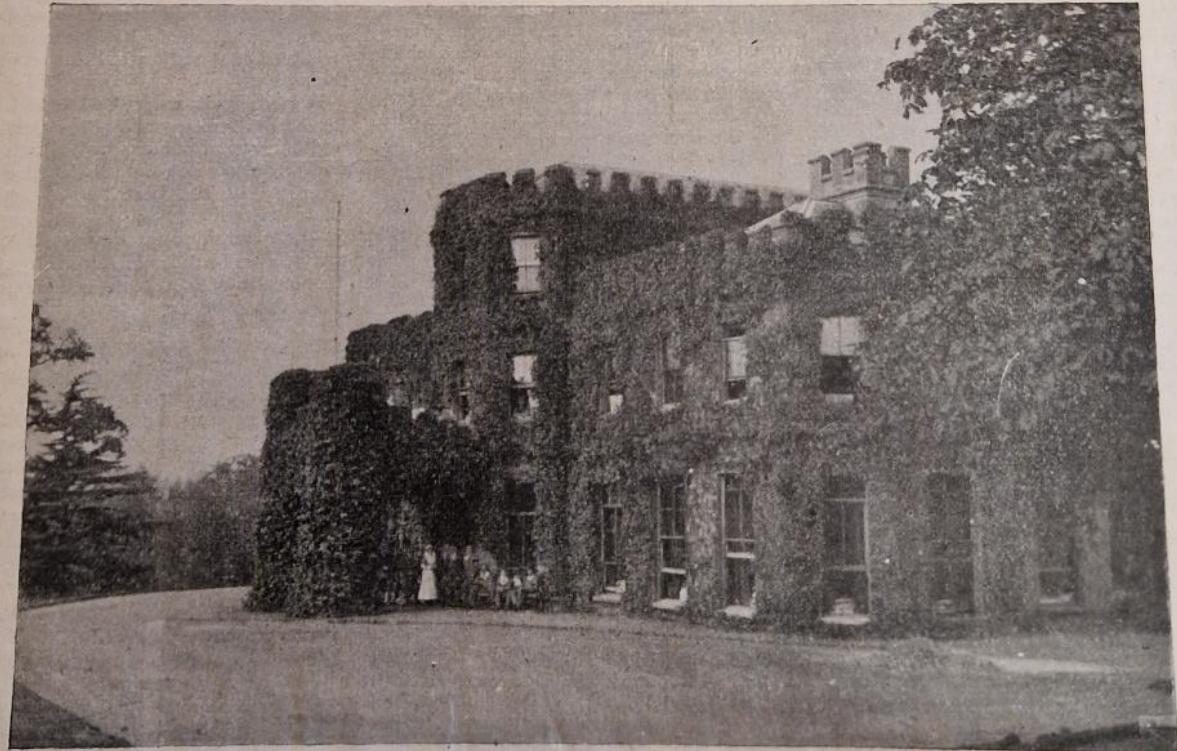
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Grey Towers, Hornchurch,

[See page 148]

ETING OF THE EVENTS



BROWNIE TRAINING.

THE Brownie Training Evenings in July will be as follows: Tuesday, July 3rd, at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlsisle Place, S.W.1, to 9.30 p.m. Fee in each case, £1.5s. Wednesday, July 18th, at the Ionic Hall, Camberwell New Road, to 9.30 p.m. Fee in each case, £1.5s. There will be no Brownie Training in August.

SIGNAL CLASSES.

THE Instructors' Signals Company holds every Friday from 7 p.m. to 8.30 and from 8.30 to 9.45 at the Ellerslie Road Schools, Bloemfontein Road, Shepherd's Bush. Buses 17 and 12, also trams, pass the end of the road. The second class is for advanced signallers only who are working up for their Crossed Flags. We have again been fortunate in obtaining a first-class instructor from the Royal Horse Guards who will take charge of the advanced class and give lectures also in map-reading and electricity.

Fees: Members £1.5s. 6d. annually, 4d. per class; Guiders in uniform, 3d. per class; other people 6d. per class. The fee for the advanced class will have to be rather higher to cover the heavy extra cost of a special army instructor.

These classes are open to all women and girls. The session closes on Friday, July 20th.

KESWICK.

A GUIDERS' HOUSE will be run at Keswick during the Convention, July 13th to 23rd. Fees per day: Single room, 10s.; shared room, 8s. 6d. Commandant: Miss Kelway. All particulars may be had from Miss Eddison, Mount Vernon, Retford, Notts. The afternoons will as far as possible be spent in training.

ESSEX.

A CAMP will be held at Hylands Park, Chelmsford, to train and examine for Camper's Licence and Camp Advisor's Test (preference given to Essex Guiders) from August 17th to 27th. Fee for the ten days £28s. Trainer, Miss Colman. Apply before July 31st to Miss Daniels, Oak Cottage, Friern-on-Sea, enclosing 5s. deposit.

NORTH ENGLAND SCHOOL.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held at Heathfield, from July 27th to August 1st, at Wollaton, Miss Christine Pilkington. Trainer, Miss Daniels. Diploma Guider. Fees £1.5s. per week including 5s. deposit. To Miss Whittaker, Wollaton, 1.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders and prospective Guiders will be held at Hutton Grammar School, nr. Preston, from July 28th, to August 4th. Fee 25s. Commandant, Miss Barbour. Applications enclosing 5s. deposit should be sent as soon as possible to Miss H. Bardsley, The Vicarage, Lancaster.

NORTH OF ENGLAND COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE for North of England Commissioners will be held at the Ben Rhydding Hydro Hotel, Yorkshire, from Tuesday, October 23rd to Saturday, October 27th. Fees: 1.3s. per day for a single room, 1.2s. 6d. per day for a double room. Applications with a deposit of 5s. should be sent to the Conference Secretary, Miss M. Storey, O.B.E., South Bailey, Durham.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

A TRAINING CAMP for Guiders, including first part of Camper's Licence, will be held at Yaverland, Isle of Wight, from August 25th to September 1st. Fee 25s. per head. Trainer, Miss Drury, Comely Bank, Walthamstow, London, E.17, to whom applications should be sent not later than August 1st, enclosing 5s. deposit.

NORTHALLERTON, THIRSK, BEDALE, WENSLEYDALE.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders and Brown Owls will be held at Kiplin Hall, Scorton, Nr. Darlington, from Saturday, July 28th, to August 4th. Trainer, Miss Lenox-Conyngham. Training in Company and Pack Management. Fees, £1. Applications, with a deposit fee of 5s., to be made to Mrs. A. Read, Sowber Gate, Northallerton.

SUSSEX.

A TRAINING WEEK under canvas for first part of Camper's Licence will be held at Sheffield Park (mid-Sussex) from July 24th to 31st. Special subjects: camp cooking and catering, use of Primus, wet weather camping, emergency shelters, etc. Fee £1.1s. Deposit 2s. 6d., to be sent to Miss F. Wellbourne, 9, Melville Road, Brighton.

THE HEADQUARTER'S EQUIPMENT SHOP.

HEADQUARTERS has now secured the services of a Diploma'd Guider to act as saleswoman and adviser to customers wishing to purchase camp equipment.

Her time is specially devoted to studying the needs of those in doubt about what equipment to buy. We are at present unable to give them advice, so please acknowledge this department.

FOXLEASE.

July 12-18. Campers' Training Week. Entries closed.

July 24-31. General Training. Entries closed.

August 3-10. General Training. Entries closed.

August 15-22. General Training. Entries closed.

August 28-September 4. Brown Owls. Entries closed.

September 7-11. Woodcraft. (Waiting list only.)

September 19-26. Ranger Guiders. Entries closed.

October 3-10. Diploma Test and General Training. Entries closed.

October 12-15. Camp Advisors' Conference.

All applications for Training Course should be made to the Guider in Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of Course. Applications dealt with in strict rotation.

NOTE.—Any Guider having already attended a Training Course at Foxlease and wishing to apply a second time will be entered on the waiting list only, in order that preference may be given to Guiders who have never been.

Although entries are closed for all those courses specified above, special arrangements can generally be made for Guiders from Overseas, on application to the Guider in Charge.

Foxlease Guiders' Training Camp.

July 7-16. For Campers' Certificate. (Practical Woodcraft.)

Guiders wishing to go in for the Campers' Certificate (first part of Licence) must get the signature of the Commissioner or their Campers' Licence card first, showing that in the event of passing their Commissioner will allow them to take a camp.

All applications for the above camps should be made to Miss Giles, Mayeys, Brockenhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of the camp. Fees 25s. per week.

Guiders will sleep three in a bell tent unless they wish to bring their own, in which case they will arrange their own transport and notify the Camp Secretary.

Kit List.

Uniform: Overcoat and macintosh; tunic and skirt, or long tunic; blue sweater (i.e. camp regulation uniform).

Usual personal outfit: Gym. shoe, strong shoes, apron or overall.

Several blankets and eiderdown or rug; pillow case, towels, soap; teacloth, duster, mop; boot cleaning and badge polishing outfit; two enamel plates; one mug; two knives, spoons and forks; twelve yards of cord and ball of fine string; notebook; compass; etc. torch.

All kit should be carefully marked with the owner's name.

SCOTLAND.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders will be held at Strachur, Argyll, from September 4th to 11th, under indoor camping conditions. Training in general Guide work. Fee 30s. Trainer, Miss Wolton. Applications should be sent, with deposit of 5s., to Miss Lander, Auchtyfarlie, Lesmaghaw, Lanarkshire, before the end of July.

WEST RIDING (NORTH), YORKS.

A TRAINING CAMP for taking Camper's Certificate will be held from Friday, July 20th to Friday, August 10th, 1923. Guiders may attend for one or more weeks, as they wish. All Guiders must send their Commissioner's recommendation with entry and deposit of 5s. to Miss Barwick, Low Hall, Yeadon, Leeds, before July 10th, from whom all particulars can be obtained. Only warranted Guiders admitted. Site, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

We wish to bring to the notice of those Guiders who have insured under the above Indemnity that the 1922 policy has expired on May 31st, 1923. Those wishing to re-insure for the 1923-24 should do so without delay.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death was announced on May 21st, 1923, of Mrs. Ayles, O.B.E., County Commissioner for Westmorland.

The sudden death of Mrs. Ayles, O.B.E., County Commissioner for Westmorland, has caused deep and widespread sorrow in all our associations and companies throughout the county, where she was so well loved. She was untiring in her work for the cause, never sparing herself, and tireless in her endeavours to benefit others. Though she is no longer with us, she has left us a high character to try to emulate.

CAMP NOTICES

CAMP COMMANDANTS.

As it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide experienced Campers to take charge of camps this summer, Diploma'd Guiders who may be free from July 25th to September 7th, are requested to write to Miss Barker-Hahlo, c/o Girl Guide Headquarters.

Any Camp Advisor who may be willing to take charge of a camp between those dates is asked to communicate with Miss Warren, Coombe End, Shere, Surrey.

UNIFORM IN CAMP.

It is very much hoped that all Companies will wear uniform when camping this year.

Overalls may be worn in camp, but when Guides are seen about the fields and villages in any sort of clothes it does give an onlooker a rather bad impression; Captains are therefore asked to see that their Guides do not go out of Camp except in uniform.

In camp, if uniform is not worn in camp, overalls may be worn in camp too, much except during cooking and camp orderly work in the morning. It is quite understood that in wet weather it may be necessary for Guides to wear their own frocks, as very few Companies can afford two uniforms.

GREY TOWERS, HORNCURCH,
ESSEX.

LAST month saw the opening of the London and Greater London Camp and Training Centre, when Grey Towers was formally taken over by Miss Baden-Powell, County Commissioner for Essex, on behalf of the London Guiders and Guides, a photograph of the house appearing on the first page of this number.

Through the kindness of the owner, Mrs. Fraser Parkes, Divisional Commissioner for Romford, the house and grounds were originally offered to the Guides in Finsbury alone, but it was not felt possible for the county to undertake the responsibility of such a large centre. It was then taken over by London and Greater London, and it is under the control of a representative Committee.

The house and grounds are open all year round, and can be booked for shorter or longer periods for Courses, Training Weeks or Camps. After the centre will be reserved for Guiding, with the Guiders' preference given to Companies whose Guiders experienced in Guiding.

House, 2s. per head per day, which covers general heating, fuel, etc.

Caravans—furnished sites for twenty at 1s. 2d. per head per day, which includes general equipment, straw for beds, and heating.

These terms do not include food, which must be arranged by the Guiders in charge of their units.

It is hoped that next September regular week-end training courses under Diploma'd Guiders will be started, and details will be announced every month in the GAZETTE. Districts and Divisions wishing, however, to have their own particular course, can hire the house for any length of time to make their own arrangements.

Applications must be made with stamped envelope, to the Resident Secretary, Mrs. Wilson, Grey Towers, Hornchurch, Essex, stating name and address of the Guider responsible for the party, the number of Guiders or Guides, and the date and period for which accommodation is required.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"GREY TOWERS is welcoming on July 12th a party of Guiders and Guides (Det. Dan, etc., and Cadet-cadets) under Miss Rasmussen, who is paying a visit to this country and has been invited to make 'Grey Towers' their headquarters during their stay. They will be about 100 in number and are keen to see and learn as much as they can. Tickets for the Zoo, Botanical Gardens, Theatres, Concerts, etc. and also invitations to Rallies or any Guide functions will be greatly appreciated and should be sent to Miss Rasmussen or the Secretary, 'Grey Towers,' as soon as possible.



Girl Guides' Gaze

ACTIVITIES OF A
SCHOOL COMPANY

By J. R. GRAHAM

I ALWAYS think that Guides are the most enthusiastic people in the world. From the most delicate and sensitive to the youngest, they all seem not only alive but to be alive. School Companies are no exceptions to this rule. They are madly enthusiastic—“do” things, and it is perhaps the Captain’s greatest privilege that this enthusiasm shall not be wasted.

Just after the Company had been formed, when the School talked Guiding, Guides, and enthusiasm was at its red-hottest, a small recruit came to tell the Captain an experience. Full of love for Guiding, she had met on her way home from school one day an old lady whom she conceived to be in distress at not knowing her way. Up goes our little Guide and asks if she may direct her—forgetting her mother’s injunctions not to speak to strangers in the street! A long way she took the old lady—right, in fact, to her destination, and then prepared to say good-bye to her, full of rapture to think she had been a “really truly” Guide. The old lady, however, puts out with her purse and offers to tip her young companion, whereupon our small friend realises that her mother would not like her to take money from a stranger—and besides, all the fun will go if she is paid for her good action, so she refuses. “But,” she plaintively asks Captain, to whom she is telling the yarn, “why did the old lady look so sour at me and be so angry?”

An excellent suggestion for a Camp Fire Yarn, thinks the Captain, and so next Company meeting, when the lights have been put out in the big gym, and the wee camp fire (composed of electric torches, red paper and sticks surmounted by a real gipsy tripod) is shining out into the darkness she talks about the Guide term, “A Guide’s duty is to be useful and to help others.”

Out of that Camp Fire Yarn many Guide activities were born. One of the most interesting of which to watch is that concerned with the School building’s personal appearance. Black Monday has disappeared now in our School, for everyone has something to look forward to. What will the Guides do next? Last week the Cornflowers surpassed themselves. You see the decoration of the hall is now entrusted in turn week and week about to the Guide patrols. There are fourteen patrols in our School Company, so once in fourteen weeks, that is about once a term, each Patrol thinks out a scheme of decoration for the hall, and great fun it is to see week by week their varying tastes. Some Patrols are ingenious; they make square wooden boxes, paint them a soft green, and set bulbs therein to delight the eye. Others take a Patrol ramble and bring back the earliest pussy pale and delicate green catkins, so that Spring herself seems to have visited us. The Patrol Leader during her week will keep a sharp look-out at critical times in the day for untidiness.

(Continued on page 150.)

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

HELD June 21st, 1923.

Present.—Lady Baden-Powell in the Chair, later Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chairman; Miss Behrens, Miss Burgess, Miss Cordes, Mr. Everett, Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, Mrs. Mark Kerr, the Hon. Mrs. North, and the Lady Helen Whitaker.

The following addition was made to Rule 11 (2): "to advise the Commissioner with regard to the withdrawal of warrants."

The second Clause of Rule 38 (d) was altered to read as follows: "to be responsible, after receiving the recommendation of the Local Executive Committee, for granting warrants for Guiders and for the withdrawal of their warrants when necessary."

The following resolutions from the Lone Guide Conference were passed by the Committee:—

- (1) "That a Guide attached to a local Company as a Lone shall attend a minimum of four parades of that Company during the year."
- (2) "That Mothers' Circles shall in no case be registered under the Lone Branch."
- (3) "That Lone Guiders may apply to their own County Secretaries for all badges required in their Companies. (This rule only to apply to regular Lone Guiders of scattered Companies.)"

It was agreed that the Education Department should be merged into that of Training, and that a new Department be formed, *viz.*, the Advisory Department, of which Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan shall be the Head.

A design for a Guide's Tenderfoot Test Card was submitted and approved by the Committee.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

THE NEW HEADQUARTER'S DEVELOPMENT FUND.

As the above fund will close on September 30th, 1923, counties should send in any further donations before that date.

AWARDS

SILVER FISH.

Mrs. Warren, Chief Commissioner for Canada. For good service to the Guide Movement.
Miss Malcolm, District Commissioner for Clevedon Somerset. For good service to the Guide Movement.

BLUE CORD DIPLOMA.

Miss G. Commander, Birmingham.

GOLD CORDS.

Miss A. Marchant, Captain, 11th Bromley Company.
Miss G. Watson, Captain, 3rd Evesham Company.
Miss A. Moseley, Lieutenant, 15th South Manchester Company.
Company Leader R. Marriott, 1st Petersham Company.
P.L. M. Ashwin, 1st Bedford High School Company.
P.L. A. Marriott, 1st Petersham Company.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

GUIDERS ordering camp equipment from Headquarters are asked to allow at least ten days for the order to be executed. If orders are rushed through, goods have to be sent by passenger train at a heavy cost, and even then their arrival in time cannot be guaranteed. Much trouble and disappointment will be avoided if this rule is observed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MRS. MARK KERR, D.C.C., for London and the Home Counties, has left 16, Cumberland Terrace. All correspondence should be addressed to her at the Girl Guides' Headquarters, from where it will be forwarded.

Girl Guides' Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters and Books for Review should be sent to the Editor by the 10th of the previous month. Girl Guides' National Headquarters, Palace Road, London, S.W.1.
MSS., photographs and drawings, etc. must be sent unless a stamped addressed envelope is sent. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor regarding contributions submitted, but every effort will be made to ensure their safe return, with postage be enclosed.

The GAZETTE can be sent direct by National Headquarters to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the Kingdom at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ month ($\frac{1}{2}$ postage.) Post free year, 4s. Colonial, 4s. post

adds another, and so on, each one naming in order all the articles packed and falling out if she misses one. It can then be unpacked in the same way.

Plum, Plum, Plum. Each girl chooses a fruit, flower or vegetable and when pointed at by the "He" must say her fruit (or etc.), before the "He" counts ten, or she becomes "He."

I spy, I spy something beginning with D, etc. (any letter). The others must guess the article thought of. This may be varied by the "I spy," saying she is in a wood, station, omnibus, etc.

I am a . . . The "He" chooses an animal, bird, flower, or tree, and the others ask questions to which she may only answer "yes" or "no," and so try to guess what she is.

Animal, Vegetable, Mineral. The "He" points at someone and calls "Animal, Vegetable or Mineral, and she name either one of these three that has previously been called before the "He" counts ten.

Teapots. While one member shuts her eyes, a "He" chosen, preferably a word in "teapots," i.e. Hair. The "He" asks questions to which the others answer in turn, but the "He" bring in the word in their only, instead of saying the word, "Teapots." The questioner has to guess the word.

The Old Soldier from Botany Bay. "He" is chosen for old soldier and he comes to ask a question, saying "Here comes an old soldier from Botany Bay, what can you give this old soldier to-day?" The others answer in turn, but they must not use the words, "Yes, No, or Nay, Red, Blue or Grey." If they do they fall out.

Shadows. Who can make the best shadows on the wall with hands (one or both), or who can make the best rabbit, etc., with a handkerchief or corner of the sheet.

Spot the Ring. A long string is stretched from bed to bed and a small curtain ring is threaded on it. This is passed from hand to hand or from bed to bed. The "He" must spot who has it. She, in whose possession it is found then becomes "He."

Don't finish the Word. Each in turn says a letter, but anyone finishing a word falls out.

Finish the Story. One begins a story and after a sentence or two the next one continues and so on, until the last one finishes it.

Humming. While one girl shuts her ears and eyes the others choose some simple action she is to do. Then she opens her eyes and ears and the others begin to hum loudly when she is far from right and softly when nearly right, until they clap when she does the action chosen.

Steps. The "He" hides her eyes. The others have each a number of beans; these they move from their bed to the other, but the "He" sees her eyes. She is seen in a can, must be seen in a box. The winner must get all her beans without being seen.

Charades, or Dumb Crambo. In stead of acting, the children state what their scene is supposed to be, i.e. "We are acting a tea party," or "We are in school," etc. Then they do the speaking part, bringing in the word.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MARKS OR NO MARKS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—"A Company Captain" has raised an interesting question. Patrol points in Camp, I agree, are often abused; the Leaders become feverishly zealous, and the Guides become irritated.

At ordinary parades I think that points help immensely, providing that the system of awarding them gives every Patrol an equal chance. There is no individual glory attached to points outside the club-room; points will not buy Company colours; they will not count as a penny towards camping funds; the Guide cannot even take them home to show her mother! They are a test of *esprit de corps*.

To say that "A Guide obtains marks for being useful to others, etc.," is no more than it is to say that she is commended for being so. One would not dream of saying that soldiers and sailors fought to win three inches of ribbon with a disc of metal attached!

"A Company Captain," I think, is taking a dangerously "grown-up" view of the matter. Doubtless, her character and her Leaders are fine enough to need no incentive, but the younger Guides are different. To them, uniform—with its thrilling stripes, stars, badges and emblems—is a real delight, and after all points are very similar. Sir Robert Baden-Powell understood this when he laid the foundation of our great Movement.

By the time our Guides are old enough to be Captain Scotts or General Brunes, they, too, will have "put away childish things." I like to imagine that both these great men competed for marks with as much strength of purpose when they were boys, as they competed for the good of the world in after years.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that my Company favours points; but I would not presume to mistrust my Guides' efforts by suggesting that they were only Guides for the sake of points.—

I am, With a Guide salute,

D. B., 1st Acocks Green.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—I shall be very grateful if you will kindly convey my thanks to the Companies who have so generously responded to my appeal for copies of the *Gazette* and *Guide* for our scattered and lonely Patrols.

I have tried to write to each Company individually, and if I have omitted any it is because I have not always had the address. You will be glad to hear that the Companies in Saskatoon and the districts around have received fresh inspiration from the magazines, and several have started to write to fellow Guides overseas. Now Mrs. Cameron, of Plymouth Watrons, Sask., has been appointed in charge of the Lone Patrol on the prairies of our great province, and as her Canadian home, like many more, is at the Hostel, I can keep in constant touch with her work.

We were delighted to welcome the Chief Scout and Chief Guide at the station as they passed through on their way to the coast, and to give them the assurance we were all keen and enthusiastic in our loyalty to our leaders. We are very busy arranging concerts and rallies to raise the money to put verandas and the very essential mosquito netting around our cottage at Pike Lake in readiness for our summer camp, and we only wish we could welcome some overseas Patrols to Saskatchewan.

But we have met our Chief Guide!

Again many thanks to all who have sent the magazines, some of which I am reserving for the summer camp.

Yours very sincerely,
ELLA BASHFORD, Deputy Provincial
Commissioner for Saskatchewan,
Canada.

The Teachers' Hostel,
Saskatoon, Sask.

THE WEARING OF UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR "GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—Some of us would be very glad to know the opinions of other Guiders with regard to the wearing of uniform.

It is understood of course, that no Guide may wear it without the Captain's permission, and that such permission should only be given for suitable occasions; but what are suitable occasions? "There's the rub."

One has heard permission refused when a Company wished to attend a Children's Village Fête, as a body, with their Captain—because there would be games and they might become rowdy. Again, a Guide uniform must never be seen at a Circus or Fair, consequently the Guide whose parents wish her to join them after Parade and go on to the Circus, naturally misses Parade as there is no time to change afterwards. The worst aspect of all is the moral one. She cannot refuse permission and give no reason, and our only reason (and the one given to us by those in authority) is:—"They might be rowdy and that would disgrace the uniform"; as might a soldier, and disgrace his uniform, yet he has to wear it always. The obvious inference in the Guide's mind is, that if not in uniform she may be rowdy—a most deplorable idea—it also tends to make girls connect a certain amount of dullness with Guiding.

Ought one not, rather, to put them on Guide's Honour not to disgrace it? In suggesting that, it is taken for granted that Guiders are people of much common sense and would not give permission to wear uniform indiscriminately, to those who have not been proved.—Yours sincerely,

A PUZZLED CAPTAIN.

(The Chief Scout once said: "When ever you are in uniform you are 'on duty.' Is not that perhaps the answer? —ED.)

BARNARDO DIVISION.

MISS BEATRICE PICTON-TURBERVILL, Divisional Commissioner for Barkingside, would be very grateful if Companies who invited Barnardo Guides to their Camps last year and wish to do so again this summer, would write direct to her and not to the Guides themselves. This will save delay in the reply.

Girl Guides' Gazette

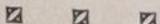
Activities of a School Company

(Continued from page 148.)

No blazers are allowed carelessly to adorn the backs of chairs; stray gym shoes are impounded; paper is anathema. The hall must be immaculate, or the credit of the Pimpernels mayhap will be tarnished. In the best Patrols the little ones bring chamois leathers to polish away at the house cups and hockey shields until they can see their small faces therein.

So much for one of the Company's activities—and the spirit spreads. It is quite common to see even a middle school Guide stop in the corridor and pick up a dirty handkerchief that some careless comrade has dropped. Her week's training has done her good. She feels a responsibility. As a member of the School Company she must help always, in every part, to keep school beautiful.

How else does our School Company keep the law, "A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others"? Not by pestering mistresses for permission to carry their despatch cases, not by being fussy, not by making themselves conspicuous. So often these things go hand in hand with a lack of real observation as to when help is needed. It is slow work in comparison to train a Guide to see what is definitely wanted. As soon as she sees no one could be more anxious to lend a hand—but so often she doesn't see—she will ask permission to carry a despatch case from which a mistress would far rather not part, whereas she will let the same individual pass her with a heavy load of apparatus or equipment without dreaming of offering to relieve her. That is where the Captain's eye is needed, for even Patrol Leaders cannot always be relied upon; they need the training themselves. But if Guides are not always so observant as they might be they are a cheerful and willing band of workers. Whatever they find to do in school they do it with all their might, whether it be to overhaul the reference library, dust and clean the books, whether it be to help the housewifery mistress to polish a flight of stairs on which a new stain has been tried, and whether it is a question of carrying crockery up to the kitchen or helping to clear away the débris of the Christmas parties, the Captain's whistle sounds outside the staff-room door, and down are flung hockey-sticks, while rosy-faced girls come at the double, pigtails flying, ready for anything and everything, counting their game well lost if they can only do something to prove that they are everywhere and at all times the old school's trusty Guides.



"GOODLY IS OUR HERITAGE."

A flowing spring tide and a fresh west wind
With the combers dashing high,
Dancing white clouds with the sun behind
In a blue-grey English sky.

Sea-gulls flashing across the bay,
Pools where the sea-weeds cling,
The fresh, salt taste of the flying spray
And the joy of everything!

K. M. C. W.



THE DAYS BETWEEN

IT is a common complaint among Brown Owls that the Pack meeting is not nearly long enough for all that has to be done. Some of us have barely an hour a week and perhaps no other opportunity of seeing our Brownies. How can we possibly accomplish everything in so short a time? We could hardly do it with one Six, and with a whole Pack our progress is extremely slow.

Some Owls have tried to lengthen their Pack meeting, but that is not always successful. Long Pack meetings really defeat their own end and are a great strain on Brown Owl. A second hour later in the week may be a better plan, and if only a few Brownies are allowed to come, the privilege is eagerly sought. A great deal can be done in this time, for as it is not an ordinary Pack meeting there is more chance for attending to individual work or for Brown Owl's own study of a Brownie who doesn't seem to be growing up quite in the Brownie way.

It is impossible for all of us to give two days in the week to our Packs, but could we not all make more use of the days between our meetings? How much Browniness is going on then? The Brownies may be acting up to their standard at home in the most splendid way, but small people cannot carry on by themselves for any great length of time, and it is a great help to have something definite to do, for the Pack or the Six or Brown Owl.

Variety being the salt of life at the Brownie age, Brown Owl has to think out frequent little plans for the benefit of the Pack. One week it might be a Six competition to see who could find the most exciting things in a given area; along one road or in a park or village. Someone might find a thrush's nest in the hedge; someone else might discover the way in which workmen put slates on the roofs of houses; a third observant Brownie might bring in a new wild flower for the Pack collection, and a fourth might

arrive with the information that all the lamp-posts had been newly-painted. This kind of "noticing" will train the Pack for more important things to come.

For town Packs a colour scheme could be suggested. In one week the Brownies count up all the yellow things which they see, and the next week they count the blue or the red. Thus they learn to look for colour and value it accordingly. A poster judging competition is another method of training the artistic faculties. Each Brownie is given a week in which to choose the poster that seems to her the most beautiful, and the result can be decided either by the vote of the Pack or by the judgment of Brown Owl, who should be well acquainted with all the posters in her neighbourhood. After posters come post cards (for Six Corners, or the collector's badge or the treasure box) and if Brown Owl is watchful these postcards can be a definite means of encouraging the Brownie idea. The postcards of elves and fairies sold at Headquarters are a treasure trove to many Packs, and if the Corners can't be decorated, the Brownies could start their own scrap-book.

A great deal of Nature lore can be brought in after this fashion. There is no need to make it into a definite competition; rather we can encourage the idea that it is a Brownie habit to be on the look-out for anything that may come along. Very often, however, a Brownie's love of noticing comes second to her love of declaring what she has noticed, so we must be careful to give her an opportunity, when possible, to use the knowledge she has gained, or at any rate to show her what its use is. That is why some such scheme during the week needs to be carried on into the Pack meeting so that the interest is sustained. It is quite possible for the Pack to find a real piece of Brownie work to do, such as collecting roots and flowers to give to people who cannot get flowers for themselves. Neither

need everything be done out-of-doors. Writing is not a practised art among Brownies, but some children love pencil and paper, and will joyfully write "poems" and "stories" to put in the Pack scrap-book. A Brown Owl may discover hidden treasure in this way, for sometimes a Brownie who is too shy to appear to advantage among the others will prove by her writing that she has the real Brownie feeling inside her.

In case some people think that essay-writing is far beyond an ordinary Pack, here is an actual Brownie's effort.

"Brownies are for to help other people every day and if she is a nice brownie she will help her mother and her sisters. And if she is in the street when a little boy falls over and cuts his leg she ought to bathe his leg with some clean water and some clean rag. If a brownie is in a street when a lady is coming along and she has some things in her hand and she cannot carry them it is a brownies act to go and help her. And a brownie is for to learn things so that they will not be hard when she goes up to Guides."

If this sort of thing goes on between the Pack meetings we need not feel so anxious after all.

GREAT BROWN OWL.

BROWNIE PLAYWRIGHTS.

BROWNIES being the same all the world over, doubtless many Brown Owls have already made this discovery—that the time when the Pack is really happy is when it is writing and producing its own plays.

Brown Owl's stories are all very well for acting, so are nursery rhymes (have you ever watched six squealing Brownies being devoured, in the capacity of jam tarts, by an irate King of Hearts, while the Knave sobs loudly in the background?); but what is this compared with the thrill of "enventing" your own plot?

The theme, usually a lurid one, is carefully written out first. "Once upon a time there was a wicked man called Ronald; he was called after his grandfather, who was as wicked as himself. . . . Now it chanced to happen that one day he was walking in a field and he saw a very beautiful girl and asked her to marry him." The maiden refuses, whereupon "Ronald" shuts her up "in a horriball cave" and beats her every day, until at last "A Browny, who is a sort of good fairy that helps people," comes in and rescues the unfortunate maiden "with a Bolin." (This caused Brown Owl to scratch her head for some time, until the memory of recent exciting knot games solved the puzzle.)

The properties are of the simplest, and a chair becomes a high tower, guarded by a giant, whose snores shake the tower so much that the imprisoned princess is in danger of falling into the deep moat below.

The author is generally also stage manager, and rules the actors with a rod of iron; but sometimes it is the timid retiring Brownie who surprises us with the most original and completely thought-out play.

Should we not encourage this talent in our Packs, and would it not be possible to include among Brownie Tests a "Mummers" Badge, to be won by the Brownies who are able thus to produce their own enchanting ideas in dramatic form?

A. P.

THE GARDEN LEAGUE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

(Le Jardin de la France Dévastée.)

By HELEN COLT.

WHAT is the Garden League for Devastated France? It is an officially recognised Society on Franco-British lines, whose practical work for the restoration of garden ground is carried on in the devastated area by a trained woman gardener supported by Franco-British Committees and with the special approval of the French Government (represented by the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Ministère des Régions Libérées, Ministère de l'Agriculture and Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts) and of the Préfectures of the Devastated "Départements" of France.

Its patrons are Their Excellencies the British Ambassador in Paris and the French Ambassador in London. The French Ambassador in London also takes a deep personal interest in the work, and has lately become the President of the League's French Committee which meets in Paris.

What has the Garden League for Devastated France accomplished since the War in the ruined area of France?

The Garden League has already helped and encouraged 250 school gardens, as well as hundreds of other ruined vegetable and fruit gardens, where lack of tools and other necessities had sometimes made a fresh start impossible on this shell-scarred ground. British school children are "adopting" these school gardens and sending them gifts through the League.

It has already given more than 1,200 implements, very large quantities of vegetable seeds and also medicinal and other plants, besides over 1,000 fruit trees—chiefly "formed" trees for present bearing.

It encourages the teaching and practice of good gardening and helps to start gardens in conjunction with social work, which the misery of life in the devastated regions makes especially valuable.

It helps, where possible, to restore the Gardens of the Societies of Horticulture in such cities as Reims and Verdun, which, unlike our own, were destroyed by the War.

Last, and best of all, the Garden League helps to cement a lasting friendship, more particularly through their children and young people, between the French and English speaking nations, whose blood was mingled in the cause of Right and Liberty.

Will you help the Garden League for Devastated France?

Contributions in money, in kind, and in voluntary service entitle you to membership. We want to interest Guides and Guiders in our work, and we feel that it should also be a means of extending the Guide Movement which is already making so much progress in France. The Adoption Scheme of the League gives special facilities for bringing French and

British children and young people into real contact with each other.

Offers of vegetable and flower-seeds of good quality in fresh packets, will be received with great pleasure by the Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss Helen Colt, at the address at foot of this article.

A list (preferably in duplicate) should be sent of kinds and quantities of any seeds, etc., and these should if possible be named in French as well as English—a service which interests the senders (where it can be done), as well as lightening the office work. It is best if the list of seeds or other garden gifts offered be sent beforehand, but in any case it should be sent under separate cover.

Packages are usually best sent by parcels post, and must be securely packed and marked with their contents and the words "Gifts for the Devastated Regions," "Dons pour les Régions Dévastées," and the date of despatch.

Offers of personal service of all kinds, whether in England or France, are much needed and warmly welcomed.

The Garden League for Devastated France has (at the time of writing) a temporary office in London at 31, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.1. (Telephone Paddington 6097.)

Its Headquarters are at Paris, and should be addressed as follows: Miss Helen Colt, Secrétaire Générale, Le Jardin de la France Dévastée, Cité des Œuvres, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Bastion 55, Paris, XVI (Porte Dauphine).

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT HEADQUARTERS

* * *

NEW BELL TENTS,
with Jointed Poles, Pegs, Mallets
and Guy Lines, complete in valise,

£4 15 0

Carriage Forward.

SECONDHAND BELL TENTS,
as good as new, but slightly soiled,
Unjointed Poles, complete as above,

£3 5 0

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* *

Unique Opportunity.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
Balloon Fabric Groundsheets
Size 6 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. Limited Quantity.

4/- each.

* *

**25, Buckingham Palace Road,
LONDON, S.W.1**

SOME QUESTIONS FOR GIRL GUIDES

HERE have been many more entries to the National Baby Week Competition this year than last, and as we have already stated, the results are being announced during Baby Week—the first week in July—and the National Baby Week Council will no doubt have something to say about the work sent in. It would, however, be inconsiderate of me, to say the least, to venture upon praise, blame or criticism before the names of the winners are given, so I am holding all observations over till the next issue.

In the meantime I am wondering what opinions Girl Guides hold upon a matter which has interested me very much.

When I was in Boston, Massachusetts, a few years ago, I visited a School of Home-Keeping, where girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, mostly of the well-to-do classes, attended daily to make a thorough study of the art of managing a home. In this course of work there was included a series of classes on mothercraft and the management of babies and little children. The school was very well attended. It seemed as if the girls themselves wanted it.

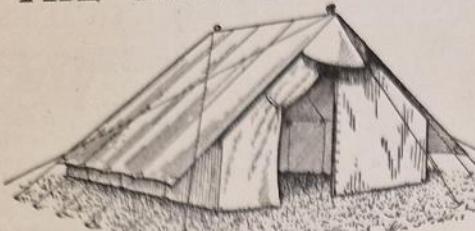
In this country people are constantly urging that girls should learn something about mothercraft and home-making. Just recently, in fact, a deputation of ladies connected with the Infant Welfare Movement was received by Lord Onslow for the Board of Education, and put the suggestion forward that the older girls in the Elementary Schools should have definite teaching in mothercraft before they left school. They suggested that these girls might go to Infant Welfare Centres and day nurseries and get some practical experience with babies. That, by the way, is already being done in a few places—in Malvern for example—but only as yet in very few.

Now I know pretty well what grown up people have to say about this idea. What I would like to know is what the school girls themselves think? Many Guides are still at school, some have just recently left school. What do you honestly think about it? Do you want to have lessons on infant care as part of your school work? Can you learn all you need to know in some other way—at home perhaps? What must it be to a young mother with her first baby if she knows nothing at all about the management of a baby? Can her friends always tell her rightly what to do? If she knows little or nothing about the correct management of a baby, would her joy in possession of her baby not be in some measure spoilt through fear that she may not be doing the right thing for that baby? We must bear in mind that untold harm may often result to a baby through wrong management. Many grown-up people suffering from weakness of body and of mind, are experiencing the results of want of knowledge on the part of their mothers.

These are some of the questions I want to ask Girl Guides. Will you answer them? Your letters to me at National Baby Week Council, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.1, I shall be very grateful for your opinions.

NORAH MARCH, B.Sc.
Secretary, National Baby Week Council

THE GIRL GUIDE SHOP,



THE 'CHIEF SCOUT'S' TENT.

A double fly tent of the type adopted by explorers, and usually carried on expeditions by camping clubs. An air space of 6 in. is arranged for between the inner tent roof and outer fly. The latter forms a canopy over the doorway, as illustration. Crossing the main guy lines, as shown, ensures a doorway clear of guys, prevents the wind ballooning the fly, and locks the jointed ridge pole.

No. 1 Size.

Floor space 12 sq. yds. (inside)	..
Height (inner tent) 7 ft.	Length .. 12 ft.
Width .. 8½ ft.	Walls .. 2½ ft. high
Weight (tent) .. 56 lbs.	

PRICE.

Green rot-proof canvas or white canvas ..	Inner Tent only £7 7 0	With Fly complete £10 10 0
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25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

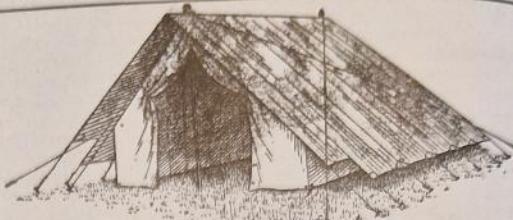
Telephones: VICTORIA 6860 (3 Lines).

Telegrams: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

A comfortable tent for Guiders, with plenty of head-room. Fitted with a porch on fly-sheet over front and back entrances, affording protection from sun or rain. Cool in summer, warm on chilly nights.

Floor space 56 sq. ft.; Height 6 ft. 6 in.; Length 8 ft.; Width 7 ft.; Walls 2 ft. high; Weight 40 lbs.

Green rot-proof canvas, with fly	£8 10 0
Unproofed white canvas, with fly	£8 0 0



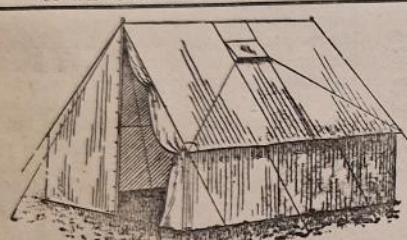
THE 'EXPLORER'S' TENT.

No. 2 Size.

Floor space 6 sq. yds. (inside)	..
Height (inner tent) 6 ft.	Length .. 9 ft.
Width .. 6 ft.	Walls .. 2 ft. high
Weight (tent) .. 35 lbs.	

PRICE.

Green rot-proof canvas or white canvas ..	Inner Tent only £6 0 0	With Fly complete £8 10 0
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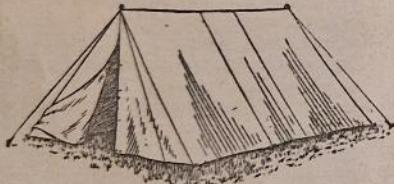
THE 'GUIDER'S' TENT.

The 'Guider's' Tent can be made to different measurements:—
For use by a Patrol of Guides. Length 10 ft.; Width 7 ft.; Walls 2 ft.; Height 5 ft.; Floor space 70 sq. ft. (Can be made 6 ft. 6 in. high, if required, for an extra charge of 10/- on the tent and 5/- on the flysheet.)

For use by one or two Guiders. Length 8 ft.; Width 7 ft.; Walls 2 ft.; Height 6 ft. 6 in.; Floor space 56 sq. ft.

PRICES.

Green rot-proof canvas, doorway one end	£4 2 6
Improved type, light-weight, packed in valise, doorway both ends	£4 17 6
All tents supplied with two jointed poles, mallet and pegs.	
Extras:—Flysheet, green rot-proof	£1 13 6
Improved type, lightweight	£1 15 6
Ridge pole, 8 or 10 ft.	7 6



THE 'GILLWELL' HIKE SHELTER.

A light-weight shelter suitable for 'solo' camping, without walls, thus greatly reducing space. Very useful as a store tent.

Floor space, 38 sq. ft.; Length 7 ft.; Width 5½ ft.; Weight 4½ lbs.; Capacity 1-2 persons.

Green rot-proof canvas, open one end, Height 3 ft. 6 in.	£1 1 0
with front doors	£1 4 6
with white fly	£2 2 0
Fly only	17 6

Improved Type.—Light-weight and packed in neat valise, weight 3½ lbs. Height 4 ft. £1 15 0 Fly £1 10 0

Pegs supplied with improved type only. Poles 3/6

*All tents are sent by goods train
Carriage Forward.*

The 'Sun Trap' has been designed as a comfortable all-weather tent; the bell end provides greater wind-resisting qualities than the ordinary cottage tent, and less draught. The short ridge saves weight and cost, while the maximum floor space is provided.

Width, 6 ft. 6 in. Height, 6 ft. 6 in. Walls, 2 ft. 6 in. Small canopy over door and with bell end, adding about 3 ft. 6 in. to floor length (i.e. length of ridge), jointed poles.

PRICES.

Light-weight Type.—Aero Fabric, green proofed, ridge length 5 ft. ..	£6 0 0	Weight: Tent 12 lbs.
white unproofed	5 ft. 6 in. £5 15 0	Poles 7 lbs.

Super Aero Fabric: white unproofed, ridge length 4 ft. 6 in. ..	£5 15 0	Weight, 12 lbs., poles 7 lbs.
Feather-weight Type.—Swallow-wing Fabric, white unproofed, ridge length 4 ft. 6 ins. ..	£6 0 0	Weight: Tent 10 lbs., poles 7 lbs.

N.B.—For the present, the 'Suntrap' tents will only be made to order. Three weeks should be allowed for making and carriage by goods train to customer.



THE 'SUN TRAP' TENT.

HOW TO SWIM AND DIVE

Written and Illustrated by the Author
of "Swimming for Women and Girls."

III: HOW TO DIVE.

Hints on diving—Diving into shallow water—The High Dive—The Backward Dive—Fancy Diving.

WHEN one has learned to swim it is natural to become fired with the ambition to be able to enter the water in a less prosaic manner than walking or jumping into it. One has probably seen the more expert swimmers diving gracefully into the sea, and envious of them, one would like to do the same.

To dive into water is indeed far more exhilarating than walking into it; and of diving there are a number of methods from which to choose. The chief of these are low diving, high diving, skimming plunges, headers, deep diving, fancy diving of various kinds, and modifications of all these.

Most novices are nervous of making their first attempt; and nervousness must be overcome before the beginner can have the faintest hope of developing into a successful and graceful diver.

The would-be diver should stand on the edge of the diving stage, raft or other support, which should be as firm as possible for early attempts. Her toes should be slightly over the edge so that

when "taking off," as it is called, they may be slightly bent, and thus afford a firm perch to the diver. The correct position should be carefully studied, as upon this depends not only the success of the dive, but also its style and gracefulness.

Very few novices appear to possess sufficient courage for the first head foremost plunge. Often at the last moment they lose their nerve or alter their minds, and after all, jump or tumble in instead of making a real attempt to dive. Even if going in head foremost they will at the first few attempts endeavour to keep their heads thrown back and their arms up; with the result that instead of making a clean and rapid entry into the water they either come down flat on its surface or enter it with great splashing and more noise and disturbance than is necessary.

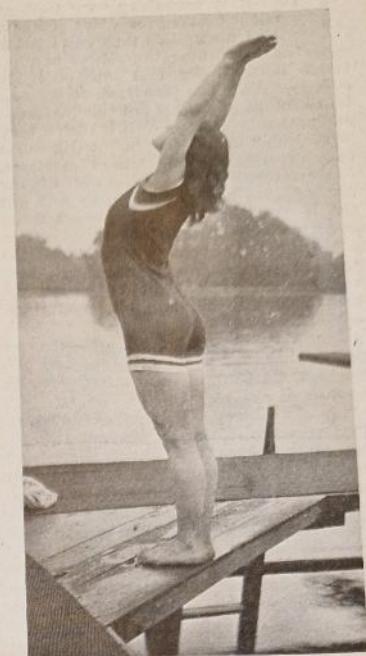
The learner should commence with what is known as the low dive, made from a position but a little raised above the surface of the water. That is to say, from some such spot as the edge of a swimming bath, a raft, a low river bank, or the stern of a boat; all of which are generally but two or three feet above the water.

To enable her to dive properly she should stand erect with legs together, and take several short but deep breaths. The arms must then be swung to the front, and a forward spring made outwards.

At the moment the feet leave the support they should be thrown out behind the level of the head, and the body straightened with a slight jerk, the head being well between the outstretched arms. The latter should be kept fully extended with the thumbs downward, and the fingers touching, so as to act as a cut water, and serve as a protection to the head and face. As soon as the diver enters the water the hands should be turned up, and the body will then generally regain the surface by its own momentum.

The chief aim of the novice should be to enter the water with as little fuss as possible, and to do so at a graceful angle. One thing that must be remembered is the danger—more especially to the learner—of attempting to dive into very shallow water from even so comparatively low an altitude as two or three feet. As the learner's skill and confidence increase, she will be able to dive into very shallow water if necessary, but until she is certain of entering it at the right angle, and has the ability to skim beneath the surface, the risks of diving into very shallow water should not be taken.

The high dive possesses a fascination which diving from the height of but a



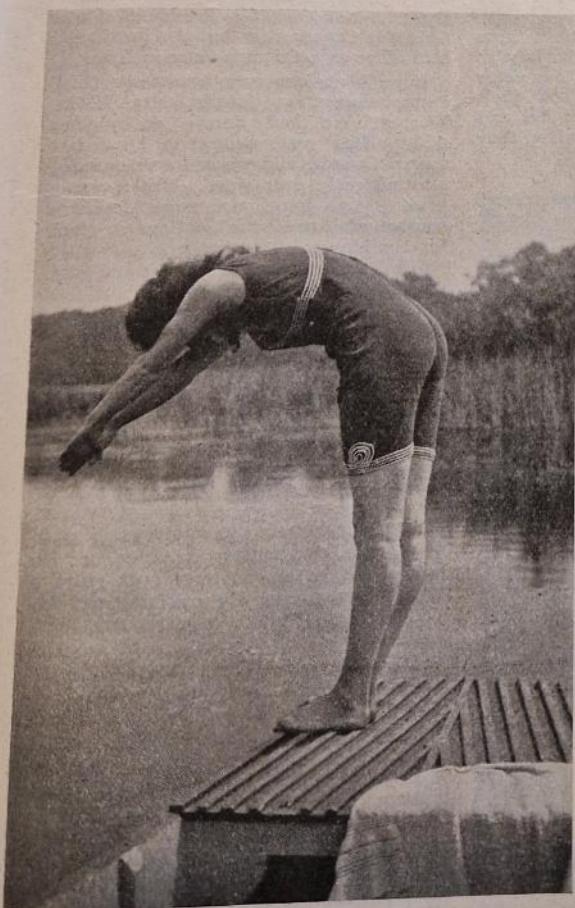
The Backward Dive.

foot or two cannot claim to have; but high diving requires to be carefully done, as there must be no hesitation when "taking off," or disaster is almost certain to follow. The simplest form of diving from a height is in reality a downward drop at a certain angle; because to throw up one's legs as in the low dive when at a height, tends to impart additional momentum to the body, which may cause it to turn right over and the diver to enter the water with her face upwards and thus to fall on her back.

One of the prettiest methods of diving from a height is when a forward spring is taken, but this requires a considerable amount of skill to enable it to be done with safety and grace. The method is to take a leap into mid air with the body straightened to a level horizontally, the arms and legs are then inclined towards the water, and the legs brought up. The effect of this is to cause the body to shoot downwards towards the surface at a proper angle, and ultimately to enter the water in a clean and graceful manner.

For diving into shallow water there are two methods. The first is to take a run forward, and then throw the body almost horizontally into the water, skimming as it were, just below the surface. In this way the back must be curved as much as possible as soon as the head is touching the water. The body must be held rigid in position to ensure that it merely skims beneath the surface. If the curve of the body is suddenly altered the diver may find herself striking her head against the bottom, with unpleasant and sometimes serious consequences.

The question of breathing is very important when diving. It will probably be found by most, upon making the first



The correct position for a low dive.

(Concluded on page 158.)

THE is something very thrilling about packing for a long journey. You pack; and then you unpack again and put everything into another trunk because the first one isn't big enough. And then you think to yourself that after all you must not take too huge an amount of luggage, as it is such a bore in the cabin in the ship, and a still worse bore in stations and railway carriages. And so everything comes out of the trunks again and you begin to sort out the things that you really won't need, and try to keep down to the bare essentials.

And so for several weeks before the great departure day, boots, shoes, hats and dresses, with their comrades the trunks, loom as the most vital matter on one's horizon.

And then at last we are off—yes, we really were off, the Chief Scout and I—to visit the Scouts and the Guides in Canada.

The actual real object of our visit to that country, however, was not only to see them but to talk about them, and we had kindly been invited to come over and to give our views and suggestions on how Scouting and Guiding could help the Education Authorities in that vast Dominion of our Empire.

The National Council of Education paid us a very big compliment in requesting us to speak at their triennial conference which was this year held in Toronto. Gathered together in that large city were hundreds of delegates, workers in the educational field, coming from their far distant homes to discuss and hear of new ideas for helping them in their colossal task. Thousands of miles had been crossed by those who attended the conference. Teachers and Education Authorities came in their numbers from the Pacific Coast some two thousand miles away, from the Maritime Provinces some one thousand miles away, from the forest lands of Quebec, from the prairie

country of Saskatchewan, and speakers too were invited to come from France and from "the Old Country." It was an interesting assemblage therefore, when gathered into the large Massey Hall at Toronto, and far reaching results should come from those days of keen exchange of views and thoughts.

Before reaching the conference, however, we had the wonderful experience—of going from England in her early spring garb to Canada in her winter covering of deep and glittering snow.

Landing at St. John's we were greeted by the jingling of the sleigh bells and the glare of the dazzling landscape. A "pung" was ordered—a delicious little armchair sort of equipage on runners—and away we went into the park. You couldn't see the park. That was four feet down beneath our feet, but the tops of the trees showing up black and jagged and the shadows slanting clear and blue on the blazing whiteness made a picture that can never fade from my mind.

And another little picture sticks there too, of another good thing at St. John's; and that is the little group of our sister Guides, fairly lately started on their Guide work but keen as can be and looking forward to the day when they

can claim a strong active membership of all-round, capable girls.

On March 28th we arrived at Ottawa, and here there had been a big recent fall of snow and the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero. We can't do this sort of thing of course here in Great Britain, and perhaps it is just as well that we do not indulge in these climatic extremes; but I can assure you that it is awfully nice to just have a glimpse of it for once in a while!

The houses are so heated that indoors you can keep as warm as toast, and then when you open a window or go outside to breathe it is just like drinking flavoured ice—ice tinged with the smell of the pines and the colour of the blue and pink spruce on the snow!

Scouts and Guides were again here to the fore, and of course we and they feel a touch of special pride in the fact that Lord Byng of Vimy, the Governor-General of Canada, has been a Scout for many years; and Her Excellency Lady Byng, is not only the President of the Guides in Canada now, but also previously held office as a Commissioner in Essex.

Here I at last met again our Chief Commissioner for Canada, Mrs. H. D. Warren. We had known each other slightly four years ago when I had last visited Canada, and we had corresponded intermittently ever since. But it was a great joy to come once more into close contact with one who has done so much for our Movement over there.

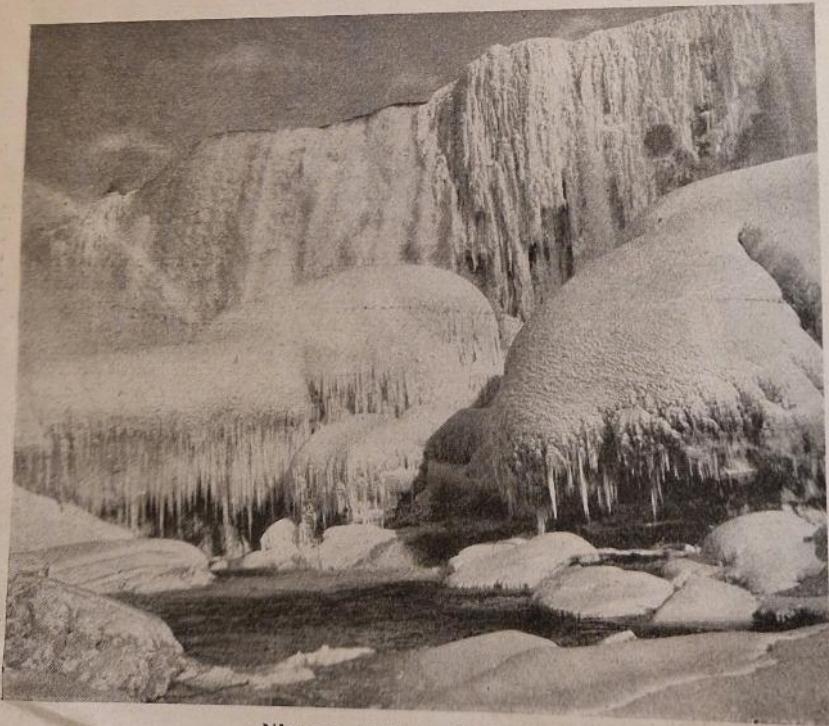
Kind and sympathetic, quiet and wise, painstaking and self-sacrificing, with a clear vision of what Guiding can mean for Canada and the world, she has steered the ship along its difficult pioneer course, and though the sisterhood may be young and somewhat frail as yet, its future should be a glorious one for building and strengthening the character of Canada's girlhood.

There are difficulties in that country which we here at home can hardly dream of, and which would seem insurmountable to any faint-hearts in our ranks. The distances are so huge that many a town feels completely cut off, and the Guides may feel so isolated that it is hard to keep up keenness with no competition and no wider *esprit de corps*. In many places deep snow covers the ground for more than six months on end, so that the weather conditions made Company meetings difficult and for visiting Commissioners it is a serious matter.

Of course the summer compensates largely for the winter hardships, but from many of the big centres there is a sort of general exodus for holidays during the hottest time of the year and that does

OUR TRIP T

By The Ch



Niagara Falls in Winter.

TO CANADA

Chief Guide.

not make things easy for continuous Company work.

There is also present in Canada one other big difficulty—the usual one—that never ending and apparently ever present one in these early days—the lack of Guiders!

I can think of no more perfect dream than to be wafted away to a Heaven where Guiders and potential Guiders abound in their dozens!

But this is a trouble that is constantly remedying itself, and in spite of it the Movement is growing steadily on, numbers are going up, efficiency is gaining ground, keenness is spreading like wildfire, and what is more, the Guide spirit is glowing like a star.

It did one good to come across incidents and happenings that showed the cheery go aheadness of Guiders and their Companies, good turns done and fine results already coming from the training that has been given.

And Canada herself needs the very best that we can all give to her younger generation. There are many political, social, religious and national problems to be faced and countered before the Dominion can consider that her house is in order.

The large influx of "non-English speaking" peoples from Central Europe who come to make their livings; a similar large flow of Americans from across the boundary line who come with their capital to extend the industries; the perpetual attraction of city life and crowds and cinemas that prevents people settling contentedly on the land to farm; and the aftermath of the war in which Canada played so noble a part—all these conditions have to be reckoned with in governing and administrating this huge land.

And so just as at home we have to see where our Guide training is going to help to make our girls into the women we want for Great Britain, so out there the character forming side, the health building side, and the loyal patriotic side of our work can go far towards benefiting the young Canadian girls and bringing great improvement for the country in the days to come.

At Toronto I had the opportunity of once more visiting the Canadian Girl Guide Headquarters office and shop in College Street. It was just like going into our own in Buckingham Palace Road though it was about four thousand miles away. Rows of books, badges, belts, files and all the rest of it, and Miss Riepert and Miss Herrington, the General Secretaries, carrying on and wearing exactly the same kit as our Miss Montgomery and everybody at

Headquarters here at home; doing their work with that same cheery spirit and giving the lead in doing their best to get things done in the way that will best help their co-workers in the field.

Our week in this large centre was quickly filled up with meetings, luncheons (which of course always includes speeches as the chief course of the meal), teas ditto, and receptions to the conference delegates, etc., and fortunately my lot lay mainly with the Guides and I had the great good fortune to meet the Canadian H.Q. Council members for a special talk, and also the Commissioners and Guiders of Toronto and a delightful Rally was held too with about 3,000 Guides present.

Good displays were given, and one specially impressive scene was remarkably well carried out. This took the form of a Camp Fire with Guides grouped about the fire being told the history of Canada by their Guiders, and as each spoke to her audience, Guides, dressed in the costumes of the times, came on to the stage and acted scenes that were founded on actual facts in the annals of the land. The coming to Canada of the early settlers, the passing of the Red Indian, tales of bravery and conquests that

brought the Dominion within the British Empire, and many fine incidents in Canadian life were duly depicted and made a most effective display.

Though by rights I suppose of ourselves we should not have done so, we here took ourselves off for a whole day's holiday and visited the Niagara Falls. In 1919 we had seen this world's wonder in its early spring glory—a raging foaming torrent, roaring tumultuously over the lip into the gigantic basin below.

This time the roar of water was there all right, but winter had not yet taken off its white seal from the surface, and instead of the foaming river there lay a roadway of solid blocks of ice. The spray from the falls freezes and settles in pinnacles and mounds at the foot, the cliffs around are draped with icicles several feet long, festoons and strings of solid ice and frozen snow are flung from rock to rock, and the majesty of it all makes one marvel and thank God for His creations. "Only man is vile," and Niagara has suffered most wanton desecration at the hand of man. Along the high cliffs of the river gorge are factories and hideous chimneys, drain pipes discharge filthy water and chemicals of divers hues, houses of the ugliest type are stuck to the edges, rubbish heaps adorn the lower river banks; everything has been done by man to destroy the natural beauty of this feast of water glory.

Another day was spent in visiting the Guides and making speeches at London, Ontario. This is the Provincial Headquarters for the Guides of Ontario Province, and here I was welcomed in a snowstorm not only by the Guides of this big growing city but by others who had come from outlying places.

One Company and Pack had taken the trouble to come over seventy miles for the Rally. To be exact they had



The Chief Guide and Miss Aikens, Brown Owl, at Winnipeg.

journeyed from Newcastle to London, both these towns being in the same Province.

These names had such a familiar ring about them that I could not help hoping that more Guides in cities in Great Britain would write out to the sister Guides in those distant towns of the same names and so to get to know one another more closely.

On April 8th we started out on our long journey to the West, running for forty-four hours in the same train without a break to reach Winnipeg. For part of the time the scenery was most beautiful wild woodlands, with lakes every few miles and rocky hills, with hardly any places at which people could live and cultivate the land. However as we got further into the Province of Manitoba, farming was evidently a very big industry, though as the snow was still lying thick on the ground we couldn't see much of that.

Brownies and Guides, Cubs and Scouts abounded in Winnipeg and appear as keen as mustard, and I was most kindly welcomed by them there as also by other bodies and organisations.

There is a big sisterhood in Canada called the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire—alias I.O.D.E.—formed of energetic patriotic public spirited grown-up women who lend their weight and their work to good causes of any sort.

At practically every centre that I visited I met and talked with their members and on every side I was glad to find their ready sympathy with the younger sister movement. Our ideas and ideals are so similar, we are both of British birth, each is loyally working to help the community, and a happy affiliation between the two has been carried out which it is hoped may bear fruit as time goes on.

From Winnipeg we pursued our journey further, coming after a long night's journey to Regina in the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan.

How well our friends in Canada have studied the art of hospitality; and not only the art of it but the grace of it! There is certainly a distinct danger of their "killing you with kindness," for at every turn you are fed with a large meal and you are carried always in a motor car instead of being allowed to walk. We both have pathetic visions of a Canada in several generations' time peopled by a legless race, for if legs are not used more, surely Nature will arrange to dispense with them!

More meals, more kindly speeches of welcome, more generous attention, more public meetings, and yet more Guides and would-be Guides to see and to chat with, and after barely twenty-four hours we were on the move again, pausing *en route* at Saskatoon to meet the Guide and Scout Commissioners for a little chat whilst the engine pulling our train replenished its commissariat.

It was very encouraging and delightful to find that in this vast prairie province Guiding and Scouting has been taken up with very good effect, not only in the usual ordinary way outside the school walls but actually within them, and the system is being used by teachers as an aid to their school work. A Guider

from Somerset, Miss M. K. Cameron, who has contributed such interesting articles from time to time to *The Guide* is largely responsible for this, and records of her work for the prairie schools would fill many a heart with thrills of wonder and pride.

Travelling through Saskatchewan is almost like going to sea. The train goes tearing on through mile after mile of flat rolling corn lands. In the summer it must be a glory of green waves, and in the autumn a sea of molten gold. But we passed through this vast piece of country just at the "between time" stage—the snow just melted and the ground bleak and bare and brown, no cultivation yet possible, barely a house in sight for sometimes a radius of ten miles or so, the sole inhabitants apparently being grain elevators at distant collecting stations, and lines and lines of telegraph poles disappearing over the far distant horizon in every direction. The telephone has been the salvation of many a home in the prairie country, and nowadays the daily news is broadcasted by many of the newspaper offices and received by hundreds of enthusiastic "listeners in."

Edmonton was our next point of call—a large town with a complex design in town planning! Alongside the most sumptuous and luxuriant hotel stand derelict houses and stables. From the windows you look on the one hand over sound roofs of respectable shops and on the other on to the town refuse heap; whilst several vacant plots in the middle of the shopping centres are used for rubbish whether it is allowed or not, and roads lead out through the most untidy environs to a nice residential quarter with a wonderful view over the river.

Do you remember when we were all young and read of the doings of the Hudson Bay Company, how the traders went out into the far Arctic regions to buy furs from the trappers and to supply the hunters with the necessary provisions for their livelihood?

Do you remember the thrill that it gave one to think of the dog teams struggling over the ice-bound trails, dragging their loads on sleighs and lying almost starving in the blizzards that swept down from the North Pole?

Do you remember how one would be almost breathless with excitement at the tales of the wolf packs coming in their search for meat closer and closer to the camp fire, and following the trail makers on their weary journey waiting for their chance to spring upon any animal, alive or dead, that they might devour.

Well, that is not altogether a thing of the past. Many a hardy man still carries on this strenuous life of hunting and trapping the fur animals of the far north, and townships spring up away in the wilds far from the modern railroad and its appendages of civilisation.

The Hudson Bay Company carries on its work of breaking new ground, and coupled with this more romantic sphere of its activities is also the erecting of many large "stores," imposing and Harrods-like—which hardly tally with one's vision of what the founders of the business did in the Dominion from its earliest days 250 years ago.

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Red Deer claimed us for ten minutes on our journey onwards, and Red Deer, though small and of fairly recent growth, has certainly got one record thing in its possession.

Never anywhere in the world have I been greeted with such a cheery smiling lot of Guides—grins all over their faces and almost round to tie in a bow at the back too!

It was a joyous little meeting, a little chat, a handshake all round to the Guides, the Scouts and the Cubs too, and our Leviathan bore us on again.

Talking of Leviathans these trains and engines in Canada are such fun! The carriages to my mind are not . . . well, I mustn't be rude, but the heat is something beyond words, and if you open the window it opens from the bottom so that all the blacks come into your face and all the draught comes into your middle.

But the engines are just splendid. I never, never get tired of watching them, they are so exactly like sensible solemn great elephants, striding along in massive state with colossal strength and the warning bell clanging regularly and loudly to warn you off and announce the coming of the monster. Their other peculiarity is that they wear all their insides outside, and I suppose they could put our little Home Country engines into their pockets and not notice that they were there at all.

Arrived at Calgary there was much to see and do. The same deputation of Press reporters for the Chief Scout, more delightful festivities and happy meetings with the Guiders and Guides, and a most interesting visit to the Reserve of the Sarcee Indians.

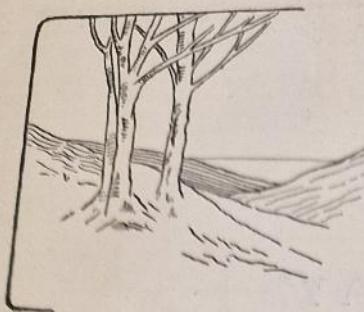
So many of us have read of their doings, so many of us have thought their lore should inspire us in dances and ceremonials, and very romantic and quaint these may have been in the old old days.

But the actual real thing nowadays is but a travesty of what it was in days long past, and visiting their Reservation has a touch of pathos mixed with one's interest.

We give them houses in which to live, whilst the teepee and God's open air are their natural dwelling places. We give them clothes to wear, schools for their children, churches for their religious worship and the race is slowly dying out and the children are kept in dozens in tuberculosis hospitals, civilisation taking its toll, undoing God's creation in working out its destiny.

A group of them had collected to meet us at the Overseer's house, and we solemnly shook hands with the Chiefs and several bronzed and grizzled old warriors of the tribe, whilst their still more bronzed and still more grizzled old squaws sat in rows on the bank outside the compound, smoking clay pipes, mindful of the custom of women being of little account.

(Oh dear! I have written as many words as the Editor can give me space for, so I will tell the rest of this tale next month.)



HINTS ON TREE FELLING

By H. B. DAVIDSON.

IN camp Guiders are sometimes faced with the real problems of axeman-ship; they are told that they can have wood if they will "take down" their own trees; and even if this does not actually occur, at all events tree-felling is a very useful part of woodcraft.

First of all there is the choice of tools to be considered; you will need a felling axe (about 5 lbs. is an average weight)—a camp chopper, or hatchet, is quite useless on these occasions!—a "cross-cut" (double-handled saw) is a great acquisition, a bottle of oil, 3 or 4 wedges, a mallet, and a stout cord, if you mean to "rope up." If possible your "cross-cut" should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. longer each way than the diameter of the tree, and should be "toothed" with a coarse and a fine end, but these points are not essential. Whet your axe to a keen edge (a carbide stone is the best for this) and your tools are ready for use.

The next thing is to choose your tree, probably this has been done for you already, but beware of felling dead timber, as it is apt to crack, prove rotten, and fall in the most unexpected fashion. Also timber cut in spring, or early summer, when the sap is up, is usually inferior both in quality and durability; the sap softens the fibres and sours in the timber, causing dry rot and decay.

To "lay in" your tree, begin by clearing the undergrowth above and below, before felling. Neglect of this precaution can cause the most serious accidents; be absolutely sure that the tree has got a clear passage in which to fall, so that it cannot lodge on, "carry," or spring back from any other tree in the surroundings. When deciding in which direction you are going "to throw" the tree, if possible take the direction in which it is naturally inclined to fall, unless there are others in the way, or it is against a very strong wind. If the ground is strong, place a big log across the way in which the tree is going to fall, as this will support the fallen trunk, and when you come to "logging up" there will be less chance of your axe catching a stone.

Roping the tree is one method which helps to direct it in falling, and also eases the pressure of the trunk on the saw, before wedges can be used. But great care should be taken to rope the tree to something solid, such as some larger tree, as on one occasion when a stake had been

driven in and used for this purpose the weight of the tree in falling pulled up the stake and hit and injured a man who was standing near.

The usual method is to pass the rope round another tree-trunk, and fasten with a timber-hitch, which can be tightened as required. If the rope is not over long, and the tree is a good height, naturally it cannot be roped to fall directly toward another tree, or it will "carry" that, or remain lodged in its branches, therefore it can be roped out on either side, with an equal pull, leaving the tree a central course in which to fall. It is not always necessary to use a rope at all, but professionals rely a great deal on the steel hawsers they use in felling big timber.

Next you must "face" your tree in the direction in which it is going to fall. In other words cut a V-shaped notch in the trunk. If the tree is to be felled with an axe, the notch should be half the diameter of the trunk, but if a "cross-cut" is to be used the notch need not be so deep, but should be clean cut to insure the tree being thrown in the right direction. When you have done this, "set" your saw at the opposite side of the trunk a little higher than the notch so as to saw diagonally towards it. It requires two people to manoeuvre a double saw; the easiest way to "get on to it" is to sit on the ground, and if it is possible to reach with your feet against the tree-trunk, this adds impetus to your pull. Remember you are not required to push on a cross-cut, but each must do their share of the pulling. Some people prefer to sit cross-legged, or to kneel, when sawing; but get a comfortable position which allows an easy swing of the arms. Oil the saw at frequent intervals, and directly there is room for a wedge to grip, drive one in to the gap behind the saw, this eases the pressure and prevents it from "binding." A pull on the ropes in front will also help to make the sawing easier, before there is room for a wedge to grip. As the gap between stump and trunk grows keep on driving in the wedges, these not only prevent the saw binding, but also help to throw the tree in the desired direction. A sprinkling of saw-dust on the wedges helps them to grip.

At the first crack remove one handle of the saw and use it as a single one unless a few final blows on the wedges "carry" the tree. Do not stand directly behind the tree when it is falling as it may spring back and cause a nasty accident.

Watch the saw-dust all the time that you're at work, and if it looks at all dark coloured or the saw seems to be cutting very easily, be careful, as it probably means that the tree is rotten in the middle, and will fall with very little warning. Elms especially are sometimes known to fall some hours before they are expected to do so owing to internal dry rot.

Once the tree is down there comes the process of "logging up." Begin on the lower branches and work upwards stripping the trunk first. If you are felling for firewood the dead branches will be of most use, and if the trunk is of any considerable girth do not hack it about or try to cut it up as it will be valuable for a gate-post or some such real use. Once the trunk is "clean," stack the big wood and the kindling in separate piles

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ready to drag away, and collect the chips, which, if dried, are excellent for stoking a fire.

These "hints" are not intended to be a "complete guide to tree-felling," and anyone who has not had some practical experience in the art is strongly advised to watch and help others who know what they are about before trying for themselves. Above all never set about felling trees with a crowd of people, even if they are only watching, as with the most careful management accidents will happen.

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Asst. C.A. for W. Suffolk	Miss M. Simpson, Old Vicarage House, Stoke-by-Nayland.		
SURREY.			
County C.A.	Miss R. Warren, Coombe End, Shere.		
Div. C.A. for Wimbledon	Miss Archer, 23, Belvedere Avenue, Wimbledon.		
Div. C.A. for Purley	Miss Clarke, Gate Lodge, Woodcote Village, Purley.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Wootten, Sunningdale, Downs Road, Epsom.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Martin, Kethlen, Burgh Heath.		
Asst. C.A. for Woking	Mrs. Strode, Tregenna, Woking.		
Div.	Miss L. Barnes, Foxholme, Cobham.		
Asst. C.A. for Weybridge	Miss Macdonald, St. Mary's Hill, Horsell.		
Asst. C.A. for Woking Dist.	Miss D. Barnes, Homefield, Godalming.		
Asst. C.A. for Godalming	Miss Taylor, Bellfield, Englefield Green, Egham.		
Asst. C.A. for Egham	Miss Houlder, Heathfield, Addington.		
Asst. C.A. for Croydon	Miss Fox, Wayside, Chip- stead.		
Asst. C.A. for Reigate	Miss Bond, Collards, Hasle- mere.		
Asst. C.A. for Haslemere	SUSSEX.		
County C.A.	Miss Upton, Grays, Pet- worth.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Hannah, The Deanery, Chichester.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Whelpton, S. Saviour's Vicarage, Eastbourne.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss C. Henry, Parkfield, Southwick.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Hanna, 51, Tower Street, Chichester.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss U.N. Webb, Upmeads, Halland, Sussex.		
Asst. C.A.	Miss Powell, 38, Wilbury Road, Hove.		
Div. C.A. for Hastings	Miss Tekkell, Road Cottage, St. Helens, Downs, Hastings.		

How to Swim and Dive

(Continued from page 155).

few attempts, that she is unable to retain the breath or remain under the water more than a few seconds. The one thing to be remembered is not to attempt to breathe until the surface has been regained. This may sound superfluous advice; but experience has shown that it is frequently forgotten with extremely unpleasant results.

Regaining the surface after a deep dive can be accomplished in two ways. The first is to hold the breath and keep perfectly still, when the body will rise naturally like a cork; and the other and by far the better way, is to strike out strongly with the feet in a downward direction, as though jumping, whilst at the same time raising the arms above the head. The effect of this is to shoot the body upwards more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Sometimes, when an extreme depth has been attained, after a lofty dive, it will be necessary to swim a few strokes upwards so as to assist the body to regain the surface swiftly.

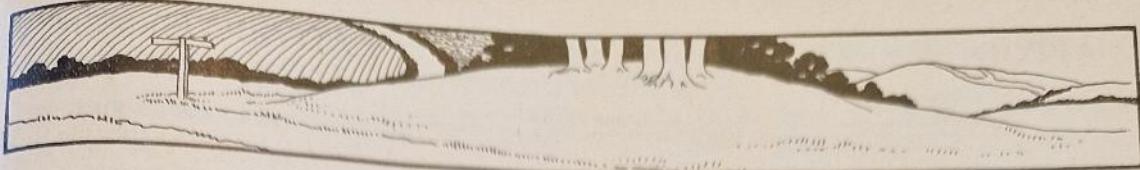
The feet foremost dive, though far less graceful than the head first, is popular with a large number of learners; who cannot easily acquire the art of entering the water head foremost. To dive feet first the learner should stand on the extreme edge of the diving board or other support, with her body very erect and head inclined a trifle backward. The arms must be held either firmly to the sides, or clasped behind the back; and, after a deep and full inflation of the lungs, the breath must be held as the jump is made. If this is not done, the water will be forced unpleasantly up the nostrils. The feet must be kept closely together until the water is entered, then both the arms and legs must be extended to check the downward course of the body.

We now come to the more fanciful styles of diving, of which the backward dive is one of the least difficult and most showy. Indeed, to dive in backwards is far easier than might be supposed and needs chiefly pluck, perseverance and a good poise and balance. The object of the diver is to fall gracefully backwards into the water with the body owing to its curved position somewhat like the segment of a circle until it enters the water. She should then assume the same position as though one were diving in the ordinary manner. This dive should only be attempted by novices from a moderate height, and into a good depth, say, five or six feet at least of water.

There are, of course, a number of other methods of diving, some of them difficult, and many of them very showy. The double or treble dive if well done, is one of the most elegant of the more fanciful methods of diving. The "roll over" or "caterpillar" dive is showy, not very difficult and only needs a little practice to gain proficiency; the great thing is for the standing diver to enter the water cleanly, allowing the body to straighten out when the fall over has taken place.

The "sitting jump" or "honeypot dive," which is neither very elegant nor useful, but which seldom fails to create amusement and some amount of fun; and the "swan" seen to perfection with Swedish divers, and quite a number of other fancy dives can be learned best by watching those who are experts.

The main thing to be remembered is not to attempt either diving into too shallow water or from too great a height until one has acquired a considerable degree of proficiency. Serious accidents, indeed, may easily occur if care is not exercised when learning. Style in diving is more than half the battle, and a good style is worth the trouble and time which it will take to acquire it.



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CAMPS

By C. WARREN, Head of Camps, 1923.

WHEN I first went out to camp with the Americans I was rather overawed by the thought that England was a very young and inexperienced camper compared with America; because I had heard and read so much about the big holiday camps that had for years been held for boys and girls, as well as the real hard camping that is done with Guides up in the Maine Woods in the South and West.

My first experience of camping, used more in our sense of the word than that of the Girl Scouts, i.e. that of doing everything for ourselves, was to go out "Hiking," a truly American form of camping.

In the big standing camps, though there is plenty of work about the camp, there is not quite so much actual camping as we have in ours, as nearly always the cooking is done by professionals and everything is arranged and finished before the Scouts arrive. I mean tents pitched, equipment unpacked, etc.

But to go back to the Hike, that was the real thing. With our blanket rolls, containing our little all, over our shoulders and each with some part of the cooking utensils or food in our hands, we sallied forth in single file, watched with envious eyes by the rest of the Scouts.

We didn't march very far, and soon chose our site on a little sandy cove by the lake side. Now sand is very nice to sleep on, you can easily make a hip hole and it is quite fairly soft! But my advice is *don't* cook on, in, or with it if it can be avoided. In this case it couldn't, as forest fires are so frequent that no fires may be lit except on the shore.

We built a hunter's fire and cooked our supper, baking by radiation from the heat under the logs as well as that thrown out by the fire. That, by the way, is, I think, a thing we would do well to learn more of—cooking by reflected heat—and also the Americans make different sorts of fireplaces for different uses to a greater extent than many of us do. On this first Hike I was pleasantly surprised to find that camping seems to be much the same on both sides of the water and that I could even show them how to do a few things.

During the cooking some of us got our beds ready, undoing the rolls with, if the camper was wise, the blankets folded ready for bed inside the groundsheet. Some undergrowth was cut for pillows and everything carefully covered up to prevent the damp getting into the beds. Then a cache had to be made to store food for the morning and everything neatly arranged.

Then after supper a camp fire, and what a lovely one! With the moonlight shining across the pond (not what we

call a pond, we should call it a big lake), fireflies flitting all around, tree toads and bullfrogs croaking, whippoorwills calling (a fascinating sound to start with, but later rather like a cuckoo for monotony), and always "lake waters lapping with low sounds by the shore." Then bed with nothing between you and the stars, brilliant, beautiful stars; lying with toes in to the fire in the hope that the smoke might keep *some* of the mosquitoes off!

Next morning after breakfast back to camp and work again.

The camp I am writing of is a training camp, and the day's work is pretty stiff compared to ours. Two things that always come into an American programme I think we could copy more than we do, these are singing and swimming. Every day in that camp we learnt new songs—and these good ones; if Guiders here learnt more good songs at Training Weeks and Camps the standard of camp fire songs might be raised, because while you hear many good camp fire sing-songs, you also hear many very bad ones. Then the swimming! The American swimming in Scout camps and their methods of teaching are far in advance of ours. Of course with us that is chiefly want of opportunity, I know. But they maintain that the demand creates the supply in the towns and villages, and that if Scouts go on bothering the authorities long enough they will get facilities and "tanks." (I always thought of an armoured tank slowly climbing a parapet.) And don't we sometimes miss our opportunities in camp rather and just play instead of learning ourselves how to teach swimming in the best and newest ways so that we may pass it on to our Guides. Of course the difficulty in both cases is to get instruction.

Another camp I went to much further south than this training camp was one for Scouts, an enormous affair with a capacity for 150 girls. A very good camp, with again splendid swimming instruction; but the great difference between the American camps and ours is that first, the children do not learn camping unless they wish to go in for the pioneer badge (though they learn a great deal of other Scout work), because as I said before, the whole camp is made for them before they come in at all, and secondly the Captains do not go with their Troops to these big camps; though some of the more qualified ones do take their Troops on their own.

The American camps are held for very much longer periods than we hold ours, the big ones being open for eight or nine weeks on end, and Scouts coming to them for anything from one to nine weeks. American children have always been to

camps, and therefore parents are prepared already for Scout camps. I wish our climate and conditions made longer camps possible! There is so much then that one could do, for the Americans are able to get up good teams for games, as well as any amount of badge work, swimming, boating, picnics, etc.

Some part of the morning is always given up to work, and the Scouts choose what course they will go in for. In some camps each course lasts a fortnight, at the end of which the test is given and then the Scout either leaves or if she is staying, takes another. Courses are usually given in 2nd Class, part of 1st Class, Pioneering, First Aid and Life-saving (which is a specialised course as well as the ordinary swimming.)

One experiment that the Americans tried this year with great success was to run a training camp and an ordinary Scout camp side by side. I will quote a paragraph from the report of it: "The camp was really two camps in one—a training school for Leaders and a regular camp for Girl Scouts. The programmes for the two dovetailed where possible. Class work was of course separate, except when the girls were used for troop demonstrations or practice work. Each student conducted at least one troop meeting, and one hike for the girls as part of the course. All the training school students voted that it was a great help to have the girls in camp, and the few older girls with whom I discussed the matter felt that it was a help to the girls to have the training school there. The students had a group of tents separated from those occupied by the girls. Training school and girls alike were organised into patrols, and all the leaders met in one Court of Honour."

It is a new idea and one that it would be interesting to try out over here; but I rather wonder as to its success. English girls are so much more self-conscious than Americans, and though it would be excellent for the Guiders, I am not so sure about the Guides!

After seeing these big camps, splendid though they are, I do feel that our smaller camps are more useful, both from a camping point of view and also from a character training one too, as surely camp is the Captain's biggest chance with her girls; and Group Camps, where Captains take their own Companies, but are under supervision and can get help and instruction, are the next best thing.

The American problem in these big and long camps is much more "How can we employ the Scouts," not as ours is "How can we get through all we want to get through and give the Guides a love of nature and outdoor life and the self-reliance that this brings."

APPOINTMENTS

(June, 1923.)

BIRMINGHAM
Dist. C. for St. Mary's .. Mrs. Muscott, Oakwood, Sherborne Road, Acocks' Green, nr. Birmingham.

Dist. C. for Saltley .. Mrs. Stithwell, Hillwood, Church Road, Yardley.

CORRECTION—JUNE GAZETTE.

For Dist. C. for St. Paul's, Miss Olive Dawley, read Miss Olive Lawley, Springfield, Birmingham Road, West Bromwich.

CORNWALL
Dist. C. for Land's End Mrs. Le Grice, Treseife, Penzance.

CUMBERLAND
Asst. County Secy. .. Miss R. Shaw, Ramsbeck, Penrith.

ESSEX
Div. C. for North Essex. .. Mrs. Courtauld, The Howe, Halstead, vice Miss Duncan (resigned).

GLoucestershire
Dist. C. for the North Miss Preston Whyte, Mawley Chase, Newent.

JERSEY
Dist. C. for North Town Miss Maude, 6, Norfolk Terrace, St. Helier.

KENT
Dist. C. for Hawkhurst. .. Mrs. Brett, Chilworth, Cranbrook, vice Mrs. Ready (resigned).

NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE
Dist. C. for Burnley .. Miss Ruth Nelson, Oakleigh, Burnley.

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE
Dist. C. for Greenfield .. Miss Bradbury, Clough House, Greenfield.

SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE
Dist. C. for Wigan .. Mrs. Graham, 23, Hope Street, Wigan, vice Miss Woods (resigned).

LINCOLNSHIRE—KESTEVEN & S. HOLLAND
Dist. C. for Sleaford Miss Rosling, Girls' High School, Sleaford, vice Miss Peake (resigned).

SOUTH LONDON
Dist. C. for Camberwell Miss G. Waud, 25, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.

MIDDLESEX
Dist. C. for Neasden .. Mrs. Ayerst, The Vicarage, Neasden.

SHROPSHIRE
Dist. C. for Craven Arms Miss Swire, Longden Manor, Shrewsbury, vice The Lady Hermione Herbert (resigned).

SOMERSET
Div. C. for Weston Super-Mare. The Lady Marjorie Erskine, Charlton House, Portbury, nr. Bristol, vice Miss Gibbs.

SURREY
Div. C. for Woking .. Mrs. Strood, Tregenna, Woking.

WILTSHIRE
Dist. C. for Wroughton Mrs. Codrington, The Manor Cottage, Wroughton, vice Miss Markham.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
Div. C. for Howdenshire Mrs. Cockburn-Evans, Weston Vicarage, Brough, vice Mrs. Scholfield.

Div. C. for Hull .. Miss E. M. L. Elliot, M.A., The High School for Girls, Hull, vice Mrs. Cockburn-Evans.

Dist. C. for Brough .. Mrs. Priestman, Meadow Cottage, Brough.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
Dist. C. for Bulmer West Miss Payne-Gallwey, Brandsby Lodge, York.

WALES.

MONMOUTHSHIRE
Dist. C. for Rhymney and Mrs. Rees Harris, 2, The Terrace, Rhymney.

ULSTER.

CO. FERMANAGH
County C. .. Mrs. Richardson, Rosfad, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh, vice Mrs. Archdale (resigned).

Girl Guides' Gazette

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FOR SALE.—Large cottage tent, 14 by 14 ft.; walls 4 ft.; second-hand; excellent condition; cost 14 guineas. What offers? Apply Rand, 11, Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.

FOR SALE.—Navy cotton jumpers, 1s. 11d. each; skirts ditto; complete uniform, 3s. 6d.; best navy serge overcoats, regulation pattern, all sizes, 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Send postage for approval. Write R., c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—Guider's regulation uniform, waist 27 in., skirt 33 in.; 2 hats, belt, whistle and tie; £2 10s. Write Box 25, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—Guider's hat, two tunics, good condition 10s.; also several Guide hats and belts cheap. Write Box 82, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

EMBROIDERED teacloths, luncheon mats, baby's frocks, etc., at moderate prices. The Raphoe Needlework Industry, Co. Donegal, Ireland. Samples sent on approval.

TWO BELL TENTS and ground sheets for hire; 8s. each per week. Apply Lorraine, 69, Onslow Square, S.W.7.

A GUIDE COMPANY will give away four copies weekly of *The Guide* (about fortnight old) to poor Companies, preferably Extension. Write Lamb, 30, Redcliffe Square, S.W.10.

CAMP EQUIPMENT available for hire after August 7th. Apply Mrs. Milner, Fell Court, Torquay.

PLAYS for children and girls. Indoors, outdoors. Particulars for postage, Miss Faber, Roehampton, Cheltenham.

FOR SALE.—Nearly new Guider's uniform. Bust 38, skirt 36, waist 35; also hat (summer) and blouse (winter), belt, whistle. £3. M. c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

APPROVED SITE, country, near sea, shelter. 1/- per head. Watkins, St. James' Rectory, Dover.

FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform, fine serge, good condition, stock size, slight figure. Approval for postage, £3 10s. Miss Skrine, 51, Chester Square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE.—No. 3A Felling Brownie Kodak, postcard size, nearly new. Will take two-thirds original price. Write Box 83, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

WANTED.

WANTED for September 1st next, Resident Games Mistress; ability to play piano essential; experience in teaching country dances, outdoor and indoor games, swimming. Captain of Girl Guides preferred. Apply, stating salary required, to Matron, Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage, Erdington, Birmingham.

(Continued at foot of previous column.)

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLLSHIRE
Dist. C. for Kinlochleven Mrs. Foster, Fieldview, Kinlochleven.

BERWICKSHIRE
Div. C. for Central Ber. Mrs. Hotham, Milne Graden, Coldstream, Berwickshire.

KINCARDINESHIRE
Dist. C. for Laurence Mrs. Pearson, Johnston Kirk, Kirk.

LANARKSHIRE
Div. C. for Cambuslang Miss Robertson of Carn Rutherglen and Carnbooth, Lanarkshire.

PEEBLESHER
County C. .. Mrs. William Thorburn, Langside, Peebles, vice Lady Sutherland (resigned).

PERTHSHIRE
Dist. C. for Stanley and The Lady Amy Coats, Lunclarty.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE
Dist. C. for Brora .. Mrs. H. A. Ross, Geenaverton, Brora.

WIGTOWNSHIRE
County C. .. Mrs. Cathcart (temporarily), Attendee, Kirkcudbright, vice the Countess of Galway (resigned).

OVERSEAS.

MALTA
Island C. .. Mrs. Canadine, 8A, Strada Magazzini, Floriana, Malta, vice Mrs. Martin Gubbins (resigned).

NEWFOUNDLAND
Dist. C. .. Miss Campbell, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.

WANTED.—Guider holding Campers' Badge for Camp in Derbyshire, August 11th to 18th. Please write Bailey (Miss), 4, Stamp Office Place, Wakefield.

GUIDER seeks secretarial post; shorthand, typewriting, French, accounts; experienced; Kent, Sussex. Box 80, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

WANTED.—*Gazettes* January, April, May, 1920. Write Miss Alcock, Gaywood, Mansfield, Notts.

WANTED.—A Ranger house-maid, single-handed; three in family; three maids. Apply Miss D. Sinclair (Ranger Captain), Holly Cottage, Storrington, Pulborough.

YOUNG GUIDER (18), good education, free, end August, seeks post Companion-Secretary or charge of young children, with opportunity for Guiding preferred. Box 81, c/o GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Expert swimmer to take charge bathing at Guides' Camp, Glamorganshire Coast, July 27th to August 3rd; hospitality given. Apply Divisional Secretary, Bank House, Monnow Street, Monmouth.

CAPTAIN of School Company (Games Mistress) would like summer holiday engagement. References on both sides. M.H., 9, Pembroke Crescent, Hove.

WANTED.—Camp Cook, 3rd to 10th August, Fife coast. Apply as soon as possible to Hon. R. Rollo, Duncrub, Dunning, Perthshire.

TYPEWRITING MSS.—1,000, 1s. 6d.; circulars 50, 2s. 6d.; 500, 12s. 6d. Miss Hughes, Glyndwr, Wrexham.

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

All orders over £1 in value (except heavy camp equipment) 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. Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

THE GIRL GUIDES

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.
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

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

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Professional, Yellow ..			
Manufacturer, Brown ..	each 2		
Commercial, Black and White ..			
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Red Cross (Nursing) ..		6	
BADGES—			
Brownie—			
First Class ..		2	
Proficiency ..		2	
Recruit (Metal) ..		3	
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Proficiency ..		2	
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Gold ..	1 1 0		
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Ranger—			
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Tenderfoot—			
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(When ordering Company Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company, as registered.)			
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Cambridge Conference Books ..		1 6	2d.
Campcraft for Girl Guides ..	paper	2 6	
" .. cloth		3 6	

Girl Guides' Gazette

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Price, Postage.	Price, Postage.
Camping and Woodcraft (Kephart) 10/- 6d.	Stories to tell to Children 1/-
Camp and Character Training 1/- 0/-	Surveying and Mapping for Girl Guides 1/-
Care of Infants and Young Children 2/- 0/-	Swedish Gymnastic Tables and Games 1/- 6/-
in Health, by Dr. M. B. Bunting 1/- 0/-	Swedish Gymnastic Tables and Games for Infant Classes 1/- 6/-
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Chambers' Home-Management Manual, I and II 6/- 6/-	Teaching of Modern Civics 1/- 6/-
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Girl Guide Book and How to Play them 1/- H. B. Davidson 1/- 0/-	Compass 3/- 0/-
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	Chiefs 5/- 0/-
	H.R.H. Princess Mary—
	Enlargements to order only, 12 in. by 16 in. 1/- 4/- 0/-
	(Postage includes packing-case.) 3/-
	Unframed 15/- 0/-
	PICTURES
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Price, Postage.			Price, Postage.		
POSTCARDS—			GLOVES—		
Aero Subjects—			Soft leather, with short gauntlet		
" Bird Children" ..			Size 6, 6s. 6d., 7s. 7d., 7s. 7d.	8 0	6d.
" Birds" ..			(One size larger than usual is advised.)		
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" Fairyland" ..					
" Fairy Frolics" ..					
" Fairy Visions" ..					
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" Flower, Wings" ..					
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" Natty Rhymes" ..					
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" Sets of 6. Per packet					
" Year in Elfin Land," Set of twelve ..	6	2d.			
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Unif. ..	8				
Mrs. Mark Kerr ..	8				
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Guider, Patrol Leader, Brangle, Artist Badge, Camper Badge, Cyclist Badge, Friend to Animals Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Signaller Badge.)					
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refill for ..	4	1d.			
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" small ..	1 0	3d.			
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Cockades—					
Commissioners—					
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Division, Silver { tinsel or preferred. ..	3 6	1d.			
District, Saxe ..	2 3				
Secretary's—					
County, Red ..	1 3				
County, Assistant, Red and White ..	1 6				
Division, White ..	1 3				
District, Navy and White ..	1 6				
District Captains, Green ..	2 3	1d.			
Captains, Navy ..	1 3				
Brown Owl's, Brown ..	1 3				
Cards (Complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—					
Commissioners—					
County, Gold { Please state whether alumin. or tinsel ..	10 0	2d.			
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District, Saxe ..	4 6	2d.			
(Without Silver Badge, 2/- less.)					
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County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide ..	13 0	2d.			
" 3 in. ..	6 6	2d.			
Division, Silver ..	3 in. ..	6 6	2d.		
District, Saxe ..	3 in. ..	4 0	2d.		
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BELTS—					
Leather, with official buckle and two swivels ..	4 0	5d.			
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N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.					
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Birds or flowers ..			3 1d.		
Plain (for embroidering) ..			2 1d.		
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Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern, each ..			1 1d.		
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Felt, in two qualities ..	3s. and	3 6	6d.		
Measurement					
Round Head.					
Flat.					
20½ in.	6½				
21½ "	6½				
22 "	7				
22½ "	7½				
24 "	7½				
25 "	7½				
26 "	8				
Chinstraps ..			2 1d.		
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Braid, single armlets, 1d. Per yard ..				1 ½	1d.
BELTS—					
Sizes, 25 to 30 in. ..				10	2d.
CAPS—					
Brown, woollen, in two sizes ..				1 6	2d.
EMBLEMBS—					
Sizes given in Brownie Handbook ..				3	1d.

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
HATS—		
Rush, in two sizes	0	0d.
JERSEYS—		
Brown, in two qualities—		
Bust, 24 in.	4/6	6d.
" 26 "	4/6	6d.
" 28 "	4/6	6d.
" 30 "	4/6	6d.
KNICKERS—		
Brown Fleecy-lined—	9	9d.
Sizes 14 and 16	9	9d.
" 18 and 20	9	9d.
LANYARDS—		
Brown, for Pack Leaders only	8	1d.
OVERALLS—		
Brown Casement Cloth, in two qualities—		
Lengths—		
22 in.	8/6	8d.
27 "	8/6	8d.
32 "	8/6	8d.
38 "	8/6	8d.

FOR MAKING UNIFORMS AT HOME.

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
MATERIAL—		
Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in., per yard	8	11d.
" 60 "	6	6d.
TIES—		
Brown	4d.	1d.

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
Drill, Navy, 27 in., per yard	1	8d.
Serge, Navy, 64 in., per yard	3	6d.
BUTTONS—		
Best quality, black, per dozen	5	
Cheap quality, black	2	2d.
" " brown	2	2d.

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
PAPER PATTERNS—		
Gardet (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18).		
Serge Tunic and Skirt.		
Drill Tunic, jumper length		
" " overall length		
<i>Browne's</i> (two sizes, large and small) Overall	each 6	1d.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Personal Kit.

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
GUIDES'—		
Casement cloth for camp overall, per yd.	1	3d.
Paper pattern	2	0d.
Hat, navy linen, sizes 6½, 7½, 7½	2	0d.
" navy straw, sizes 6½, 7½, 7½	2	6d.
Haversack, "single or double" 2½ ft. 4 or 2 ft. 0 d. or 3d.	0	0d.
Knickers, navy, see "Uniform."	2	0d.
Overcoats to measure, from	2	0d.
Plimsolls, black, 3, 4, 5, and 6	2	11d.
Stockings, strong black cashmere, per pr.	2	4d.
" cotton,	1	3d.
Kitbag, small	1	0d.
" green rotproof	3	6d.
Enamel mug	8	4d.
" plate	6	4d.
Stainless knife	1	6d.
" fork	1	0d.
" spoon	1	0d.
Combination knife and fork	1	3d.
" and spoon	2	3d.
Stationery compendium, small	10	3d.
Pencil-case, to hang on swivel	4	2d.
Boot-cleaning outfit, in tin	1	8d.
GUIDERS'—		
Canvas tidy to fit on end of camp bed	2	0d.
Coathanger and Clothes' Brush combined (folding)	1	6d.
Hat, navy linen, 7½, 7½	2	6d.
" navy straw, 6½, 7½, 7½	3	6d.
(Postage included in box.)	1/4	
Knickers, see "Uniform."		
Mackintoshes, official, navy	2	20d.
Overcoats, see "Uniform."		free
Plimsolls, black, 3, 4, 5, and 6, per pr.	2	11d.
Stockings, black cashmere	4	0d.
Kitbag, green rotproof	3	6d.
Enamel mug	8	4d.
" plate	6	4d.
Stainless knife	1	6d.
" fork	1	0d.
" spoon	1	0d.
Combination knife and fork	1	3d.
" and spoon	2	3d.
Knife, " fork, spoon" and tin-opener, folding	4	6d.
Knife, fork, spoon, tin-opener and corkscrew in case	5	6d.
Guiders' notebook	1	0d.
" refill for	4	2d.
Small stationery compendium	10	3d.
Pencil-case, to hang on swivel	4	2d.

General Camp Equipment.

Goods under this heading can only be sent carriage paid for orders of over £5.

KITCHEN—

	Price.	Postage.
	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
Pillow, down, waterproof underneath	3	0d.
Camp cooking outfit, for one person—	6d.	
Aluminium saucepan, frying-pan, drinking-cup, plate, tommy cooker, and tripod, in haversack	1	10d.
Scout knife, with large blade	2	0d.
Boot-cleaning outfit, in tin	1	8d.
ALUMINUM (for lightweight camping):		
Boiler, 3 pt., end handles	2	10d.
Egg-cup, double	3	2d.
Frying-pan, 7 in.	1	3d.
Plate, soup, 7 in.	11	4d.
Pudding-basin or cup (cup handle, 1d.)	8	3d.
Saucepans, with cover, 1 pt.	1	6d.
Baking-tins, 14 in., end handles	2	6d.
Basin "Magic," comprising basin, saucer, plate and spring clip, for cooking and carrying food	4	6d.
Basin, Pudding, 7½ in. enamel	1	10d.
Boiler, steel, end handles, 3 gall.	11	6d.
" tin over handle, small	1	3d.
" " large	1	6d.
Bowl, enamel, 12½ in.	1	10d.
" 14½ "	2	4d.
Brush, saucepan	6	3d.
Covers, for protecting food from flies, wooden hoops, covered net, fold to pack flat;	6	2d.
" 8 in.	9	2d.
" 10 in.	1	0d.
" 12 in.	1	3d.
Dishcloths, 22×18 in.	2	2d.
Dixie, Army	5	0d.
Firestand, iron, to take dixie	2	6d.
Forks, wire	4	4d.
Frying-pan, iron, 12 in.	2	0d.
" " basin lifter	1	6d.
Handles, cup	1	1d.
Jug, enamel, 6 pt.	3	4d.
Kettles, quick boiling, 8 pt.	2	6d.
Knives, cooks'	3	0d.
Ladies, iron, 4 in.	1	6d.
Milk-dipper, ½ pt.	2	0d.

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Mops, jug	2																																																																																									
Pails, white enamel, for milk	3	6d.																																																																																								
Pie-dishes, enamel, 13½ in.	2	0d.																																																																																								
Railway cans, with cup lid, 2 pt.	2	6d.																																																																																								
Saucepans, iron, 9 pt.	5	6d.																																																																																								
Scourer, saucepan	6	1d.																																																																																								
Spoons, wooden, 20 in.	9	3d.																																																																																								
Strainer, the "Aussie"	1	3d.																																																																																								
Tin opener	1	6d.																																																																																								
Trays, butchers', 14 in.	3	0d.																																																																																								
MISCELLANEOUS— <tr> <td>Ambulance box for Camp</td><td>1</td><td>10d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Axes, the Marbles Safety</td><td>8</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Baths, galvanised iron, 30 in.</td><td>6</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Beds, folding camp, wooden frame, green rotproof canvas stretcher</td><td>1</td><td>12d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buckets, canvas, army, new, but slightly soiled</td><td>1</td><td>10d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Clothes airer, with 5 wooden arms, to clamp to tree or post</td><td>1</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Entrenching tool</td><td>4</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Groundsheets, rubber, 6×3, new</td><td>5/-</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>" balloon fabric, 6ft. by 3ft. 6in.</td><td>2</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>quantity limited</td><td>4</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hessian for screening, 72 in. per yd.</td><td>1</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>" better quality</td><td>1</td><td>2d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lamp, Scout, can be used with wick or candle</td><td>3</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Line, 3 ply, for lightweight guy-ropes</td><td>per doz. yds.</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>" best hemp for tents, doz. yds. (or 2½d. per yd.)</td><td>2</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Material for tent-making, lightweight, green, rotproof, 36in. wide per yd.</td><td>1</td><td>10d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Instructions for making hike shelter</td><td>2</td><td>1d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pails, galvanised iron, 12 in.</td><td>1</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pole straps, with hooks</td><td>1</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Primus stove, complete outfit in tin</td><td>14</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rope (clothes line)</td><td>per yd.</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Runners, small metal, per doz.</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Saw, folding, with ring</td><td>3</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stretcher nets (for collecting wood)</td><td>1</td><td>9d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tent pegs, aluminium</td><td>5</td><td>2d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tent pegs, beechwood, 12" 1d. ea. doz.</td><td>1</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>" 8"</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tool set, pocket; comprising saw, knife blade, corkscrew, screw-driver, gimlet, stiletto and tin-opener</td><td>3</td><td>0d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Washstand, folding, with canvas basin</td><td>7</td><td>6d.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wire rubbish baskets, 16×13 in.</td><td>2</td><td>8d.</td></tr>	Ambulance box for Camp	1	10d.	Axes, the Marbles Safety	8	6d.	Baths, galvanised iron, 30 in.	6	0d.	Beds, folding camp, wooden frame, green rotproof canvas stretcher	1	12d.	Buckets, canvas, army, new, but slightly soiled	1	10d.	Clothes airer, with 5 wooden arms, to clamp to tree or post	1	6d.	Entrenching tool	4	6d.	Groundsheets, rubber, 6×3, new	5/-	6d.	" balloon fabric, 6ft. by 3ft. 6in.	2	6d.	quantity limited	4	0d.	Hessian for screening, 72 in. per yd.	1	0d.	" better quality	1	2d.	Lamp, Scout, can be used with wick or candle	3	0d.	Line, 3 ply, for lightweight guy-ropes	per doz. yds.	9	" best hemp for tents, doz. yds. (or 2½d. per yd.)	2	6d.	Material for tent-making, lightweight, green, rotproof, 36in. wide per yd.	1	10d.	Instructions for making hike shelter	2	1d.	Pails, galvanised iron, 12 in.	1	6d.	Pole straps, with hooks	1	6d.	Primus stove, complete outfit in tin	14	6d.	Rope (clothes line)	per yd.	1	Runners, small metal, per doz.	10		Saw, folding, with ring	3	0d.	Stretcher nets (for collecting wood)	1	9d.	Tent pegs, aluminium	5	2d.	Tent pegs, beechwood, 12" 1d. ea. doz.	1	0d.	" 8"	10		Tool set, pocket; comprising saw, knife blade, corkscrew, screw-driver, gimlet, stiletto and tin-opener	3	0d.	Washstand, folding, with canvas basin	7	6d.	Wire rubbish baskets, 16×13 in.	2	8d.
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" balloon fabric, 6ft. by 3ft. 6in.	2	6d.																																																																																								
quantity limited	4	0d.																																																																																								
Hessian for screening, 72 in. per yd.	1	0d.																																																																																								
" better quality	1	2d.																																																																																								
Lamp, Scout, can be used with wick or candle	3	0d.																																																																																								
Line, 3 ply, for lightweight guy-ropes	per doz. yds.	9																																																																																								
" best hemp for tents, doz. yds. (or 2½d. per yd.)	2	6d.																																																																																								
Material for tent-making, lightweight, green, rotproof, 36in. wide per yd.	1	10d.																																																																																								
Instructions for making hike shelter	2	1d.																																																																																								
Pails, galvanised iron, 12 in.	1	6d.																																																																																								
Pole straps, with hooks	1	6d.																																																																																								
Primus stove, complete outfit in tin	14	6d.																																																																																								
Rope (clothes line)	per yd.	1																																																																																								
Runners, small metal, per doz.	10																																																																																									
Saw, folding, with ring	3	0d.																																																																																								
Stretcher nets (for collecting wood)	1	9d.																																																																																								
Tent pegs, aluminium	5	2d.																																																																																								
Tent pegs, beechwood, 12" 1d. ea. doz.	1	0d.																																																																																								
" 8"	10																																																																																									
Tool set, pocket; comprising saw, knife blade, corkscrew, screw-driver, gimlet, stiletto and tin-opener	3	0d.																																																																																								
Washstand, folding, with canvas basin	7	6d.																																																																																								
Wire rubbish baskets, 16×13 in.	2	8d.																																																																																								

LATRINE TENTS.

Square, with four poles, hessian walls, waterproof top. Complete with guy lines, ornaments and pegs. Floor space 4 ft. × 4 ft., height 6 ft. 6 in. front, 6 ft. back.

Price 23/- carriage forward.

ARMY BELL TENTS.

Complete with mallet, guyropes, pegs, pole and bag.

New, £4 15s. 0d. carriage forward.

Second-hand, £3 5s. 0d. carriage forward.