

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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Photo]

CAMPWARD HO!

[V. J. Riches



FOXLEASE.
 * June 8-13. Woodcraft. (Entries closed.)
 June 24-July 1. Brown Owls. (Entries closed.)
 July 7-14. Commissioners and General Training.
 July 20-27. Rangers.
 July 31-Aug. 7. General Training. (Entries closed.)
 * Aug. 11-18. General Training.
 Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Brown Owls.
 Sept. 4-8. Woodcraft.
 Sept. 11-18. General Training.
 * Alterations.—The dates of the Training Courses, June 11-18 and August 12-19, have been changed to June 8-15 and August 11-18 respectively.

All applications for a 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 the Course. No application for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in the GAZETTE.

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.

Fees.

Single rooms	...	...	£2 10 0
Double rooms	...	...	2 0 0
Shared rooms	...	...	1 10 0

Fee for Week-end Sept. 4-8.

Single rooms	...	...	£1 0 0
Double rooms	...	...	0 18 0
Shared rooms	...	...	0 15 0

FOXLEASE TRAINING CAMPS.

June 19-26. Entries closed, waiting list only.
 June 30-July 7. Entries closed, waiting list only.

These camps are for training and testing Guiders for the Camper's Certificate. (This is the first part of the Camper's Licence, and enables the Camper to take her Guides to camp on the recommendation of her own Commissioner and Camp Advisor.)

Guiders are asked to state on application if they wish to enter for the test as well as taking the training, and if so to enclose written permission from their District Commissioner. Those Guiders who have already attended a Foxlease Camp can only be entered on the waiting list.

All applications to be made to Miss D. Horan, The Homestead, 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 camp. Fee, 25s. for the week. Further particulars on application.

A RANGER GROUP CAMP
 will be held from Wednesday, July 29th till Saturday, August 8th, at Foxlease. Commandant, Miss Herbert.

Fees: whole time, £1 1s.; August 1st till 8th, 14s.; per day, 2s. 3d. This includes transport from Lyndhurst station. Numbers will be limited to eighty Rangers. All information can be had from the Secretary, Miss Keith, 11, Stafford Terrace, W.8.

FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

THE two cottages at Foxlease are to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one sitting-room furnished by Canada, single, a bathroom and a kitchen. The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is £3 3s. per week, or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend, when only one or two rooms are required. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s., or 15s. for a Guider alone.

These charges include coal and light, but the Guiders cater and cook for themselves entirely. If they wish it the gardener's wife is willing to board them at the rate of 28s. to 30s. per head in addition to the above charges.

Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement at a charge of 2s. 6d. per week.

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the manager.

WORCESTERSHIRE GROUP CAMP.

A GROUP CAMP will be held at Hewell Grange, near Redditch, from August 7th to 14th, 1925.

Commandant, Miss Upton.

Cost per Guide per head, 8s.

Registration fee, 5s.

Applications, with fees, to be sent to the County Secretary, Mrs. Newcomb, Little Acton, near Stourport, by June 30th.

NORTH OF ENGLAND COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A CONFERENCE for North of England Commissioners will be held from Tuesday, October 13th to Saturday, October 17th at Harrogate, to which the Chief Guide has said she will come.

It is hoped that as many Commissioners as possible, and especially new ones, will keep these dates free to attend.

Further details will be given in the July GAZETTE.

Applications to attend, together with a deposit fee of 5s. (which will be refunded if the application is withdrawn before

October 5th), should be sent to the Conference Secretary, Miss Storey, O.B.E., Southill, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham.

SHROPSHIRE.

A CAMP for Guiders will be held at Stokesay Court, Onibury (by kind permission of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Rotton), from August 12th to 19th. Fee, 12s. 6d. Guiders must be accompanied by a Guider. Commandant, Miss Grace Robotham, Div. Commissioner for Derby.

Applications, with stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to Mrs. Davies, Aldon, Onibury, Shropshire, before July 1st. Preference will be given to Shropshire Guiders.

PSYCHOLOGY LECTURES

for women only, by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, in Kingsway Hall, on Tuesdays, June 2nd, 9th and 16th, 5.45 to 6.45.

(1) Psychology. Difficulties of Everyday Life.

(2) Sex and Sex Education.

(3) Happiness and Adjustment to Life.

Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. (reserved), to be obtained from Miss Shaw, M.B.E., 94, Abbey Road Mansions, 1, Abbey Road, N.W.8, and Miss Hawke, 32, Woodland Terrace, Old Charlton, S.E.7, and Kingsway Hall, Kingsway.

BIRDS AND BEASTS OF EPPING FOREST.

MISS A. HIBBERT-WARE, F.L.S., is willing to give lectures, illustrated either by specimens from her large collections, or by lantern slides, on this and other Natural History subjects. Fee for schools, two guineas. The White Cottage, Gillwell Lane, Chingford.

WEEK-END TRAINING CAMPS.

Two week-end Training Camps (June 6th to 8th and 20th to 22nd) will be held at Fulbourn Manor, Cambridge. Guiders from other counties will be welcomed.

Fee, 10s. Trainer: Miss de Beaumont, Red Cord Diploma.

Further particulars can be had from Miss de Beaumont, Queen Alexandra's House, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7, to whom application should be made.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PARADE.

A CHURCH PARADE will be held at "Our Lady of Victories," Kensington High Street, on Sunday, June 28th, at 3.30. All Catholic Guiders are invited to attend the service.

A CONFERENCE for Catholic Guiders will be held at the C.W.L. Office, 116, Victoria Street, S.W.1, on Monday, June 29th, at 7 p.m., at the close of which the Rev. F. Devas, S.J., D.S.O., O.B.E., will give an address. Admittance by agenda to be obtained on application to Miss Hollist, 50, Stratford Road, Kensington, enclosing 6d. and stamped envelope.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.

The first International Congress on Child Welfare (organised by the Save the Children Fund International Union) will be held at Geneva next summer, from the 24th to the 28th August. Its comprehensive character marks the greatly increased importance which has been attached to the question of child welfare in all countries since the war.

The Congress is under the patronage of the Swiss Federal Government and influential patronage committees, including many men and women of great distinction, have already been formed in connection with it in a dozen different countries. The British patrons are Lord Eustace Percy (President of the Board of Education), Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health), and the Duke of Atholl, who is President of the Save the Children Fund. The British Organising Committee includes representatives of all the organisations which are concerned with different aspects of the subject.

It is anticipated that at least a thousand delegates, drawn from fifty different countries, will attend the Congress, and a large number of eminent specialists will participate in the discussions. The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the sending of delegates by local authorities.

Previous to the Congress, the Save the Children Fund International Union will hold an International Summer School at Geneva. This will afford a delightful holiday in beautiful surroundings, at very moderate cost. Full particulars with regard to this Summer School may be obtained from the General Secretary, The Save the Children Fund, 26, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK for Guiders will be held at Aberhafesp Hall, Newtown, from June 9th to 16th. Trainer: Miss Davidson. Fee: 21s. for Montgomeryshire Guiders, 25s. for others. Applications, with a deposit fee of 5s., to be sent to Miss M. Lewis, Glanhafren, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

THE SURREY ARK.

THERE are a few vacancies for Guide camps during the summer months at Ravensbury Barn, Mitcham, Surrey.

There is a large barn fitted with bunks, and water laid on, lavatories, gas, etc. Surrounded by fields, woods; boating, bathing, and good excursions can be made. Apply at once for further particulars to Miss V. Walmsley, 59, Kensington Court, W.

HANDICRAFT TRAINING WEEK

will be held at the "Surrey Ark," Ravensbury Barn, Mitcham, from June 29th to July 6th. Carpentering, plastering, painting, bricklaying, etc.—in preparation for the formal opening of the camp site by the Chief Guide on July 11th.

Fee for week, 21s. Boating and bathing in leisure time. Apply Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

WESTMORLAND.

A TRAINING CAMP for Camper's Licence and the Campcraft Badge will be held

beside Lake Windermere from Friday, June 19th to June 30th (12 days). Fee 35s.

Commandant: Miss Brownlow. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to Miss Musgrove, Wynford, Kendal, before June 1st.

BLUE CORD TEST.

An examination for the above will take place at the Westminster Rifle Hall, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (near Army and Navy Stores), on June 23rd to 26th, 1925. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The last day the examination will be held in the woods at Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham, for nature, fire lighting and out-door games.

Candidates can make their own arrangements for accommodation, or can put up at the Surrey Ark at Mitcham, full particulars of which can be had from Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Fee, 1s. 3d. per night, candidates catering and cooking for themselves.

Entries are now closed for candidates, but any Guiders will be welcomed for the training, and prospective Diploma candidates will find it most useful. Fees, 6d. per day, 3d. per half day.

The last half-hour of each day will not be open to anyone other than the examination candidates.

SUFFOLK.

A GUIDERS' TRAINING CAMP for instruction and testing in Camper's Licence test will be held from July 27th to August 1st at Easton Park, Wickham Market.

Station: Wickham Market, L.N.E.R. Charge: 23s. Commandant: Miss Wilkinson. Applications to be sent to Miss Wilkinson, St. Clement's House, Bolsover Street, London, W.1, with 5s. deposit, before June 13th.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CAMPS.

A TRAINING CAMP will be held by the Camp Director at Cullen, Banffshire, from July 3rd to 10th. Fee, 21s. Deposit fee of 5s. should be forwarded with application to attend to Miss Cowie, Dullian Brae, Dufftown, Banffshire, by June 1st.

A Training Camp will be held by the Camp Director at Blythwood, Renfrew, from July 24th to 31st. Fee 25s. Deposit fee of 5s. to be sent with application to attend to Miss Craig, Clydeview, Renfrew, by June 15th.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY,

7a, Church Street, Kensington, W.8, contains every variety of book beloved by girls and boys including adventures, fairy tales, animal stories, books on nature study, popular science, missionary enterprise, legends of saints and heroes' and Sunday books.

Terms:	12 months.		6 months.		Holiday per mth.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1 vol. ...	0	17 6	0	10 6	0	2 6
2 vols.	1	10 0	0	18 6	0	3 6
3 vols.	1	15 0	1	0 0	0	5 0
6 vols.	2	2 0	1	7 6	0	7 6
12 vols.	3	3 0	1	15 0	0	12 6

Special terms for schools and large families. Carriage by train and post to be borne by subscriber, who should with subscription send for this purpose 5s. deposit, to be renewed when necessary.

Intending subscribers who will undertake to make the scheme known among their friends are asked to write to the Children's Librarian, Challenge Books and Pictures, Ltd., 7a, Church Street, Kensington, W.8.

WALES.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held in South Wales, probably in Carmarthenshire, beginning Monday, September 7th. It will be run in two sections—General Training under a Diploma'd Guider and Camper's Training under a C.A. Details will be published in the July GAZETTE. Special sessions on Commissioners' work will be taken if required.

Camp Advisors

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

ENGLAND.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

C.A. (acting C.C.A.) Mrs. Bagnall, The Howsells, Malvern Link, Worcs.

ULSTER.

CO. ANTRIM.

C.A. for S. Antrim... Miss J. Pakenham, Langford Lodge, Crumlin.

CO. DOWN.

C.C.A. ... Miss M. A. Smart (not C.A. as previously stated.)
C.A. resigned ... Miss Gibbon.

CO. LONDONDERRY.

C.C.A. ... Mrs. Moody, Dogleap, Limavady, Co. Londonderry.

CO. TYRONE.

C.C.A. ... Miss Dickie, Clonaven, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

If reserved restaurant accommodation is required, please communicate with Messrs. Allnatt, Ltd., Palace of Housing and Transport, B.E.E., Wembley.

Special admission rates allowed to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, viz. 9d. per person up to and including the age of 15 years. These tickets are available on any day except Tuesday, on which day they will be only available after 5 p.m.

SHOP NOTICE.

THE attention of our customers is drawn to our difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of our cheap line in Guide and Brownie overalls.

We realise how much inconvenience we have caused the Movement, but the difficulty lies with the Mills working part time only. They have therefore not been able to supply the quantities we ordered in time to meet the large demand we have received.

Everything is being done to call in our supplies, and we hope there will be no further trouble in this way.

JUNE, 1925]

NOTICES OF THE MARCH AND APRIL MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (1) It was agreed that the Lower Grade First Class Badge be called the Green First Class Badge.
- (2) It was agreed that Rangers should have red and white All-round Cords provided they have taken the Ranger Proficiency Badges.
- (3) It was agreed that in special cases applications of invalid Guides who are not Extension Guides might be considered for the Nurse Cavell Award.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on May 10th, 1925.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan (in the Chair), Lady Baden-Powell, Miss Behrens, Miss Bewley, Mr. Everett, Dame Katharine Furse, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Talbot.

It was agreed that the Brownie Promise be altered as follows: That the words "on my honour" should be deleted, and that "be loyal to the law of the Brownie Pack" be changed to "keep the law of the Brownie Pack."

It was agreed that Girl Guide representatives should be sent to a meeting on May 28th of the Society for Overseas Settlement of British Women, and also that the Guide Movement be represented at any meetings of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organisations.

It was reported that the following Diploma'd Guiders were working overseas: Miss Enstice Penberthy in Newfoundland, Lady Marjorie Dalrymple in North Borneo, and Miss Shanks in New South Wales.

It was agreed that the date of the next meeting of the Committee should be fixed for Wednesday, June 17th, at 11 a.m. Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Certificate of Merit.

Brownie Ethel May Rowsell, 4th Yeovil (Congregational) Brownie Pack, for her gallantry in saving a child from being run over.

(March.)

(April.)

Medal of Merit.

Mrs. Canadine, Ex-Island Commissioner for Malta. Lady O'Brien, Island Commissioner for Barbados. Lady Sanderson, Provincial Commissioner for Bengal. Mrs. Southorn, Island Commissioner for Ceylon.

Nurse Cavell Award.

Ranger Margaret Oates, 2nd Penge Ranger Company. Guide Edith Blazey, 1st Wymondham Company. Patrol Leader Letitia Feek, 11th Post Guide Company.

Ranger Hilda Shepherd, 1st Gravesend Company.

Gold Cords.

Patrol Leader Hilda Irvin, 1st Tynemouth Company. Patrol Leader Winnie Fisher, 1st Tynemouth Company.

Patrol Leader Margery Legg, 1st Woodford Company. Patrol Leader K. R. Bartlett, 2nd Bedford High School Company.

Patrol Leader Barbara Briggs, 5th Rugby (G.F.S.) Company.

Patrol Leader Rosalie Sinclair, 1st Folkestone Company.

Ranger Patrol Leader Olive Butler, 1st Old Windsor Company.

(May.)

Medal of Merit.

Mrs. Wardle, County Commissioner, Staffordshire. For her excellent work in organising the Commissioners' and Secretaries' Conference at Swanwick, 1925.

Gold Cords.

Patrol Leader Irene Allen, 5th Lewisham Company. Patrol Leader Evelyn Haydon, 1st Myland Company. Ranger Nancy F. Samman, 1st Malen Company, Isle of Man.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

Cadet Ellen Walsh, 3rd (Chiswick House) Company, Malta. Diploma. Division Commissioner for North-West London. Miss Treldene, Division Commissioner for Wimbledon. Miss Maynard, Division Commissioner for Greater East London. Miss Card Diploma. Miss Croxall, Canada. Miss Kay, Ayrshire. Miss M. Keith, North Fulham. Miss J. Dalton, East Riding North. Eagle Owl Diploma. Miss L. Dalziel, Fife, Scotland.

THE RANGER STAR.

It was decided at a meeting of the Ranger and Sea Guide Committee that in the Ranger Star Test (Service 1) it is permissible for Ranger Guiders and Rangers to count service in a Guide Company or Brownie Pack as a Guider or Pack-leader "definite extra piece of work for others."

Letters to the Editor

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—In an article in the GAZETTE for April, the following sentence appears: "The only solution seems to be for Guide Captains to realise that just as it is very often the game for girls of Ranger age to move on and make room for the younger ones to become Leaders, so it may be the game for them to move on and become Ranger-Guiders." While and become Ranger-Guiders. It gives the impression that the good Captains should give up their Guide Companies and start Rangers, and one is often told this by Ranger speakers. While nearly, if not quite, everyone is agreed on the importance of the part played by Rangers, surely Guiding was originally intended for the children, and if we are going to take away the experienced and trained Guider, what is to become of them? One notices this very much in the case of Trainers, nearly all of whom are Ranger-Guiders, and so the Ranger point of view is getting more and more emphasis, and in the near future one sees a time when the Guide point of view may be rather left out. One other instance of this is the way we are told to send all our Guides of sixteen and over up into Rangers, and we are not warned at the same time of a possible danger to the Guide Company. While we are being told that girls of fifteen can then be made Leaders, who might otherwise leave the Company, there is no one to tell us that there is something wrong with our training if the girl does leave for such a reason; that the girl of fifteen is not always suitable as a Leader, though she should be being trained for it; and that some of the soundest Companies are those in which the Leaders are from sixteen to eighteen years of age. We do want to make sure that the game is not spoiled for the children, and that the best Guiders are not taken from them, nor their interests forgotten. Since criticism is never much use unless it is constructive, we venture to suggest: (1) That Ranger-Guiders should be mainly recruited from outside, bringing more people into the Movement, often of that most valuable type, the woman who in other forms of social work

has had experience of the older Girl. (2) That there should be someone corresponding to the Heads of Brownies and Rangers to do for Guides the great progressive work which is now being done for those other two Branches.—Yours faithfully, VIOLET SYNGE (Captain, 23rd Westminster G.F.S. Girl Guides).

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex.

DEAR MADAM,—For the past two years many Girl Guide Companies have been kind enough to invite our Guides as guests to their Camp. I think all those who extended their hospitality to our Guides realise what a happy experience it has been to those Guides whose invitation I was able to accept. I shall be most grateful to receive on behalf of the children again this year any invitations for Camp during our holiday weeks, July 23rd to August 24th.—Yours truly,

BEATRICE PICTON-TURBERVILL (Governor and Divisional Commissioner for Barnardo Division).

MUSIC IN THE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—Re "Good Music and Guides," I wonder if a recent experiment of mine would interest other Ranger or Guide Captains. Last year I gave fortnightly musical appreciation talks to the older Guides. As I was myself studying music at the Royal College near here I was fortunate enough to obtain help in illustrating with songs, violin and piano solos, from various college friends. I was especially keen to see how I could interest girls who, with possibly two exceptions, knew nothing of music apart from singing in the elementary schools and church. I took such subjects as "How Melodies Started," "How Music became harmonically complicated as it is to-day," "The Difference between Absolute and Programme Music." We had as illustrations of early English music, some of that of the Elizabethan composers. To some extent I used some of Dr. Walford Davies' ideas on this subject, as he presents them in his series of gramophone lectures. I think I can safely say the girls appreciated my experiment, as the attendance was good and they confessed to liking Scarlatti, Beethoven, Bach (minuets), Mendelssohn, all of whose music we gave at various times in small doses. Also from another point of view, in presenting some of the lives of the composers to them, one does get a chance of making them realise what to some of them may be a new idea. The subject alone offers scope for a multitude of ideas. Help in lecturing or illustrating I think can often be obtained from professional musicians who are often interested in the mighty work of Guiding though unable to undertake regular Guide work. Needless to say, for those lucky enough to possess a good gramophone illustration is an easy matter, and orchestral works can then be studied. I may add I was interested in the February GAZETTE letter on this subject too.—Yours truly,

K. M. RHODES (Captain, 1st Marple Rangers).



The Bookshelf

WILD FLOWERS.

The Flower-Seeker. By Forster Robson. (Cassell. 3s. 6d.)

This little book is described as "A simple guide to the identification of wild flowers." It would be the book that all young flower-students desire if it would certainly give them the clue to all puzzling flowers. Here the book fails. The author's explanation of his system of identifying flowers sounds very simple. He arranges them according to places where, as he claims, they are usually found. These groups are divided according to the flowers' colours, and again according to the number of their petals, or the form of flower-head. This example is given: on a bank or by a hedgerow, in spring. Turn to the spring list for waysides, banks and hedgerows. Opposite "blue" are three flowers, but only one has a white centre, like the flower in question. The list gives Germander Speedwell as a blue flower with white centre.

The charm has worked. Let us put it to the test ourselves. On the surface and the top of the stone hedges of the West Country is found, the year through, the plant called Pennywort, which sends up a spike of little creamy bells nearly a foot high. The curious round leaves are familiar to every child of Cornwall or Devon. They form a living cement round each old rock of the stone hedge, clustering so thickly that you may count thousands on a yard-wide section of wall from lane to summit. There is no mention of the flower in the book. A difficulty about any unscientific system for identifying flowers by their colours is the infinite variety of their shades. The difficulty of grouping them according to places where they grow is that so many will not grow only in given places. Nor will all flowers bloom in a given season. Still another difficulty which must confront the compiler of a book of this sort is that unless all common flowers are omitted, a large part of a small book must be taken up by flowers which everybody knows, or should know. The flowers which we are most likely to wish to identify are the rarer ones, or those common in some places, scarce in others. Most people who love flowers must know the Lesser Celandine. There is no mention in the book of the somewhat local Greater Celandine, a flower steeped in legend. The few photographs given in the book—sixteen—do not help us much, as the colour values of flower photographs are usually at variance with Nature. Red

Ragged Robin, Purple Loosestrife, the pinkish Centaury and the mauish Scabious all appear in their photographs as white flowers. M. W.

OBSERVATION.

Observation: A Collection of Observations on People, Activities and Places. (Published three times a year by the Leplay House Press, 65, Belgrave Road, S.W.1. Price 1s.)

Observation is commonly supposed to be a characteristic of the Guides, but is often more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Here comes a magazine, in a startling but attractive futurist cover of blue and gold, which should be of use to Guiders, both as providing material for "yarns" and as a stimulant to "go and do likewise," that is to say, to observe and to record the characteristics of folk and places. "We propose," say the Editors in their first number, "to ask all those who contribute to the pages of *Observation*, first, to open their eyes (if they are not already open), that they may survey mankind; second, to bring all their experience and knowledge into use (if these be not already in constant use), that they may survey mankind intelligently and understand what they see; third, to sit down and write what they have seen, clearly, simply, imaginatively and humorously (if they can); and fourth and most important, to give us maps, photographs, pictures and drawings of what they have seen, so that we too may see, admire and understand."

A good programme this, and *Observation* has made a good start in its first two numbers. Part I, autumn, 1924, contains a charming sketch by Professor J. Arthur Thomson of that high priest of observation, J. H. Fabre, whose ruling passion through ninety years was to "scrutinise life." The articles on "The Surroundings of a well-known English Town" and "An Observer on the Downs" trace in an interesting way the influence of physical features on the human life and civilisation of a district, while Victor Branford's short article, called "A View of Hastings," shows that history is not merely a tale of

"Old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago . . ."

but that every building in every town is a branch on the living tree. There are vivid descriptions of Greece and of Malabar and a charming article on "The Architecture of the Georgian House." The

articles are illustrated by diagrams, maps and delightful black and white drawings.

The second issue, spring, 1925, has an equally wide range of subjects. It contains, amongst other things, an excellent article by a Haileybury boy on "The Roman Fortresses of Cefu Caer." The main purpose of *Observation* will have been achieved if it stirs up groups of observers, among whom Guide Companies may play an important part, to go out into town and country, to see and to record what they have seen. R. K.

NATURE LORE.

The Flaming Wheel. Nature Studies in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow. By St. John Whitty. (The Talbot Press. 5s. net.)

This book is not happily named. Judging by its title, you might easily pass it by as one of a thousand novels by unknown writers. What is more, it is not until you reach the last chapter that you find the explanation. In that chapter the author recounts various myths associated with sun worship in many lands, and you realise that the Flaming Wheel is the sun itself. Its application to the book is not that Nature worships the source from which it derives its energy, but that the coming and going of the sun make up the circling year. This mystery is regrettable, because the book is a collection of Nature Studies which should be read by every lover of wild life. There is a chapter for every week in the year, and while it does not pretend to be a complete guide to Nature it is full of invaluable hints for those who have eyes to see. The author was a very keen and a sound observer, and she had the true literary gift of knowing just the right words to use in recording what she saw. Her descriptive passages are always beautiful and inspiring, and her knowledge of all forms of Nature, from frost crystals to the habits of trout, was deep, intimate and illuminating.

These charming essays refer particularly to Wicklow and Dublin Counties, so the book is specially suitable for Irish readers, but most of the information is equally applicable to England, and the few differences in wood lore between the two countries, which the author is careful to notice, are an additional feature of interest to English Nature lovers. It should be added that the author, who died last year, was a keen Guide and devoted to the cause much of the time she was able to spare from a very busy life. C. B.

JUNE, 1925]

The Girl Guide Gazette

...and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE should be sent, if possible, by the 15th Imperial Headquarters.

The Girl Guide Gazette

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Service[®]

FOR THE WOMAN WHO LIVES IN THE TOWN.

FOR THE WOMAN WHO LIVES IN THE TOWN

DURING the war it was confidently foretold that when it was over the girls who had flocked to do war work of all kinds would never be content to return home to lives of comparative idleness. Speaking generally this prediction has not so far been realised. Many have taken up work, it is true, others no doubt are needed at home, and the other pressing emergency having passed, they have returned more or less willingly. They alone can decide the difficult question as to which claim they should listen to; no one else can, or should, judge them. Many, of course, have married. But many are not needed at home yet stay there. They generally want to do something but do not feel drawn to anything in particular; yet if it is suggested to them that the need for work has not ceased with the war, and that social workers are crying out for more help, they will say "Oh, but I know I should hate that kind of thing." Now, I am not going to try and maintain that everybody should immediately take up social work, or that everybody is suited to it. All I wish to do is to ask such people if they know what "that kind of thing" really is, or are they rejecting a whole series of careers because of prejudice based on lack of knowledge? Few not connected with social work realise what an immense variety of activities comes under this general heading. Broadly speaking, it includes all work which is intended for the benefit of society, and especially for its less fortunate members. Can it be that amongst all this diversity there is nothing congenial for these girls? They loved the men who fought for them in the war, and did the humblest and most disagreeable tasks for their benefit. It is these men, their wives and children who need their service now.

"But I should get so depressed, and I shouldn't feel I was doing any good," the modern woman often says. You will generally find that when she says that she conceives of social work as some travesty of the old-fashioned district visitors who forced themselves upon the poor, and doled out soup and blankets to those who they considered "deserving," I sometimes doubt whether these excellent women were ever, or at least often, so foolish, or so patronising as they were painted. Be that as it may, our hypothetical questioner has at least grasped that such efforts would be a mere scratching on the surface, and, while relieving at the moment, they would not prevent poverty returning. Quite true, and if that were really all she would have cause to feel depressed: but she may not have realised that these social works are now carried on by associations of all kinds, and not by isolated individuals. So that the newcomer has the benefit of the accumulated experience

* Reprinted from *The Road*.

of all who have gone before. This is true alike of members of voluntary societies, municipal bodies, or those in Government departments.

Work for Children.

Work for Children. Take, for example, the work among children alone, if you wish to see how wide is the choice. It ranges from Infant Welfare centres, and soon, let us hope, from nursery schools. Then the ordinary elementary schools which, besides the education they give, are the centres of so much voluntary and official care of the children. Such are the evening play centres in winter, held generally in the school buildings, where, with helpers, the children play games, draw, or read, etc., instead of running about the dark, wet streets. Next come the Children's Care Committees who are responsible for seeing that the recommendations of the school doctor are carried out. This, with the necessary visits to the home, gives a good opportunity for making friends with the mothers even with that usually invisible being, the father). In the few years since it started in London (1906) the progress in the health of the children and in understanding by the parents of health laws has been very hopeful, in spite of the difficulties of the war years. The Care Committees also go into the question of free school meals where the parents cannot afford to feed their children properly. Almost disappearing during the war, this side of the work has increased ominously during the last years since unemployment began to be rife. Even now it is much less than before the war. Then, to continue our catalogue of work connected with the schools, there is the Country Holiday Fund which is too well known to need description here, but which offers a pleasant occasion for making the acquaintance of the mothers.

After-Care.

After-Care. On leaving school the Care Committee again interests itself in the welfare of the child, and calls together it, the parents (one or both), the head teacher, and an expert from the Employment Exchange (Junior Advisory Committee). They discuss the child's future career in view of its own tastes, ability shown at school, the circumstances of the parents, and the demand at the moment in trades. If a boy, he invariably wishes to be an engineer; if a girl, the ambition is to become a clerk. Here again tactful and timely advice has encouraged the parents to consider the interest of the child rather than the extra shillings to be earned in blind alley employment. Besides the Junior Advisory Committee, there is in the case of a child of good promise whose parents can afford it, the Apprenticeship and Skilled Employments Committee which takes much care to guide the child into good employment. The School Care Committee still keeps a friendly eye upon the child at work, and will get into touch with some club, Boy Scout or Girl Guide leader, or representative of a Church or Chapel, Sunday School, etc., if the child belongs to any such. There is no social work more human than this in which the worker can become a real friend without the smallest hint of patronage. Clubs are a means of learning at first hand many problems and conditions of social life as it affects young people of the working classes. But even now almost 85 per cent. of the boys and girls of our land belong to no such organisation at all, and we must look to the continuation schools, a few of which are now launching on their hopeful career, to influence them in this very critical point in their lives. The need for teachers is enormous, large numbers of continuation schools cannot begin solely for lack of teachers. It is the most hopeful

and creative of all kinds of social work. It will help the elementary schools, too, where also the need for teachers is felt, and will make their work a hundred times more effective. Think what you would know or be if your education had stopped dead at 14!

Besides these, especially for children, there are many for particular groups of people, such as invalid children, the tubercular, the mentally deficient, young offenders, prisoners and their families, welfare work in factories (one of the good products of the war). In this connection we must not forget the good work done by the Home Office factory inspectors, a very early piece of social work. Then there are pension societies, and almshouses for the old, the blind, or infirm. Of a more official nature are the new policewomen, old age pensions officers, sanitary inspectors (usually, if a woman, considered the type of social work blue stocking, but who is really a person interested both in science and human beings), relieving officers for the guardians, health and maternity visitors. Space forbids more detail, but every one of these has its own absorbing and very human interest as well as the technical side.

The C.O.S.

Lastly there is the Charity Organisation Society, one of the few which takes into consideration the family as a whole, and, in helping its need, tries to make it self-supporting again. I put it at the end of my very sketchy list because it is this society which will give the hesitating social worker the best opportunity to see what is going on in the world of social work. If there is any body which meets a particular need, it may be money, training, convalescence, or what not, it is the business of the C.O.S. to pass on anyone who applies for that kind of help. In many cases they are asked to act for the other people, that is, to give money, or just to visit and report. In this way they are of great service to other societies which have not got local offices, and especially to the hospitals. In these (another piece of social work), lady almoners act as links between the patients and the homes. They have a talk with the patients and find out whether they are in a position to carry out the recommendations of the doctors, as, for instance, an expensive course of massage or rest at home for the mother of a large family. If necessary she asks the C.O.S. to visit and let her know how matters stand at home, and perhaps the patient is advised to apply to the C.O.S. for help to obtain the diet or to have someone to do the housework. In these and many other ways the worker can learn the aims and methods of all kinds of agencies, whether voluntary or municipal. Three months, or even one month, in one of their offices would give her an opportunity to see what line attracts her most before committing herself to definite training.

What is the Good?

One objection may here be raised. After all this long list of social work, can you say that the world is much better, do they produce any result, or are they not also, like the old-fashioned doles, a mere scratching of the surface, a mere amelioration of the ills which exist rather than a preventive of them? Up to a point the objection is valid. If society were ideal many, if not most, would be unnecessary, and their ultimate aim is, or should be, their own extinction. It appears to me that two different lines of reform are being mixed up together here, one the cutting at the roots of the terrible social evils that we see (when we have found what the roots are, and where!). That can only be done by large measures of reform, in some cases through Parliament, more often through the coming of a better

spirit between employers and workers and the real co-operation that that will bring. The other object in view is to remove the ills that are visible now before us. For the ordinary citizen, man or woman, their first duty is that they should understand something of the economic laws, the structure and powers of our central and municipal governments, and the history of our factions that often go by the name) on which our lives are based. To do this we should read all we can, and many will find that by doing some kind of social work they will see these things in action, which is better than any reading. How can we dare to interfere in the lives of others unless we feel that we at least know something of what they are and how they came to be so?

Have these works done any good? Well, building is always slow, especially if people have to go on living where you are rebuilding. You can't clear away and start afresh. But if you want encouragement look back one hundred years when we were in the midst of the horrors of the industrial revolution; when pauper children of seven or eight were sold in droves to work eighteen hours in cotton mills and mines. Then, again, fifty years later, when Lord Shaftesbury began his saintly campaign and had wrung the first grudging concessions out of Parliament and the employers. It was bound to take a long time to climb out of the abyss into which we had fallen, which was bad enough before machinery was invented. It must be remembered, too, that few of the movements I have described have been going on as long as forty years, most only about ten years, and some have only just begun.

Are we helping to perpetuate bad conditions by relieving them, and so covering up their worst results? I can only ask, are you prepared to carry that idea to its logical conclusion and to let whole families die whenever a man is out of work; to turn them out into the street because their house is unfit for habitation? That is the alternative.

An Uncrowded Profession.

As to more practical details, girls who are thinking of taking up social work need not fear they are entering an overcrowded profession. There are not nearly enough trained workers. Nor need those who can afford to do voluntary work fear that they may oust professional workers. Most voluntary societies are too poor to have a large enough staff of paid workers, so that they must depend largely on voluntary help. The voluntary helper is often of the greatest value to an overworked secretary, and can relieve her of some of the work.

I have used the feminine gender so far because more girls have leisure, but if men are willing to give their whole, or part time, or the end of their lives after retirement, they will not regret it. None should represent the people on any municipal body, or the Government, without some of this experience.

It does not matter whether we are paid or unpaid, under Government or voluntary organisations, it is the spirit in which we work that counts. No matter how much the State's activities may spread, this will always count. It is the personality of those who go in and out among the people that will adjust difficulties and bring sympathy instead of red tape. Let us aim at the efficiency of the best professionals and the sympathy and high ideals of the best voluntary workers. Whether as relieving officer, club leader, or deaconess, the ideal should be the same vision of service to our fellow men and women, and in doing so we shall carry out the divine command of love.

DELIA LYTTTELTON.



Photo]

[V. J. Richards.

The Camp
Cooks,

The Quartermaster Test

PART II

By MRS. GRINDROD (*Chief of Stores, World Camp*)

IN discussing the Quartermaster test in greater detail, we start with the first section, that of Catering; and as it is felt that this is the section which perhaps presents the greatest difficulties (both for training and testing), we will devote this "chat" to it entirely. The sub-headings will be dealt with as they appear in the test, though all the sub-headings, and even the sections themselves, necessarily overlap one another and dovetail together in such a way that it is hard to separate one's remarks on each.

Quantities.

In the matter of quantities for preparing orders for tradespeople, the simplest scheme is obviously to have a basis on which to work, and the basis most generally to be obtained is that of one's own household. Those who actually do their own home catering will not find any difficulty here, but those who do not will be able to glean useful information from someone who has the necessary experience. A household of four, five or six is an even more useful guide than one of only two or three, as there is less error and variation in the results obtained by multiplication to reach the camp total; but any form of basis and experience is useful for comparison.

Of course, it is obvious that quantities will vary slightly, or even greatly, in every camp. So many factors affect appetite, particularly as regards the quantity of bread consumed; and unless one can obtain bread every day or every other day the Quartermaster's plans must be carefully laid.

Taking it for granted that one can—except in rare cases—obtain stores such as groceries at least twice a week, the safest method for such commodities is to order in a sufficient quantity to cover half a week in safety, and base one's orders for the second half of the week on what has been consumed during the first half, allowing for a probable increase of camp appetites.

The average grocer is so very accommodating as regards agreeing to take back unopened and unspoiled stores that one can usually afford to be on the safe side in this direction.

Menus.

The making out of camp menus should be a fairly

simple job with the aid of a little thought, as in many respects they partly make themselves! That is to say, there are certain salient points in the week which assist one to settle the most obvious and suitable types of dish. For the first and last days in camp one wants to arrange to have meals requiring as little cooking as may be, as there is always much other work which has to be done, and time is scarce.

Friday is for many a day on which meat is not required, and therefore fish, egg and cheese dishes are indicated. On Sunday one wishes campers to be as free as possible, and probably cold meat will be the order of the day, so that hot meat on Saturday seems fairly obvious; and, again, special items on the programme (such as hikes and outings) determine the nature of certain of the meals.

Such items as fish-cakes or kedgeree following boiled fish, soup following stew or boiled meat, and so on, will suggest themselves as the construction of the menu proceeds. The balance of the meals—that commonsense balance—can also be watched at the same time, and "filling" puddings placed after cold or light first courses, and fruit or light puddings after hot meat, etc.

One point in the construction of a menu should never be forgotten, and that is the careful leaving of small gaps to be filled up with "left-overs." With all meals one aims at having plenty, and (if nothing runs short) one is more than likely to be left with a little over. Many tasty supper dishes can be contrived from small quantities of cold food, together with ingredients usually in the stores, such as flour, macaroni, rice, cheese, potatoes, etc., etc. It is worth doing a little experimental work on such dishes when the chance occurs, but it is not recommended that one should experiment too greatly and daringly on large numbers! One should always have such things upon which to fall back in case the expected "left-overs" do not materialise.

The use of tinned foods should be avoided as much as possible except in emergency, making up quantities, etc., and for such purposes a few tinned goods "up one's sleeve" are then invaluable.

One other point suggests itself very forcibly in the arrangement of a menu, and that is balance in the

The Difficult Child

By EDWARD H. AXTON

labour of cooking. One should watch carefully that the cooks of one day are not overwhelmed with work while those of the next day have very little to do; and also, care should be taken that no meal will require endless pots and pans, more, in fact, than can be conveniently accommodated on the fire and looked after with comparative ease.

Finally, it may be said that a menu should always be subservient to the requirements of the camp, and no hikes should be missed and fine days wasted just because the cooking rules the day. The meals can always be twisted round in some way to suit even an eleventh-hour change of programme due to the vagaries of our climate, and a Quartermaster should always be prepared to cope with such situations unperturbed.

Ordering of Stores.

If it be in any way practicable, the tradespeople chosen to supply a camp should be interviewed personally by the Quartermaster some time beforehand. A friendly chat with each one will usually reveal many items of useful knowledge, such as closing hours and days, special emergency facilities, such as "going round to the back" when the shop is closed, the means of delivering stores, and so on. It pays tremendously to have a feeling of friendly understanding with the people supplying one's food. Often, also, one tradesman owning a van will deliver the goods for another who has none—so long as he is not a rival in the same trade!

One should arrange definitely to send the tradesmen their lists of orders by a certain date (which date should be at least a week before the stores are required, particularly in the case of small country shops), and this arrangement should be carried out. A further word of reminder about a couple of days before the stores are needed is also a safeguard.

To make out the lists, it is necessary to go through the menu very carefully (and more than once) to make sure that no necessary item has been forgotten, and a rough list should be compiled. The list for each tradesman should then be made out very clearly, showing his name, the date on which the goods are to be delivered, the time of day by which they are required (and it is as well to allow an extra hour or two for safety) and clear instructions as to where they are to be delivered.

The safest plan is to keep a carbon copy of the lists, as in the rush of arriving at camp one possibly forgets exactly what one ordered, or how much of it. Even if an invoice is sent with the goods, the dealer himself may have failed to include some item ordered; but if one has also one's own lists by which to check the goods, it is possible to discover—and often to remedy—the absence of the sugar or some such important item, instead of the oversight being unnoticed until it is too late to avert a tragedy!

Economy.

This virtue applies in practice to all the foregoing sections, and reference has been made to it indirectly in several ways.

The leaving of gaps in the menu and the utilisation of "left-overs" and scraps is a most important aid to economy. It is as common a mistake to over-order food for camp as to under-order it; and the ordering in of too much, so that the food has to be eaten because it is there, and otherwise wasted, is one of the most fruitful causes of the camp feeding costs running up high. On the other hand, we must not risk underfeeding our camps; and two sovereign rules are—one, to look ahead, and—two, to have the wherewithal to make emergency dishes, this wherewithal being of a nature not quickly perishable. Again, one would like to urge the fact that commonsense must go hand in hand with economy as well as with everything else.

THERE was once a professor of psychology waiting on the stairs outside his wife's bedroom. Like most other young married men he was anxious and impatient, though his reason was different. He held in his hand a list of four hundred experiments, the results of which he hoped to demonstrate the mind-content of a new-born baby. The problem is still unsolved.

Prevailing theories lie between two extremes. Certain Freudians hold, like John Locke, that the child's mind is like a sheet of blank paper on which we can write what we please. Amiable educationists who have dabbled in Mendelism appear to consider it to be a sort of string-bag from which a "trained" teacher can "lead out" the future. We can say little more than this: that the new-born child is a separate being, chiefly concerned with self but oriented towards its mother; that it has, in all probability, inherited instincts and tendencies of which we have little accurate knowledge; and that, whether we will or no, certain powers will be visible to us at their appointed time and will demand satisfaction. The thesis of this article is, that, in the main, the difficult child is manufactured by unwise attempts to force or to thwart its natural development, and that we cannot help the difficult child unless we find out the cause of the trouble and provide means of recovery. We can be certain that the child is neither the evil spirit imagined by nineteenth century schoolmasters and theologians, nor the strong-minded Ethel M. Dell hero whose master-will monthly nurses, parents and teachers must break.

The first three years of life are very busy. The child has to learn to live as an independent human being with a personality of her own, to take food independently of her mother and to use correctly her digestive system, to adjust her sense organs so that she can distinguish between herself and the world, to learn to walk and to talk. With movement and speech comes the prettiest phase of childhood, that of imitation and identification. For days together she is someone else, an adult, a child, an animal. She surrounds herself with imaginary friends and pets; she copies actions and words, she knocks down or builds . . . and presently there emerges a distinct personality who says "I" and "my." Her instincts, mental ability and disposition can really become known to us, and are almost unchangeable except by deterioration.

But during these three years we have almost certainly made grave mistakes, the effect of which though consciously forgotten by the child, is the root of those difficulties with which we have to deal in later years. We have, in selfish love, stifled independence, and have laid the foundations of a parent-complex. We have stopped action because we were afraid or pressed for time, and we have created a fear-complex. We have said "Mustn't touch" so often that the child has no sense of size or shape. We have neglected to supply persons or things to the environment, and have created a great self-love. Each of such traits is permanent in the unconscious and attracts to itself experiences of like nature in after-life.

Between the ages of three and eleven, this active personality is eagerly testing itself against the world.

JUNE, 1925]

Its motto is, "I CAN DO IT MYSELF." Her force is without direction or discrimination. She has no morals, and knows no social laws. All remains to be learned, and it is the special task of the adult to guide the child's experience in such a way that she does learn. We have therefore no right to inflict judicial punishment: the pain of conflict is the true punishment of the child. This, of course, includes the purely animal responses of the annoyed adult also.

We cannot over-emphasise the rapidity of the growth of mental and physical powers and the terrific urge of the life force. Nor can we over-emphasise the evil done by the masterful bully who masquerades as the righteous adult, who punishes as cruelty what is merely curiosity; as lying, statements that merely express personal interest (most children's lies do this); as naughtiness, the breakages that result from testing an unknown strength; as selfishness, quarrelling, or disobedience, a trial of strength against that most august of persons, OURSELF. This period of unjust spankings should be the period of finding limits of ability. Now to find a limit, we must at least as often go over the line as fall short. The world's punishment for either of these faults is often lifelong. Hence Nature devised the home in which mistakes could be made on easier terms, and the school and organised society are merely extended homes to fit the requirements of civilisation. We so repress that powers are never fully tried. Curiosity, which should lead to science, becomes Peeping Tom-ism; pugnacity leads to the unpleasant self-assertion of the inferior instead of into a zest for living; creative power becomes a filthy sex-habit instead of a pathway to art, literature, cooking, and other constructive work.

Usually not more than two organisations can help at this period, the school and the Guide Movement. Religion as an organisation has little influence yet, except when used as an instrument of repression. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that both these institutions should understand that most difficult of all cases, the child of poor "respectable" people. The slum child and the nursery child have never lacked attention, though the relatively large amount of freedom enjoyed by the slum child has not been sufficiently recognised. But this other! She has no gutter in which to mix with others and to make things; no material at home for construction (for material costs money); no constructive father, for he is a low-grade clerk or unskilled worker; no mother to help to cook, lest food should spoil; no outlet for instincts, lest caste or respectability be lost; nothing to absorb energy but school; no future but failure and an eternal inferiority complex. These are the children who put their whole energy into studies, get or just miss minor scholarships, sink lower and lower in secondary schools because they really have but average intelligence, and fail in after life. Modern civilisation multiplies them, and gives them words, books, words . . . and feelings of inferiority. Only to such a Movement as the Girl Guide Movement can we look for help in the restoration of the use of their senses and the joy of living.

At or about the age of eleven, the child ceases to play random games and to prefer organised pursuits that have fixed rules. Children who have reached this stage of development cannot play with children who have not reached it. Hence, we must organise accordingly. From this time to puberty, about four years, the urgent needs of the child are strict laws, organised pursuits, definite occupation and the society of the same sex. Development is impossible without their satisfaction. The difficulties of the organiser are tremendous. There is danger of over-organisation that leaves no room for the child. Subordinates are sometimes weak souls who

love to be bullied, or terrible creatures who are seeking someone to bully. There are ignorant experimenters whose tamperings with the immortal soul of the child stain British education everywhere to-day. But at least there are in official positions in the Girl Guide Movement, women who are mothers and who can say: "If anyone did that to my child I would —," and who can therefore counteract the greatest weakness of the girls' school, absence of the parent point of view, the only other organisation with which the girl comes in contact.

It is at this period that we meet the girl who "does not try." She has either had her energy repressed earlier, or is diverting it into worry. We meet children who have not yet passed beyond the infantile stages of self, or of dependence on the parent (usually of the opposite sex). These must be helped to accommodate themselves to the society of children of their own sex if they are to become free men and women. We find quarrels between girl chums who just have and who just have not attained puberty. We can but wait till the younger reaches the same stage. We find children who day-dream, who develop sickness, awkwardness in handling things, especially when we know that these things are distasteful. Such children are really afraid of falling below a standard that they have set for their own self respect. For them, we have to grade the exercise so that the path of return to reality is the path of success.

At the dawn of puberty, the girl has the impulses and passions of an adult but the strength of a child. For the next ten years we may expect great heights and great depths in conduct as a result, unless all vitality is dead. New and unknown forces are operating: interest in the opposite sex, which if driven under must outcrop in secret vice; religion, which if not satisfied will give place to lower forms of mysticism and to superstition; a great alternating need for freedom and for strict control; a mighty hunger for responsibility for the needs of self and of others. Never is there so urgently needed a place in which to make mistakes. Never is the home so inadequate to supply the environment for experimenting to find the limits of conduct. Never is real knowledge, sympathy and ability to stand by inactive till the psychological moment, so needed by the would-be helper. For at her worst, in her hysterics, her tempers, her sulks, her impudence, the girl is fighting not us but the self that circumstances have manufactured, and at her best, she is following the natural law of testing her personality against the world. Only in wise freedom can the child grow "unto the perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

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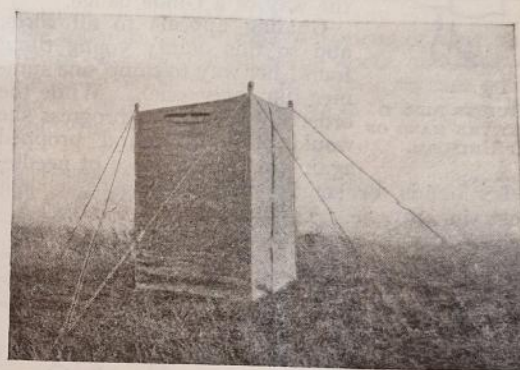
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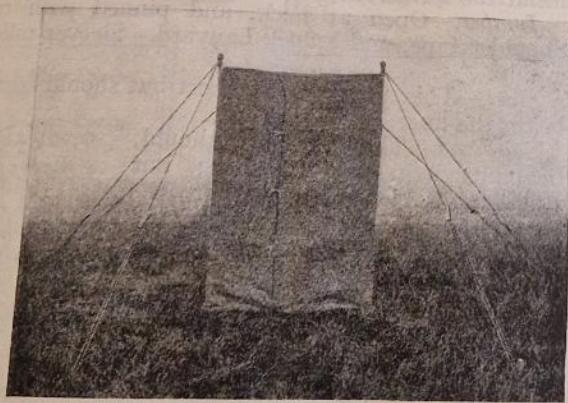
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Camp Kit

FROM time to time we have noticed some rather curious notions in camp outfits, so much so that we have begun to wonder whether Guiders realise that a regulation camp-kit is prescribed by Headquarters. Let us add that we know there are plenty who do try to wear what they think is right, but do not seem to quite grasp the idea. This happened to the Guider in sketch No. 1, who looks a little stilted for the work she was called upon to do, and who forgot to bring her dark blue k-i-k-rs, and so had to wear a white petticoat. She found great difficulty, too, in keeping her hat on, so had to have recourse to an elastic (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1.
THIS GUIDER DIDN'T
QUITE GET THE HANG OF
CAMP UNIFORM.

Then in No. 2 we have quite a different type. She threw all restraint to the winds, and wearing a necessary but brief covering, gambolled barefoot over the fields. Of course she could not be bothered with anything extra in the way of a Guide badge.

Guiding appeals to all sorts, and so this dainty young thing found her way to camp one summer (but only one). While the orderly work was in progress she would often be found propped against a tree, a piece of needle-



Fig. 2.
WHILE THIS HAPPY
CHILD OF NATURE FRANKLY
DID NOT TRY.



Fig. 3.

work in her hands, or sometimes lost in reverie. On hot days she would wear a shady garden hat and green silk sports coat. On wet days she did not come out of her tent, so it did not matter what she wore (Fig. 3).

Here in Fig. 4 we have a rather more common type. Armed to the teeth, this resourceful young Captain carried all she needed on her person. Her shoes withstood the dampest bog, and there was no danger of her skirts dragging in the mud. Unfortunately the residents

found her rather alarming, and many wild rumours went the rounds of the village about the doings of the Guides; so that mothers were afraid to let their daughters join such an intrepid throng when later a Company was started in that locality.

But perhaps the commonest brand of all is the generally untidy, for their name is legion. It seems all too difficult for some people to keep tidy in camp, and after the second day they give up the unequal struggle and look something like the ramshackle affair in Fig. 5.

Her jumper is too long, and has peep-holes down the front; the sleeves are just rolled up anyhow. The lanyard is dirty, and so is the shoulder knot, which is frayed at the ends. Her belt is too loose, and her skirt sags at the back. Her camp hat has been slept on, and anyway she does not seem able to put it on at a becoming angle. Having a tendency to belong to this class ourselves, we speak specially feelingly on the subject, but we are very busy making good resolutions for next year.

In Fig. 6 we come to a Guider dressed for ORDERLY WORK as she should be dressed, and for the benefit of our new readers we enumerate the salient features.

Camp Hat.—Guiders' or Guides' pattern. We recommend the former, especially for the shingled.

Jumper.—Open at neck, and pinned with trefoil. Shoulder tape, and knot. Lanyard. Sleeves rolled up evenly.

Skirt.—This may be worn short but should come well below the knee.

Stockings.—These may, and should, be omitted in wet weather; but it is advisable to remember the possibility of visitors coming to the camp, and bare-legged women do not really look very nice.

In Fig. 7 we have the Guide or Guider as she looks on all ordinary occasions about the camp. A tie is worn (either an open end, or ordinary Guide tie for Guiders), sleeves are buttoned at the wrist, and she is wearing shoulder knot and tape. Badges are optional for the Guider.

And may we urge the necessity of cleanliness in camp uniform? We know only too well what a struggle it is to keep clean in camp, and still more to keep a Company of Guides clean, but it can and has been done, so let us make a real effort this summer. Shoulder knots and lanyards can easily be washed. A Guide tie can also be washed in camp, and if folded in the right way when



Fig. 4.

THIS BUSINESS-LIKE CAPTAIN
SO FRIGHTENED THE VICAR
WHEN HE CAME TO CALL
THAT HE COULD NOT BE
INDUCED TO REPEAT THE
EXPERIMENT.



Fig. 5.

LIFE SEEMED ALL
TOO DIFFICULT FOR
THIS GUIDER,
SO SHE JUST GAVE
UP THE UNEQUAL
STRUGGLE.

damp and rolled round a cricket bat, or bit of board, will be quite nice and flat by the morning. Badges need polishing more than once a day in camp if there is much sun, and an occasional belt polishing will help to get things smart.

And just one more hint on the subject of appearance. Guides are not always very careful in the way of hair brushing (we have seen Guiders with rather tousled hair),



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

but if at meals anyway an untidy head is sent back to be brushed, it will make the Company rather more attractive looking. It is well to remember that the casual visitor cannot know our moral worth, and so appearances are all he has to go on. It is up to us then to do all we can to make the appearance of those in our charge as Guide-like as possible.

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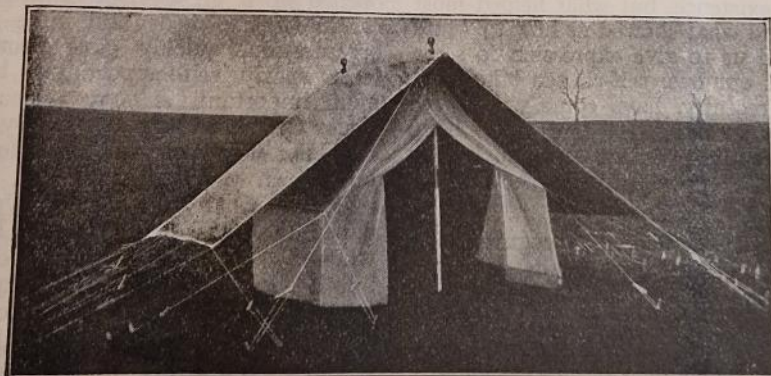
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Ashlock
Type-
setter and
Printing
Machine.

The Chelsea Printing Room

By R. LEIGHTON

LOOKING back a few years and re-living in thought the happy hours of our own youth and "growing-up" time, we realise what a tremendous influence hobbies and interests had in our lives. What should we have been without our sketching, our photography, our "collecting"? Music, games, sport, all played their part, all made their call upon the social and gregarious side of our existence, but what helped most in difficult moments, and what showed us how to "find ourselves," what helped us to give expression to some impulse within us, was our own self-chosen "hobby." But "hobbies," until recently, have come within the scope of, comparatively speaking, the few; they have been regarded rather as the privilege and the luxury of the leisured, not as the opportunity for the refreshment of the busy.

The Guide and Scout Movement recognises the important part that "hobbies" play in development of character, and in our modern views of education we are learning that repression is not synonymous with discipline; we are realising that young people grow up with a happier vision when they have discovered a legitimate outlet for self-expression. Independence does not mean self-assertion. As the boy and the girl grow towards manhood and womanhood they need to find experiments for their ranging and roving thoughts quite as much as recreation for their restless physical energy. Our senior organisation of Rovers and Rangers gives the opportunity for this natural growth to those connected with the Movement, but it is sometimes difficult to find the personnel needed for the equipment of the Patrols or Companies at the moment the need arises. Is it not possible to fill up the gap by developing a hobby scheme among the older members of the Patrols?

We Guiders are always ready to pick up and adapt

for the use of our Guides any new schemes or ideas which may float within our reach, so when about a year ago, by a fortunate combination of events, an "Ashlock Printing Machine" came into view on the horizon of the Chelsea District, it is not surprising that we considered the matter carefully. Here seemed to be an opportunity to start a craft which, though mechanical, opened up a great vista of interests. The craft, by careful management and time generously spent on organisation, quickly gave promise of becoming at least nearly self-supporting; but what was much more important, it gave a chance for Rangers and senior Guides to learn a "hobby" through which they could not only earn a small sum for their Company funds, but widen their interests and outlook. We have a real thrill when we set up in type, and print off, note-paper headings for a Guide Division in Australia! when a "client" proves to be a Commissioner from South Africa, and when Headquarters sends an order from Canada for our Christmas cards!

"Printing" falls into three phases. First, after receiving the "order," it is studied minutely by the Ranger printer, who, having grasped all its subtleties (and you cannot think how illusive some "orders" can be), sets up the type. Each letter, each space, is taken from the "type-setter" and placed in a "compositing stick." When a line is complete it is dropped into the "chase," and the next line placed, letter by letter, into the stick, until the "order," whether it be a page, or a heading, a dance programme, or a notice, is all taken down and set up.

The next phase begins with printing the "proof." The chase is fitted into the printing machine, and the proof copy pulled off. This must be most carefully read over by the printer in order to detect the smallest error, not only in wording but in spacing and general

arrangement. Having satisfied herself that her proof is as correct as she can make it, the printer posts it to our client for revision or approval. Nothing can now be done until the proof is returned. The type and the chase are both "engaged," and should not be used for any further orders until this one is completed. As soon as the proof is again in the printer's hands she makes the final corrections, and the "printing" starts in earnest. This is done by Rangers or Guides who have not yet learnt the more complicated work of "compositing"; it is purely mechanical, needing precision and very clean fingers. The "order" is now ready for dispatch, but the third phase has still to be accomplished. The chase is lifted from the machine, the type is rubbed over to free it from the printer's ink, and it is "distributed" back into the type-setter by means of a "distributing stick" letter by letter in proper order, ready for use when next required. The time occupied by distribution is nearly as long as that needed for compositing, and is included in the estimate of the cost of all work.

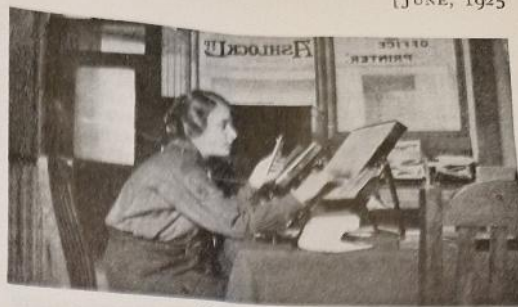
Another branch of printing is affording us much scope. We found that our "Ashlock" machine could take off very good impressions of line-blocks. In order to give us encouragement and to help us in our experiments on this work, Messrs. Mowbray lent us, for one year, several "blocks" no longer used by the firm. The specimens we were able to turn out were so successful that one or two Guider artists have given us specially designed drawings for reproduction, and we are now the possessors of several exclusive plates for Christmas and greeting cards. The demand this season for Mrs. A. Sotheby's "The New Year's Wish" and "St. Francis with his Birds" and Miss Pell's "Three Gifts" have run into some hundreds.

We venture to hope that this development has possibilities of opening up an interest with Companies and Districts who may be unable to acquire a printing machine of their own, and yet may be willing to share in the scope and profits of ours. A good black and white original design, made by an artist Guide or Guider, can be reproduced for her, either under her own direction or with our suggestion and advice; it could be printed very inexpensively by us on paper or card exactly according to her own taste, and coloured or tinted by her own Company, to sell for Company funds. The plate being the exclusive property of the Guider, and if it proved a very popular one, some business might conceivably arise in which we could offer the Company a royalty on sales effected through or by us.

In the future we are hoping to learn to cut wood blocks, so as to reproduce our own designs, and this will widen our "hobby" considerably.

Our little room at 2, Redcliffe Road, is used for passe-partout framing, and the Guides have done some excellent work. Sealing-wax enamelling is practised, and in the summer it is suggested that paper hat-making might be attractive. But our main industry and interest is the printing; we believe that its ramifications and developments will tend to broaden and deepen our outlook as individuals as well as in our corporate life. The craft is a precise though a mechanical one, and in the training of eye and hand it has great value; it has, moreover, variety, and needs taste.

Observation, assimilation and co-ordination are all necessary. Our young "printers" are mastering their art in the light of their own experience. They are learning to notice why and when a printed sheet "looks" right, or appears to be all wrong, yet without palpable mistakes. The "block" printing is helping the growth of artistic perception. We are getting to understand



GUIDING TYPE.

that the responsibility for failure, if not for success, lies in the manipulation of our "plant."

Very gladly will we share our experiences with others who may wish to start a hobby scheme or have already done so, and details as to our expense and organisation will be sent in reply to any letters addressed to Miss Leighton, 13, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Camps in Holland

GUIDERS in search of new camping grounds cannot do better than consider Kamp Eerde, in Holland.

Kamp Eerde is a paradise for the camper—8,000 hectares of woodland, sandy soil, delightful streams for boating and bathing, deep pools for the good swimmer, and safe bathing for the novice. The woods are teeming with wild life—red squirrels, deer, wild fowl and birds innumerable.

The camp grounds are large and well equipped. Each ground has its own pumps of excellent water, good fireplaces and sanitary arrangements. From the (central) camphouse each morning and evening comes a helpful Scout officer, bringing letters and taking away the mail, doing any needed "odd jobs," arranging for supplies, etc.

Tents, ground-sheets, cooking outfit and so on can be hired at reasonable rates. Stores can be readily obtained. The presiding genius of all this is the Baron van Pallandt van Eerde, in whose grounds the camps are situated. The Scout camps are about two and a half miles from the Girl Guide camps.

Mrs. Redeke-Hoek, Chief Commissioner for Holland, is in charge of the Girl Guide camp. During the summer a lady doctor is in residence at the camp.

Transit to Holland is easy and cheap. Special facilities are given by the Dutch Railway authorities.

It is possible to combine with the camp at Eerde visits to some of the historic towns of Holland—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Haarlem, The Hague, Scheveningen, etc.

The language offers no difficulty. Nearly everyone in Holland speaks English.

It will be remembered that Miss C. Warren, Coombe End, Shere, Surrey, is Continental Advisor for camps and visits abroad.

Called to Higher Service

ON St. George's Day, after a short illness, JESSIE A. KNOWLES, Lieutenant of the 1st and 2nd Bewdley (St. Anne's) Companies. R.I.P.

MARGARET M. CUTBUSH, Brown Owl of the 1st Harrietsham Pack, on St. George's Day, 1925, aged 21.

The Value of a Works Guide Company

By J. M. MARSH

THE number of Works Guide Companies is steadily gaining ground, and this alone proves their value to be undoubted, but which may be lessened or increased by several factors. The support of the firm in which the Company is formed is the foremost of these, and in Companies where this is very clearly and loyally given, the benefit has been very clearly seen, both in the Company and in those girls who belong to it.

Another important influence in the weal of the Company is its Guiders and their keenness and efficiency, because to officer successfully a large Company of Guides, and to give each Guide the individual thought and help that she needs, means a lot of unselfish work.

If suitable Guiders can be found amongst the works staff, the knowledge which they possess of the girls' working life and conditions, as well as the opportunities that they have for getting quickly into touch with the girls, is an advantage which no outsider can have.

In some works the Company is entirely officered by the welfare staff, and from time to time suitable Guides have been chosen from the Company for promotion, with very great success. The selection for promotion needs to be made with great care, but if this is done the fact that a Guide may win her way to becoming a Lieutenant will prove a great encouragement in the Company.

The value of a Works Guide Company may be said to be two-sided; there is the value to the employer and the value to the girls themselves, although of course these interests are closely allied.

The employer who encourages the girls to join the Guide Movement and gives them his support should find himself amply repaid.

One of the great needs in every large works is to find girls with sufficient initiative and executive capacity to place in positions of control and responsibility.

Guiding offers opportunities for leadership and acquiring reliability, and will develop these capacities in a girl.

The character-training which the girl receives as an essential part of the Movement will foster qualities of honesty, industry, cheerfulness and unselfishness which are invaluable in the members of a great business organisation. Also the *esprit de corps* which will grow up among the Guides will contribute much to that indefinable but very important something which we call atmosphere, and which makes so largely for the harmonious and happy progress of any big concern.

To the girls the Guide Movement offers many advantages. To some of us who have watched the progress of the Guide from the shy Tenderfoot who listened with large eyes to the stories of the Union Jack, into the

self-contained Lieutenant, who is very much a woman of the world, the change is wonderful, in some cases where the girl has few home advantages, almost miraculous.

Girls leave school at an age when most of their faculties are to a large extent undeveloped, and the Guide Movement gives, above everything, self-development, having such a wide range of activities as to allow each girl to follow the bent of her own individuality, and not to have to cramp herself into someone else's mould, at the same time providing that wholesome amount of self-discipline and luxury.

Means of mental and physical culture are open to the Guide in the various Guide Badge work, and the especial need of the girl in business life is met by the domestic subjects taught, which fit her for future home-making.

"All work and no play makes Jill a dull girl," and not the smallest value to the Girl Guide is the wholesome comradeship she will find and the joyous fun that the "Great Game" will give her.

Love of nature and of an open-air life are denied to many a town-dwelling factory worker, but the Nature Study Rambles and Camp

will teach this, once the fear of strange animal noises and homesickness have worn off. This new understanding of the natural world will enrich and elevate a girl's mind.

The wide open spaces of the country, its stillness, the growth of flowers, the habits of birds and wild creatures, all of these have some lesson for those who will learn.

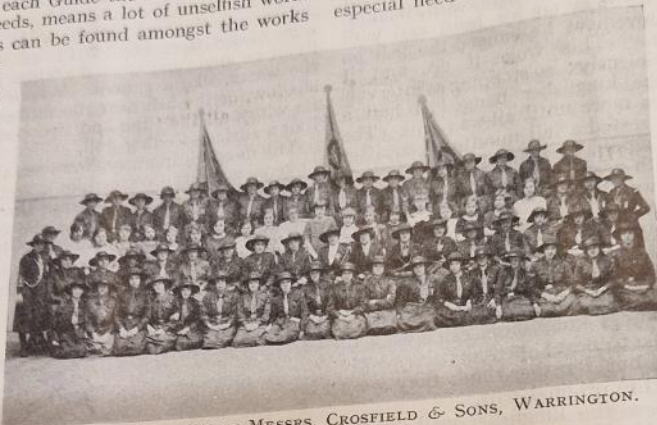
When suitable officers have been selected and are ready to start work, the formation of a Company should be well advertised in the works, and a meeting held, when girls may be told of the aims and objects of the Movement, and be given an opportunity to ask questions.

Patrol Leaders should be chosen from those anxious to join, and given a preliminary training to enable them in turn to train their Patrols.

A Guide evening should be held regularly at least once a week, when as much variety as possible should be introduced, definite Badge work being followed by keen and active games, especially the Guide games which are designed to encourage mental quickness and resourcefulness. If a Saturday afternoon also is available it should be taken advantage of for a Nature Ramble or outdoor game.

It is a great advantage if the Guides can have definite quarters of their own which will permit of their carrying out their own decorative schemes, and for the Patrols to have their own Patrol corners.

The Company should always be working for something. Usually local Guide Shields offer a spirit of healthy competition, and the individual Guides should always be striving for the next "step" ahead, then the Company will not stagnate or lose ground.



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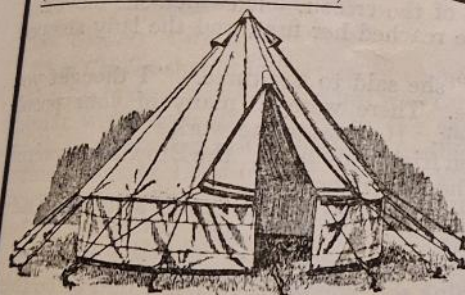
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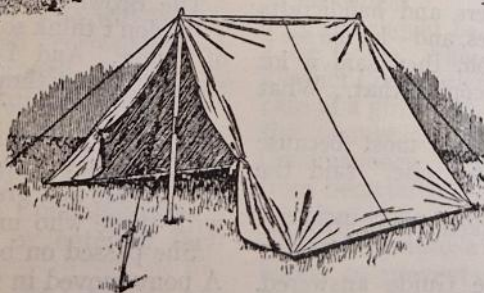
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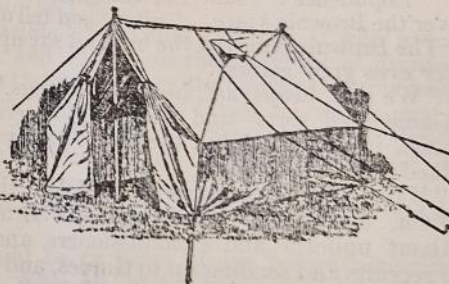
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8' 6" x 6' 0" x 5' 6"	4 5 3	4 18 0
10' 0" x 6' 0" x 6' 6"	5 7 9	6 1 5

*Rotproofed.

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Pegs and Haversack ... 24/-

In the Pinewood

(The Eagle Owls, with the Great Brown Owl and the Head of Brownie Training, held a Conference at Foxlease from April 28th till April 30th, 1925.)

A GUIDE and a Ranger were sitting side by side upon a bed of pine needles. Their backs rested comfortably against a fallen trunk. In front of them the sun, low in the west, shone with an orange glow across the wood.

"The child's a long time coming," remarked the Ranger.

The Guide rolled over and looked out between the trees.

"I expect they were late finishing," she said. "And she's so afraid of missing anything that she's sure to have stayed to the end. There she is."

A Brownie came running across a distant glade. The ground was boggy and she jumped from tussock to tussock seeking an opening into the little wood. Two forest ponies looked up to watch her. She waved a notebook at them in friendly greeting, and slipped between the trees.

"Here you are," said the Guide. "Sit on this and tell us the news."

The Brownie sank breathless on the proffered mackintosh, and tucked herself in between the two.

"It's been lovely," she said. "I've got down lots, only they would use long words. They're most awfully nice and understanding. Wait till I tell you from the beginning."

"We're waiting," said the Ranger, picking up the notebook. "What's this document? You don't mean to say that you took notes?"

The Brownie nodded.

"We were most 'ficial," she said loftily; "whenever we had to be—generally we hadn't. Oh, and *yours* said we couldn't hoist the Colour properly, and we did, so there!"

"Impudence!" said the Ranger, dropping her hat over the Brownie's face. "Sit up and tell us all about it."

The Brownie removed the hat and sat up cross-legged. Her eyes grew earnest.

"We did heaps an' heaps of things," she began. "Games—all sorts—and songs, and ceremonies, and stories, just as usual, but the nicest part was when they talked."

"What did they talk about?" asked the Guide.

"Oh, everything," answered the Brownie largely. "About uniform and Commissioners and handicrafts and recruits and sending up to Guides, and—let me see"—she consulted the notebook—"oh, they said a lot about 'fundamental qualities.' I copied that. What does it mean?"

"It means the things that matter most because they're at the bottom of everything else," said the Guide.

"What sort of things?" asked the Brownie suspiciously.

"Things with long names," the Guide answered. "Honesty and obedience and helpfulness and loyalty. . . Go on."

The Brownie consulted her notebook again.

"Yes, there was lots like that," she said. "I wasn't listening much just then, 'cos there was a robin. An' they said balance was awfully important. I can bunny-hop heaps better than they could."

"What sort of stories did they tell?" asked the Ranger.

"Oh, just ord'nary," the Brownie replied. "We

laughed a lot, and once they all got out books and said they must do some brain work."

"Surely not," said the Ranger teasingly.

The Brownie rose up and sat forcibly upon the speaker's chest.

"They were at it for hours," she said. "It was really hard work, only they kept listening to birds in the middle. They're heaps better at seeing and hearing things than they used to be. They nearly saw me!"

The others turned to look at her.

"Really?" they asked with meaning.

"Yes," The Brownie dropped her chin on her hands and smiled to herself. "They were nice. They didn't sort of say things that make you mad. They just made jokes and understood. I loved it every bit."

She heaved a sigh of contentment, and lay gazing up through the dark branches. The last rays of the sun slipped into the shadows, and the light faded from the pine-trunks.

"So it was good, was it?" the Guide asked.

The Brownie ducked her head rather shyly.

"It made me think of yours," she said. "You know—in the evening, by the camp fire. It was just like that and they said the same things. They talked about you lots. They said we only lived to get yours ready."

The Guide nodded.

"It's always threefold," she said. "First you, then me, then her." She looked at the Ranger as she finished speaking, but the Ranger moved suddenly and turned her head.

"The Forest Lady!" she exclaimed.

The three scrambled to their feet. A lady was coming through the wood. She was tall and shadowy, and seemed a part of the trees among which she moved.

The Brownie reached her first, and the lady stooped to greet her.

"Welcome," she said to the three. "I thought you might be here. There were so many of your people about this week. How fares the work?"

"We've been frightfully busy," the Brownie answered.

"Mine have had a conference."

"I thought you looked important," said the Lady.

"Were you presiding?"

The Brownie hesitated.

"I don't think so," she said. "But I had to be there of course. And I remembered all the things you'd shown us, and they *are* beginning to understand."

"I know they are," said the Lady. "All of them—" She included the Guide and Ranger in her look. "They care much more than they used to. The Forest is a great test. It shares no secrets except with those who understand."

She passed on between the trees, the three following. A pony moved in the shadows, and the first star shone down on the open glade.

"When I gave you the freedom of the Forest," said the Lady slowly, "my trees were afraid, and truly they had reason. But I trusted you. Your people now"—she looked straight at the Brownie, who answered the look steadily—"what did they think was the meaning of it all?"

The Brownie considered the question. "They said," she replied at length, "that it meant being big enough to care for little things."

"True," said the Lady, "little things like a frightened nestling, or a cut in a live branch, or a spark on dead wood. If you teach them such things there will be no fear or danger, and the Forest will be at peace."

"We'll try," said the Forest will be at peace."

"And more than that," the Lady went on, "they must know the power of simple things, and the gentleness alone, like my pine trees when the rest have lost their leaves."

She paused and held out one hand to the pony, which left the thicket and came to her side.

"In the days to come," said the Lady softly, her hand stroking the shaggy coat, "your people and mine shall be without fear. When I saw you first I doubted, but you showed me your purpose, and I knew then that the Forest would be safe. Tell me"—she pushed the pony gently from her—"does the bond still hold?"

"Yes," said the Guide simply, and the Ranger added: "It is written in the Law."

"Ah!" said the Lady. "There are some things I do not understand." She was silent a moment and then turned to the Brownie. "I heard a new song in the Forest last night; a chime like bells. Will you sing it for me?"

The Brownie drew herself up, and standing gravely between the others she sang the tune of the bells:—

O Lord our God,
Thy children call.
Grant us Thy peace
Till the sun rise.
Good night.*

The Lady turned and moved away among the trees. Presently the moon rose slowly over the empty glade.

Lone Guides

Revised Scheme for the Lone Branch of Guiding.

The following scheme has been passed by the Headquarters' Executive Committee, and will replace the present scheme as set down in Rules, Policy and Organisation, 1925.

Lone Guiders' Circles.

That Circles should be formed in counties for Guiders who wish to do active Guiding but who cannot undertake regular work or work always in the same place, and for those interested in Guiding but unable to undertake ordinary active Guide work, though keen to help in their own particular branch, i.e. country dancing, singing, lecturing, etc.; and wishing to do this in the capacity of a Guider.

Circles should be under a Captain, who will keep in touch with the members through correspondence. They will keep up Guide work through exchange of ideas on various subjects, competitions, etc., or in any manner thought best by the county in which the Circle is run. The Captain will help the members to get in touch with the Commissioner in whose area they wish to work, and will inform Commissioners of all Lone Guiders who are leaving or entering their district.

Lone Guiders will be temporarily attached to the district in which they are working, but will belong to the county of their Lone Circle.

Guiders wishing to become Lones can only do so by permission of their former District and Division Commissioners.

* This tune, which is called the Bells, is suggested in place of Taps for Brownies. It is the chime of Big Ben, including the first two notes of the hour, and can be heard on the wireless at 6 p.m.

An annual report of the Circle should be sent to the County Secretary.

Uniform for members of the Circle, as for Guiders without the white shoulder knot. The county badge only is worn on the left of the hat, and the Lone Tenderfoot on the tie.

Lone Rangers and Guides attached to Companies.

All Guides and Rangers leaving their Companies and wishing to become Lones, should join the County Lone Ranger or Guide Company. They will then be attached to their old Company to attend parades when possible. They will camp, go to rallies, etc. with their old Company should they wish to, but their Guide work will be done entirely through the Lone Company, and the Lone Captain will be responsible for their progress. The awarding of Service Stars will be judged by the amount of work done in the Lone Company.

Captains wishing to have their own Lone Patrols attached to their Company, and to be entirely responsible for the Lones attached to them, can do so by special permission of their District and Division Commissioners.

Guides leaving their old Company and going abroad should not join a County Company, but should be attached as Lones to their old Company.

Lone Companies.

There should be Ranger and Guide Companies in every county for girls who, for various reasons, are unable to join an active Company, and for any Ranger or Guide who is unable through force of circumstances to continue working with an active Company.

These Companies should be run by a Captain and Lieutenant, and should be divided into Patrols of four to six Guides or Rangers, including the Leader and Second. The work of a Lone Captain entails a great deal of correspondence, counties are therefore urged to keep Lone Companies small in order that they may be run properly.

The work of the Company will be carried on through correspondence as much like the working of an ordinary Guide or Ranger Company as possible. Details of how to run Lone Companies can be had on application from the Head of Lones.

Where possible the Lone Companies will attend rallies, camp, and enter into the activities of divisions or counties as thought best by the County Commissioner.

Where there are sufficient Lones in one county to form two or more Companies, they should be divided so as to enable the Captain occasionally to get into personal touch with her Lones.

Counties will be responsible for the testing of Lones in all badges.

A girl should be 12 years of age before becoming a Lone Guide. She should have the permission of the District Commissioner in whose area she lives, or in the case of a girl who has been in an active Guide Company the permission of her former Captain and District Commissioner. Permission forms will be obtainable from Secretaries for Lones, and Captains are asked to see that these are filled in and signed before any girl is admitted into a Lone Company. In this way it is hoped to prevent girls from becoming Lones if it is in any way possible for them to be active Guides.

Lones should join no other Company than the one belonging to the county in which they live.

Lone recruits should have two months' probation before being enrolled.

Every Guider, Ranger and Guide who comes under the Lone branch of Guiding should wear the Lone Tenderfoot Badge in uniform. Those who have been in active Companies are allowed to keep their ordinary Tenderfoot to wear out of uniform should they wish to.

Some Sea Guide Games

Lone Sea Guide Companies should be started in counties should the occasion demand.

Secretaries for Lones.

In place of the existing COUNTY LONE GUIDER there should be in each county a Secretary for Lones for the purpose of:—

- (a) Representing Lones at the county meetings in order to be able to inform Lone Guiders of the activities in the various Divisions, and to report any matter concerning the Lone branch.
- (b) Keeping in touch with all Lone Guiders and receiving half-yearly report forms, which she will send to the County Secretary in a condensed form.
- (c) Receiving monthly Badge Orders, Warrant Application Forms, etc. from Lone Captains.
- (d) Being responsible for the finding of Badge Examiners for Lone Guides, and for the arrangement of tests.
- (e) Being a medium between Lone Captains, their County Commissioner, and the Head of Lones.
- (f) Assisting the County Commissioner and all Commissioners in her county in all matters concerning Lones.

Uniform.—As for District Secretary, but with the Lone Tenderfoot in place of the cockade on the hat.

Qualifications for Lone Captains.

As for ordinary Ranger or Guide Captains with the addition that they should:—

- (a) Have attended a General or Ranger Training Week or Week-end.
- (b) Have passed a written test on the aims and methods of Lone Guiding.
- (c) Hold the Artist's or Writer's Badge.

Counties are asked to re-organise Lones on the above scheme as soon as possible. In counties where there are already Lone Circles these should be divided into Ranger Companies and Guiders' Circles.

Counties in which there are no Lone Companies or Circles are urged to consider the possibility of starting them as soon as possible, so as to make it possible for the Guides who are at present in scattered Companies to be transferred to their own County Company with as little delay as possible.

Anyone who is willing to run a Lone Company or Circle should inform their County Secretary through their Commissioner.

There will be a special section of the Lone branch for ex-Guiders, who for various reasons have had to give up all active Guiding but still wish to remain in touch with the Movement. Details of this section will be published in the July GAZETTE.

The existing County Lone Guiders become automatically Lone Captains.

Secretaries for Lones should apply for warrants as such. All Lone Companies and Circles and Patrols attached to Companies should be re-registered. Where these have previously been registered no fee will be necessary.

IRIS M. WOOTTEN,
Head of Lones.

(Continued from next column.)

7. A story embodying a meeting between a man-o'-war and a pirate ship may be told, when each member of the Patrol represents a member of the crew, and has to run round the Patrol when her name is mentioned.

8. Stalking Game. One Patrol lies down asleep with spaces between them. Another Patrol tries to get through the ranks noiselessly. If a member of the sleeping Patrol hears a sound she has to call out the compass direction from which it came. If correct she is counted to have caught the stalker.

1. (a) Patrols in file. Patrol Leaders number their Patrols. The taker of the game asks questions to which the answer is always a number, such as: "How many stripes does a Naval lieutenant wear?" No. 2's in each Patrol stand up; the one up first winning for her. "How many eggs does a herring-gull lay?" etc. "How many dashes for letter J in morse?" etc.

(b) This can also be played with colours. Each member of Patrol is a colour. Question: "What is letter B in code flags?" Red stands up.

(c) Or in Ship Bell times. Question: "How many bells to 9 a.m.?" No. 2 stands up.

(d) Patrols in file as above. The taker of the game calls out a subject such as sea, ship, etc. Then calls a letter and number. The number called has to run and say something to do with sea or ship, or whatever is the subject beginning with the letter called.

2. (a) Show a picture of a ship or sea subject for one minute. Then let each Patrol write down everything they have noticed, and see who gets most not included in other lists.

(b) This can also be played thus: Each Patrol is given a sphere, such as deep sea, shore, cliff, river, pond, or any other subject. Five minutes allowed in which to write down everything which grows and lives in this sphere.

(c) This may be adapted to any subject. Form circle facing inwards. The taker of the game hands objects to one Sea Guide who may only feel the object behind her back, and having determined what it is, passes it along. Some eight or ten objects such as rope ends knotted, models of fish or shells, or anything else may be used to test observation. The Sea Guides then write down all they can remember.

4. Sealed instructions may be given to each Patrol, telling them to do something or to go out for a certain walk, and return and report what they have seen, or to follow a certain course by paces and compass directions or by map. They report result using as many nautical terms as possible.

5. Compass Games.

(a) Sea Guides at attention as for signalling drill. Taker of game calls out compass directions. Everyone has to jump to position facing direction. Those who fail fall out.

(b) Patrols in file. Patrol Leader receives set of compass directions shown on cards such as N.W., S.E., W. by N., etc., and distributes them to her Patrol. At sound of whistle each Patrol runs to corner and the members sit on floor with feet facing the direction on the card she received, thus forming compass.

(c) Treasure is hidden in a certain part of the room, or out of doors, compass directions being carefully worked out beforehand, by which the treasure may be found on taking a certain number of paces N.W. then E., then so many points to starboard, etc. Directions are read out to the Company, and they note them down and then work out their devious course to the treasure.

6. Patrols go out of room; Patrol Leaders remain. Obstacles such as chairs placed at random to represent rocks, derelicts, safe harbour, etc. Patrols return. First Patrol Leader takes charge of her Patrol who are blindfolded and in file holding belts. Patrol Leader gives orders such as "Full steam ahead," "Stop," "Port your helm." If Patrol touches obstacle it is out of game.

(Continued at foot of previous column.)



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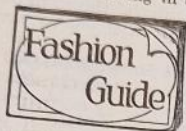
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Making Things Happen.

How unlikely it seemed that anything could happen when about twenty Guides trailed through the wood behind the Leader, a keen bird hunter, who was asked to show them something in the bird world!

A halt was made in a clearing, and she started to call up an owl, though the sun was shining. "Hoo-hoo-oo-oo-ooo!"—the call rang out to echo again from a distant hill.

At once the wood was full of sound. Blackbirds, chaffinches and tits were infuriated at being thus disturbed before dark by the call of their hereditary foe, and concentrated at the clearing, various pitches and keys.

At last the hoped-for answer came from a distance, a faint "Hoo-oo." Nearer it came, responding to the Guider's calls.

With startling suddenness, another owl spoke up from a short distance away, only some forty yards, while Number One was still calling from afar. Answer followed call, and everyone could notice the variations in the notes.

Finally, owl Number One arrived unseen in a tall elm over our heads. To the joy of all, he presently flew out of the tree and sailed with motionless wings in clear view of twenty pairs of upturned eyes.

For a long time these two owls, and a third at a distance, kept up a conversation with the leader, whose hoots came from her throat in true owl fashion.

"MERLIN" (1st Ely Coy.).

Finding a Gold Dagger.

It helps with a difficulty to find that someone else has shared it. Another Company found that nothing ever happened, and there was a lack of interest in the Trail. So we made a new start, and this time tried to work up from what the Guides already knew—a little about plant life learnt at school. At the same time we gave some yarns at camp fires about the animals they knew. And the Guides, thus interested, began to watch their habits. Now they are really keen and much more observant. Instead of "Nothing ever happens," it may be "We found a blackbird's nest," or "We saw moschatel in bloom all by ourself." One recruit was vastly impressed by seeing for herself that a blackbird had a beautiful yellow bill.

I am sure that Woodcraft for the Company needs even more careful preparation than that needed for a Company meeting. If we trust to chance we shall often be disappointed.

"EAST DORSET GUIDER"

(Dist. Capt., Parkstone).

I do not entirely agree with the last sentence. As I have found the Woodcraft Trail, in my pilgrimage through the wilderness of this world, I have found it impossible to go along it for a yard without something happening. You need plan no journey; you need read no books—you have only to use your eyes, ears and senses of smell, touch and taste to find six-and-thirty woodcraft interests to every yard of the Trail. Still, it may be worth remarking that it must be helpful sometimes to prepare a nature lesson. A Leader, weak in Nature study, is well advised, before taking her Guides on the Trail, to go first over the ground alone and gather her thoughts about the things seen; perhaps looking up names in books, and other points which need the help of the professors. Even with preparation, some Leaders may not be qualified to lead and teach on the Woodcraft Trail. When people are in trouble about giving Woodcraft lessons, they are well advised to call in the professors. I believe that there is a local naturalist in almost every village in our land.

THIS MONTH'S COMPETITION.

Windcraft.

Readers are invited this month to contribute notes on the subject of the Winds; short notes—two or three hundred words in length—are most acceptable. "Every wind has its weather" is an old saying, and the effect of the different winds on our climate and on our tempers makes a study of rich interest. There is a wealth of lore on this subject, as treated by the poets, for example,

and by the proverb-makers. It would be interesting to hear readers' views as to their favourite wind.

A Prize Book will be sent to the contributors who forward a note which is published in the "Trail," and is considered by the Editor to be of special merit; and a Special Prize Gift Book will be awarded for the best competition note received each month.

The Editor makes the condition that the GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE becomes entitled to the complete copyright of the notes, retaining the right to reprint them in book form; but any contributor may be freed from this condition by request.

Address letters to "Woodcraft," GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and post so that they arrive by the last day of this month (June).

The Nursing Profession as a Career.

THOSE who have to do with the staffing of the large training hospitals in London are experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring probationer nurses of the right stamp and of such an educational standard as will fit them to become in due time trained nurses, and it is wondered whether the opportunities and advantages of the nursing profession could be brought before the more highly educated of the Girl Guides.

The drawbacks from which the profession have suffered in the years of long ago no longer exist, though the idea of the drudgery of the work may still linger in the minds of some.

Nowadays when a probationer is accepted in a training hospital she starts learning the art of nursing at once, the old idea that they have to learn to scrub floors for six months is past and done with!

The wages are small to begin with (and to what profession does this not apply?) but they are progressive, and when fully trained at the end of three or four years, as the case may be, nurses are assured of constant work as long as they choose to practise, with a very wide choice of work at home and abroad such as Army, Navy, Air Force, and Colonial Nursing Service.

Those Girl Guides who have taken up the profession have proved highly satisfactory, as they start hospital life with a sense of discipline which is so very greatly to their advantage.

If the different Guide units could make it known among their numbers that probationers are needed they would add another to their good deeds by finding a vocation for those who need one, and helping the sick and needy back to life and hope.

There is, no doubt, a "will" to take up this profession as the large number of applications for conditions shows, but the applicants are often frightened off by the idea that they will have difficulty in passing the examinations. This is quite an unnecessary alarm, as they do not take their examinations until they have had a certain course of training in the practice and theory of nursing, and the sister tutor considers they are ready for it.

The shortage of nurses arises from various causes:—

- (1) It is not generally known that there is a shortage.
- (2) The high standard of education required.
- (3) Hospitals cannot advertise the fact they are short.
- (4) No girl cares to commence training just as the summer starts, and this is the time of year, when the holiday season comes round, that the shortage brings itself to the knowledge of the matron.

The life is a healthy one with the "early to rise" motto. All information will be supplied by applying to the Matron or Secretary of any Hospital which has a Training School for Nurses.

[JUNE, 1925]

The Children's Charter for Great Britain

By ALFRED HUGHES

THE general principles of the "Declaration of Geneva," which were discussed in a previous article, were couched in broad and general terms for international acceptance. It was realised by the Save the Children Fund International Union that national Charters would be needed based on these principles, but adapted in detail to the special needs of children in each particular country. The Save the Children Fund and the National Council of Women have drawn up such a Charter for Great Britain.

Covering the whole wide field of child welfare, this Charter contains sections on Parenthood, Birth and Infancy, Education and Training, Provision for Special Needs, Delinquency, Cruelty and Neglect, Employment and After-care. It is impossible to quote all the clauses which seek to heighten the sense of responsibility of the parent and the teacher equally with that of the politician and the administrator.

The Charter stands first and foremost for the highest interests of child life, irrespective of creed or social class. It lays stress upon the intellectual and spiritual needs equally with the physical. It is not sufficient to attempt to provide for the child through the medium of clinics and schools; nor even by laws which aim at the protection of the child in industry. If we are serious in our desire to give to the child "the means needed for its normal development" it will be necessary for many drastic changes to be made in our laws and administration, and in the customs of our people.

The numerous voluntary societies which deal with every aspect of the child problem are attempting to arouse public opinion, and they will find much that will be useful in their work by studying the Charter. The value of the open-air and sunshine finds an early place in the Charter (Clause 3). If we can arouse an interest in these important factors we shall accomplish much for the future welfare of our country.

The wide subject of education has been seriously dealt with in ten clauses. The dangers which are involved in the provision of unsuitable and unqualified teachers, of inadequate school buildings and playgrounds, and of unduly large classes are the pith of Clause 14.

In Clause 17 it is urged that "Inasmuch as the end of education is the formation of character, school curricula should be so devised as to draw out and train the physical, mental and spiritual elements of the child's nature."

All who are associated in work for the child will know how important is Clause 19, which reads: "Children should be brought up with a knowledge of the wonders of Nature and should be taught to protect animal and plant life." It is not merely necessary to inculcate the rights and wrongs of peoples and nations, but to instal the idea that *all* living things need our care and love.

We are striving to build a world wherein beauty and art shall find worthy expression, and Clause 20 urges that "Children should be taught to contribute to the beauty of the world and not to waste or destroy; they shall be made familiar with beautiful examples of art and craftsmanship, should hear good music and take part in pageantry."

The Girl Guide Movement is typical of the efforts being made to render service to our fellow creatures, and to work for their common happiness. Such work is strengthened by the inclusion of Clause 21 which states "that children should be encouraged to come into touch with people of other classes and races and to render them practical service."

Passing to another section in the Charter, we are reminded of the special needs of the abnormal child, the sick child, the delinquent and the backward. They too require our care and attention so that their restricted powers can be given every scope for the utmost development. Realising that it is wiser to prevent rather than cure, it is urged that "provision should be made for the prevention as far as possible, and for the cure of disease, and for the care and instruction of backward, crippled, blind, deaf and dumb, and mentally defective children" (Clause 30).

Holidays in the country and at the seaside are urged as necessary for children who live in large towns and are in poor health. Greater attention is required in determining the future of children leaving school, and it is suggested that bureaux should be established to assist children who find it difficult to secure suitable work, and to discourage them from "blind alley" employment.

Whilst many of the Clauses in the Charter are already being fulfilled in one part of the country or another by devoted men and women, either through voluntary bodies or by local and national authorities, much more must be done if we are to make effective the principle that every child is born with the inalienable right to have the opportunity of full physical, mental and spiritual development.

The endorsement of the "Declaration of Geneva" by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations last September represents an important step in the development of world work for child welfare. Great Britain as a member of the League, is pledged before the world to work for its fulfilment. The more primitive nations will look to the great nations for an example, and we must see to it that they do not look in vain.

All who realise that upon our attitude to the child to-day will depend the condition of the world to-morrow, will welcome the "Declaration." In this country we can best show our appreciation by studying the Children's Charter and working for the realisation of all that it expresses, realising that our united efforts will secure for all children the "best that humanity has to offer," bringing the principles of the "Declaration" into the realm of every-day life.

Appointments

(May, 1925)

BRISTOL.	
Dist. C. for Bristol (East Central) ...	Miss D. Nickson, The Palace, Redland Green, vice Miss Karck (resigned).
CHESHIRE.	
Dist. C. for Hyde ...	Mrs. Beeley, Bowlaire, Gee Cross, Hyde.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
Dist. C. for Dursley ...	Miss D. Awdry, Kings Hill, Dursley.
ISLE OF MAN.	
Div. C. for the South-East ...	Mrs. William Cunningham, Little Switzerland, Douglas, vice Mrs. Jordan (resigned).
LANCASHIRE—NORTH-WEST.	
Dist. C. for Leyland ...	The Hon. Mrs. R. B. Hulton, Lynnhurst, Farington, near Preston, vice Mrs. Rose (resigned).
LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.	
Div. C. for Bury ...	Mrs. Vine, 179, Manchester Road, Bury, vice Mrs. Myles Kenyon (resigned).
LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.	
Dist. C. for Birkdale ...	Miss Nora Powell, Stoneycroft, Birkdale, Southport.

Dist. C. for South Stepney ...	LONDON.
Div. C. for Acton ...	... Miss G. O. Manning, 186, Cranwell Road, S.W.3, vice Miss P. M. Hatton (resigned).
Div. C. for Hendon ...	MIDDLESEX.
Dist. C. for Ealing ...	... Mrs. Paterson, 18, Bryanston Square, W.1, vice Mrs. Hugh Bevan (resigned).
Dist. C. for Wellesborough ...	... Miss Hicks, 11, Eaton Rise, Ealing.
Dist. C. for Ranskill ...	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Asst. Div. C. for Kingston ...	... Miss K. Whiteman, Doddington Road, Wellesborough.
Dist. C. for Bradford-on-Avon ...	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Dist. C. for Harrogate South ...	... Mrs. Smith, Ranby Hall, Retford.
Dist. C. for Enniskillen ...	SURREY.
	... Mrs. V. Martin, 178, Ewell Road, Surbiton.
	... Miss L. E. Winter, 13, Elbridge Road, Croydon.
	WILTSHIRE.
	... Miss D. Knatchbull, Winsley Manor, Bradford-on-Avon, vice Mrs. Moulton (resigned).
	YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING, NORTH.
	... Mrs. Jeffries, 23, Brunswick Drive, Harrogate.
	ULSTER.
	FERMANAGH.
	... Mrs. Irwin, Derrygore, Enniskillen.
	SCOTLAND.
Div. C. for Glasgow North ...	CITY OF GLASGOW.
Dist. C. for Dist. No. 2 (North-East Division).	... Mrs. Robert C. Ross, 48, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, vice Mrs. Workman (resigned).
Dist. C. for Alva and Meustrie ...	... Miss A. Robertson, 1, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.
Div. C. for Kincardineshire North ...	CLACKMANNANSHIRE.
Dist. C. for Nigg ...	... Mrs. John Lindsay, Balquharn, Meustrie, vice Mrs. Wilson (resigned).
Dist. C. for Bridge of Earn ...	KINCARDINESHIRE.
	... Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Banchory House, Banchory-Devenick, vice Mrs. Norman (resigned).
	... Mrs. Sinclair, Loirston, Nigg, vice Mrs. Douglas Stewart (resigned).
	PERTHSHIRE.
	... Miss J. Mairindin, Fordel, Glenfarg.
	WALES.
Dist. C. for Brecon ...	BRECONSHIRE.
Div. C. for Merionethshire West.	... Mrs. Ray, The Rectory, Llanhamlach, Brecon.
Dist. C. for Dolgellay ...	MERIONETHSHIRE.
Dist. C. for St. Davids ...	... Mrs. Alfred Hughes, Brynhyfryd, Dolgellay.
	... Miss C. Lawford, Argoed, Dolgellay, vice Mrs. Alfred Hughes (resigned).
	PEMBROKESHIRE.
	... Mrs. Codrington, Y Fagwr, St. Davids.
	OVERSEAS.
Protectorate C. for Basutoland	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Local Guide C. for South Africa	... Lady Garaway, The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland.
	... Miss N. Short, c/o Y.W.C.A., Johannesburg, Transvaal vice Mrs. L. Gill (resigned).
	AUSTRALIA.
Deputy Chief State Commissioner	NEW SOUTH WALES.
State Secretary	... Mrs. Kelso King, Quambi, Albert Street, Woollabra, Sydney.
Div. C. for Eastern Suburbs	... Miss O. Kelso King, Quambi, Albert Street, Edgelcliff, Sydney.
	... Mrs. Kelso King, Quambi, Albert Street, Woollabra, Sydney.
Dist. C. for Port Said	EGYPT.
	... Mrs. Teall, Port Said, Egypt, vice Mrs. Lloyd Jones (resigned).

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FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Aunt Sallies, coconut shies, dartboards, hoop-las, etc., for garden fêtes. Toy balloons, coconuts and prizes for games supplied at lowest prices. Punch and Judy, conjuring, juggling, ventriloquial entertainments presented; one or two hours' programme as required; moderate terms. Irving Hedley, 211, Brixton Road, London, S.W.9.

PLAYS for Brownies, Guides, Rangers. Send stamps for particulars and selection on approval. Miss Faber, Rotherhampton, Cheltenham.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM, coat and skirt, for sale; winter weight; bust 36 in., waist 27 in.; scarcely worn; £2 10s. Box No. 195, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDERS' HOLIDAY CAMP.—Sussex Downs, Alfriston and the Valley of the Cuckmere; August 28th for a week; three miles from sea; station: Berwick; downland scenery; old-world village; boating, bathing; Overseas Guiders and Sea Guiders specially welcomed; camp fee, £1 1s. Application (with deposit 5s.) before July 15th to Miss Field-Comber, 305, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

BLOOMSBURY, five minutes Russell Square station; bright, airy, furnished flat to let; 2 bed, one sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; gas (own meter), electric light. Convenient for ladies engaged in business in City or West End; seen by appointment. Write Miss Nash, 53, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1.

FOR SALE.—Two Brownie outfits: practically new casement dresses, knickers, stockings, knitted caps; £2. Apply Box No. 191, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

FOR SALE.—Guider's uniform; almost new; would suit fairly tall person. Apply Kay Lodge, Lowton St. Mary's, Lancashire.

FOR SALE.—For entertainments, the old favourites: "A Plot for a Pardon," "Caught," "Aunt Tabitha's Will," "The Five Georges," "The Gifts of the Fairies," etc. No fee for performance; 3d. each, postage extra. Volume of thirteen complete, 2s.; postage 4d. Easily produced. From Author, 171, Camden Road, N.W.1.

FOR HIRE.—Beautiful acting clothes, all sizes; historical, fancy, fairy; special terms for Guide concerts from 2s. 6d. Write H., c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

Advertisements

The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line (ten words to a line).

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to the Editor, Girl Guide Headquarters, unless otherwise stated.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

GUIDER'S TAILOR-MADE UNIFORM for sale; new, sacrifice £2 10s.; bargain; full size. Apply Box No. 199, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

UNIFORM for sale, tailor-made, complete, lieutenant, almost new; what offers? Box No. 197, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale, hard-wearing serge, tall figure; two guineas; cotton gab. tunic and skirt, 17s. 6d. Box No. 198, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

SHOWERPROOF COAT for sale, regulation pattern, medium size, 48 in.; 21s.; on approval for postage. Box No. 200, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.

WANTED.—August 5th to 15th; young Guider to act as Quartermaster, Guide camp; previous experience; expenses paid. Apply Miss Railton, St. Leonards, Windsor.

RANGER, student, desires temporary post in Scotland during summer months. Box No. 196, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER (21) desires post with a family going abroad as companion or to help with children; holds Ambulance, Sick Nurse, First Aid and Child Nurse Badges. Box No. 193, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER (Camper's Licence) wanted to accompany Guides camping August 15th to 22nd; expenses paid. Write Mrs. Spencer, 66, Cross Lane East, Gravesend, Kent.

GUIDER wanted, holding Camper's Licence, to accompany Guides camping Worcestershire; expenses paid. Write Miss Wilson, Girls' Secondary School, Stourbridge.

LIFE SAVER.—Wanted, over 18, for Guide Camp, Lee-on-the-Solent; middle August; expenses paid. Miss Stockdale, Bordon, Hants.

JUNE, 1925]

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened. All orders over £1 in value (except camp equipment and totems) 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' Association, 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' ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
Headquarters Office: 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1
(Where all Letters and Orders should be addressed).
Shop: 27, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, BOWERY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.

REGISTERED GOODS.

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

Price.	Postage.	£	s.	d.
ARMLETS.				
Ranger—				
Science and Health, Red ...	each 2			
Arts and Crafts, Purple ...				
Professional, Yellow ...				
Manufacturer, Brown ...				
Commercial, Black and White ...				
Home Craft, Blue ...				
Outdoor Work, Green ...				
Red Cross (Nursing) ...				
BADGES.				
Brownie—				
First Class ...	2			
Proficiency ...	2			
Recruit (Metal) ...	3			
Second Class ...	6			
Wings ...	7			
Brown Owl's ...	9			
Captain's ...	9			
Ranger Captain's ...	9			
County President (Silver Tenderfoot) ...	2 0			
County President ...	1 0			
Examiner's ...	6			
Guides—				
First Class, Red ...	6			
First Class, Green ...	6			
Proficiency ...	2			
Second Class ...	8			
Tenderfoot—				
Brass ...	3			
Gold ...	1 0			
Imperial and International Council ...	6			
Instructor's ...	6			
Leutenant's ...	6			
Local Association ...	3			
Extension Guides ...	7			
Lone Guides ...	8			
Patrol—				
Choral ...	4			
Folk Song Dancer ...	4			
Hostess ...	4			
Ranger—				
Proficiency ...	2			
Second Class ...	3			
Star Test ...	3			
Tenderfoot—				
Brass, with Red Cloth back ...	3			
Enamel ...	7			
Sea Guides—				
Proficiency ...	2			
Tenderfoot ...	7			
Trade ...	4d.			
Secretaries' Badges—				
County, Red crossed pens ...	6			
Division and District, White crossed pens ...	6			
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ...	7			
Tawny Owl's ...	7			
Thanks Badges—				
Silver ...	4 0			
9-carat Gold ...	1 0			
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges ...	1			
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ...	3			

CERTIFICATES.

Leaving ...	1 0	2d.
CORDS.		
All-Round ...	1 3	2d.
Gold All-Round ...	2 0	2d.

ENROLMENT CARDS.

Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	
Ranger, 1d. each, or 10d. per doz.	

FORMS FOR OFFICERS' WARRANTS, COMPANY REGISTRATION, &c.

Proficiency Badge Certificate Books	4	2d.
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HATBANDS.

Cadet ...	2	
Guide ...	9	
Ranger ...	9	1d.
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ...	1 2	
" Guide's ...	8	

SERVICE STARS.

Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	1 1/2	1d.
Five Years' Service Star ...	0	1d.

EQUIPMENT.

Price.	Postage.	£	s.	d.
Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide ...	1 6			2d.
Bandages, triangular—				
Plain ...	4			2d.
Printed ...	9			2d.
Billy cans ...	2 0			6d.
Buzzer ...	11 6			6d.
" and Lamp, in case ...	15 8			2 1/2d.
Refills for above ...	5 0			2d.
Compasses ...	10 1/2d.			
Knives, " Girl Guides," with blade and marine-spike ...	1 9			2d.
Knives, " Girl Guides," with blade and marine-spike (better quality) ...	3 6			
Knives, " Girl Guides," with blade, tin-opener and marine-spike ...	3 6			
Knives, Sports, containing large and small blades, corkscrew, tin-opener, marine-spike and screwdriver ...	4 6			3d.
Lamp, signalling instructor's ...	6			3 1/2d.
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel ...	2 0			6d.
Morse Tapper ...	5 0			3 1/2d.
Platers line for making lanyards ...	6			1 1/2d.
Per coil ...	5 9			4d.
Per dozen coils ...	1 9			3d.
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit ...	8			2d.
Purse, belt—	2 6			2d.
Guide's ...	1			2d.
Guide's ...	5 6			1 1/2d.
Rope for knotting, per yard ...	1 6			1 1/2d.
Rope, coloured, Red and Blue, per yd. ...	2 6			1 1/2d.
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges ...	4 0			6d.
Safety-pins, silver ...	1 2			Rail
Safety-chains, gold ...	6 0			
Splints, extension, for practice, per set ...	1 9			3d.
Staves ...	3 0			6d.
Not less than 3 can be sent by rail. Stretcher, specially light for Guides (Made to order only). ...	6 0			
Slings for above ...	1 9			3d.
Stretcher Nets ...	3 0			6d.
Trek-Carts. Prices on application. Water-bottles, glass, felt-covered ...	8			8d.
Whistles—				
Nickel ...	1 4			2d.
With compass ...	1 0			
" Sea Guide " ...	1 0			

FLAGS, TOTEMS, TROPHIES.

FLAGS.

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

(When ordering Company Flags, Guides should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)

Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for Union Jack only ...	4 9			3d.
Flag Covers, waterproof ...	6 6			6d.
Flag poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint) ...	6 0			Rail

Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—				
Silk ...	4 3			1 1/2d.
Cotton ...	1 4			2d.

Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	1 3			1 1/2d.
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Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair ...	1 3			2d.
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Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair ...	1 10			2d.
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Sticks for Signalling Flags—

Morse ...	1 5			6d.
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Ditto, better quality (varnished) ...	1 0			6d.
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Sticks for Signalling Flags—				
Semaphore ...	4			6d.

This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks, fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.				
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Trefoil for flag-pole ...	6 6			6d.
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" " Ranger ...	10 6			6d.
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Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole) ...	1 1 6			free
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Union Jack, unmounted, with rope and toggle ...	15 6			6d.
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Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ...	4 3			Rail
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Emblem only ...	3 0			2 1/2d.
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N.B.—Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.

SHIELDS.

(Two designs, New and Old.)				
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Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ...	3 3 0			free
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Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ...	15 6			6d.
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STANDARDS.

9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only).				
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Plain, unpainted ...	1 7 6			free
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Polished ...	1 10 0			free
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Painted, polished ...	10 6			6d.
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Double-sided Trefoil for pike top ...	3			1 1/2d.
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STATUETTE.

Plaster Statuette of Chief Guide ...	16 6			2 6
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" " painted ...	1 1 0			for-
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" " with emblems ...	2 7 0			ward
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(With more than 8 emblems 5s. extra. Box for totem is charged 1s. 3d.) Not returnable.

Brown Owl, for totem ...	2 9			4 1/2d.
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" " very large ...	7 6			6d.
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" " plush ...	8 6			6d.
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" " small, plush ...	1 6			6d.
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Commissioners' Coat Badges ...	1 0			1 1/2d.

Cockades—				
Commissioners'—				

County, Silver (Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.) ...	3 0			1 1/2d.
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Division, Silver ...	3 0			1 1/2d.
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District, Saxe ...	2 3			
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Secretary's—				
County, Red ...	1 3			

County, Assistant, Red and White ...	1 6			1 1/2d.
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Division, White ...	1 3			
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District, Navy and White ...	1 6			
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District Captains, Green ...	2 3			
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Captains, Navy ...	1 3			
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Brown Owls, Brown ...	1 3			
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Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—				
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Commissioners—				
County, Gold (Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.) ...	10 0			2 1/2d.

Division, Silver ...	7 6			
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District, Saxe ...	4 6			2d.
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(Without Silver Badge, 2s. less.)				
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Presidents' Sashes—				
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" " " 2 in. " ...	6 6			2d.
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<i>six singing parts and chorus</i>	5	0
<i>With music</i>	2	6
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<i>thirteen speaking, and chorus</i>	5	0
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Agincourt Song	Three parts	4
Fly, Singing Bird.	Two parts	3
Lark's Grave, The.	Two parts	3
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Pilgrim Song	Three parts	3
Requiem.	Two parts	3
Song of the Lumbermen.	Two parts	4
Twelve by the Clock.	Two parts	2

Fairest Isle all Isles Excelling	3
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London House.	Oranges and Lemons.	We Won't Go Home till Morning.		
Lyde Park.	Parson's Farewell.			
Of All the World were Paper.	Ribbon Dance.			
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Information sheets for above.	Camp-Fires and Camp Cookery				10
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Notepaper, Envelopes and Postcards	Large Small	1

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