

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

Published monthly by
THE GIRL GUIDES' IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1

VOL. XII. No. 139

JULY, 1925.

Price Threepence

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An Empire Message from the Prime Minister

Until comparatively recent times the mass of our fellow countrymen were woefully ignorant of the facts concerning that great fraternity of peoples which is known as the British Empire. A minority on the one side tended to exploit it as a subject for boasting as if they alone had a monopoly of patriotism, and a minority on the other side regarded the very words "Empire" and "Imperial" with suspicion and dislike. Both these extremes were equally embarrassing to responsible Statesmen both here and in the Dominions.

But the history of the past ten years has profoundly changed the attitude of the British People towards the Dominions. The War showed that the ties which bind us together are in the words of Burke "light as air but strong as links of iron," and that, whatever party views we may hold, the Empire is a factor of world history and world geography which no party can afford to ignore or belittle.

To learn the elementary facts about it seems to me an essential part of a young citizen's education.

Stanley Baldwin.



Foxlease

July 7-14. Commissioners and General Training. (Entries closed.)
 July 20-27. Rangers.
 July 31-Aug. 7. General Training. (Entries closed.)
 Aug. 11-18. General Training. (Entries closed.)
 Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Brown Owls. (Entries closed.)
 Sept. 4-8. Woodcraft.
 Sept. 11-18. General Training. (Entries closed.)
 Sept. 25-29. General Training.
 Oct. 2-6. Camp Advisors' Conference.
 Oct. 13-20. General Training.

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 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 single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, 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 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.

Camps

WORCESTERSHIRE GROUP CAMP.
 HEWELL GRANGE, near Redditch, August 7th to 14th. Owing to the Quartermaster's absence abroad it was not possible in the June issue to give full details of the fees for the above. They are as follows:—
 Guiders bringing own tent, 15s. per head.
 Guiders requiring tent accommodation, £1 per head.
 Guides requiring tent accommodation, 10s. per head.
 Guides not requiring tent accommodation, 8s. per head.
 Transportation extra.
 M. BAGNALL,
 Acting Assistant C.C.A., Worcestershire.

SHROPSHIRE.

A CAMP for Guiders will be held at Stokesay Court, Onibury (by kind permission of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Rotton), from August 15th to 22nd. 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.

Note change of date.

Training Weeks

WALES.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held in South Wales at Cilwendeg, Boncath, Pembrokeshire (by kind permission of Mrs. Owen Saunders Davies) from Tuesday, September 8th to Tuesday, September 15th. General Guide Training will be taken by Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch, Diploma'd Guider. Camper's training will be taken by a C.A. who will also test candidates who have their Commissioner's permission to enter for the Camper's Licence. Fee for week, 25s. Guiders wishing to attend the week should write for application forms as soon as possible, enclosing stamped addressed envelope, to Miss N. Wodehouse, Ivy Towers, Nr. Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

A Training Week for Brown Owls, under the Great Brown Owl, will be held from Friday, October 16th, to Tuesday, October 20th, at Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Further details will be given in the August GAZETTE.

SCOTLAND.

A TRAINING WEEK, under indoor camping conditions, will be held at Stronewich Hall, Strachur, Argyllshire, from August 25th to September 1st.
 Trainer: Miss Pasmore, Blue Cord Diploma, Berkshire.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible to Miss M. L. Martin, 48, South Brae Drive, Glasgow, W.2.
 Fee for week, 25s.

Conference

NORTH OF ENGLAND

COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.
 A CONFERENCE for North of England Commissioners will be held at the Cranby Hotel, Harrogate, from Tuesday, October 13th to Saturday, October 17th.

Fees, 15s. per day.
 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.

Choir Training

LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND GUIDERS' CHOIR.

As it has not been found possible to include the choir in next term's London and South of England School programme, it is proposed to hold the practices on Wednesdays from 6 to 7 p.m., should there be a sufficient number of Guiders wishing to join.

Will any Guider who would like to become a member send in her name to Miss V. Ramsay, 17, Sussex Square, W.2, before July 15th? Guiders will be asked to pay 1s. on joining.

Mrs. Hick has kindly undertaken to continue training the choir.

A further notice, giving particulars as to place of meeting, etc., will appear in the September GAZETTE.

Lone Guide Branch

SOCIETY OF EX-GUIDERS.

A SOCIETY is being formed for Ex-Guiders who are obliged to give up all active Guide work, but wish to remain in touch with the Movement.

Ex-Guiders wishing to join this Society should obtain the written permission of their former District and Division Commissioners, and should have done a minimum of three years active Guiding.

The Society will be run, at any rate for the first year, by the Head of Lones and a Committee chosen from the Society. Applications should be sent to the Head of Lones.

Regulations will be drawn up by the Committee when it is formed and will be published at a later date.

IRIS M. WOOTTEN,
 Head of Lones.

The Headquarters Shop

It has been found that very few Guiders make use of the Shop during the hour 7 to 8 p.m. on Monday evenings, and therefore it is proposed to keep the Shop open on Mondays till 7 p.m. only, from August the 10th.

THE ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY.

SUMMER VACATION SCHOOL OF FOLK
SONG AND DANCE at Cambridge, August
1st to August 22nd, 1925.

Classes and Lectures.

Classes in Folk-singing, Children's
Singing Games, Morris, Country and
Sword Dancing, and Lectures upon the
theory, history and artistic significance of
the songs and dances, will be held daily
from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Saturdays,
Mondays and Tuesdays, from 4.30 to
6.15 p.m.

Weekly Courses.

Several classes in each of the chief
subjects will be conducted simultaneously
and graded so as to meet the requirements
of beginners as well as students of every
capacity. At the conclusion of each week
these classes will be reconstituted and
students who have made the requisite
progress will be promoted to more
advanced work.

Although the school is so organised
that courses may without detriment be
commenced on each Saturday of the
session, students are strongly advised to
enter, if not for the whole period of the
school, for at least two weeks.

Beginners cannot be admitted in the
third week.

Special Country Dance Course.

A special course in country dancing,
sword dancing, singing games, etc., will be
organised for the benefit of those who do
not wish to study the Morris.

Demonstrations.

A private demonstration will be given
by the staff every morning in the school,
and a public demonstration (to which
students will be admitted free of charge)
every Thursday afternoon.

Country Dance Parties.

A country dance party will be held on
Friday evening of each week of the
session.

Examinations.

A certificate examination will be held
in accordance with the regulations of the
English Folk Dance Society on Friday of
each week of the session.

School Fees.

For one week	...	...	£1 15 0
For two weeks	...	...	3 5 0
For three weeks	...	...	4 10 0

Visitors.

Visitors may attend the lectures, private
demonstrations, etc. upon application to
the School Secretary and the payment
of a small fee.

Applications.

As the number of students which the
schools can accommodate in any one week
is limited, applications will be dealt with
in the order in which they are received,
preference being given to those who apply
for the longer courses.

Applications must be sent to the
Secretary, together with a deposit of 5s.
on account of fees, not later than July 9th.
Cheques and postal orders should be made
payable to the English Folk Dance
Society and crossed the Midland Bank,
Bloomsbury Branch. Treasury notes
should not be sent except by registered
post.

Railway Fares.

Arrangements will be made for reduced
railway fares for students (return fare at
the rate of a fare and third).

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Board and Lodging.

Students who are unable to arrange
board and lodging for themselves should
communicate with Hertram Gavin, The
Secretary, E.F.D.S., 7, Sicilian House,
Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row,
London, W.C.1.

Camp Advisors

CORRECTION.

CO. DOWN, ULSTER.
C.C.A. ... Miss M. A. Smartt, Downshire
Place, Newry, Co. Down.

RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON.
Div. C.A. for North
London ... Miss Faraday.

KENT.
C.A. for Tonbridge... Miss Rae.

SURREY.
C.A. ... Miss Wootton.

SUSSEX.
C.A. for Shoreham... Miss Powell.

APPOINTMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.
C.A. for King's Nor- Miss D. Nettleton, St. George's
ton Division ... Court, King's Norton.
C.A. for Erdington Miss Roberts, 139, Kingsbury
Division ... Road, Gravelly Hill.

CUMBERLAND.
C.C.A. ... Miss M. Fetherstonhaugh, The
College, Kirkoswald.

DURHAM.
Guiders from other counties wishing to camp in Durham
are asked to send their forms in to Miss Balls, C.C.A.
for Northumberland, who is acting C.C.A. for Durham.
Address: Denside, Tynemouth.

GLOUCESTER.
C.C.A. ... Miss M. Gibson Craig, Elmhurst,
Cheltenham.

HANTS.
C.C.A. ... Miss G. Pitman, Riversleigh,
4, Branksome Wood Road,
Bournemouth.

HEREFORDSHIRE.
C.A. ... Miss J. Windebanks, Henwood
Dilwyn S.O., Herefordshire.

HERTFORDSHIRE.
C.A. St. Albans Dist. Miss Kingston, Lindens, St.
Albans.

C.A. Barnet District Miss Hall, St. Just's, Northaw,
Herts.

C.A. North Herts. ... Miss Bond, Lutheredge, Letch-
worth.

LONDON.
C.A. for Westminster Miss I. Wallace Smith, Kinnoul,
Division. Alderman's Hill, Palmers
Green, N.

SUSSEX.
C.A. for Shoreham... Miss Henry, Parkfield, South-
wick, Sussex.

WALES.

RADNORSHIRE.
C.C.A. ... Miss Duff Gordon, Hampton
Court, Wallon S.O., Radnor.

Camping Notices

C.A.'s are asked to wear the green cord
on camp hats as well as on hard hats.

If any Guiders, holding endorsed
licences, are free during July and August
to take Guide camps in other counties
will they please inform their C.A., who—
if she considers them suitable—is asked
to forward their names and addresses to
the Head of Camping.

New Forms (optional).

Headquarters is stocking forms on
which reports of camps can be entered,
similar to those used in Wales. They are
not compulsory, but there has been a
considerable demand for them and they
are now available for C.A.'s who wish
to make use of them. They are obtain-
able through C.C.A.'s only.

The 2s. 6d. Inspection Fee.

The 2s. 6d. fee should be sent in with
the application form, as was done last
year, but in a few counties where the
train facilities do not suffice and C.A.'s
have to travel great distances by car the
2s. 6d. does not cover expenses, which
occasionally mount up to £2 or so. It
has been suggested that in such circum-
stances the sum should be split, and half
paid by the county which owns the
enterprising Company that seeks out
fresh camping grounds in such isolated
parts, and the other half paid by the
county wherein the site exists, to encourage
them to produce more C.A.'s for inspecting
purposes. It certainly would not be fair
to expect the incoming Company to
pay vast sums, because another county
is not supplied with sufficient C.A.'s, and
we do not wish to discourage initiative and
compel Guiders to camp near their own
homes. Nor would it be fair to expect
the foreign county that owns the site to
foot the whole bill for camps which do
not benefit them in any way whatever.
Such camps are often on private property,
and are not automatically entered on the
camp site list of the county. There is
NO RULE about this, and it is left to the
counties concerned to make a friendly
arrangement with the invading camps.

Another plan, not specially recom-
mended, is to ask the camp's home C.C.A.
to inspect the camp herself if that is
likely to prove less expensive.

Camp Kit.

THE article on camp kit in the last
issue of the GAZETTE seems to have
created some agitation. Will Guiders
please note these points:—

(1) It is not necessary to live in a
lanyard.

(2) One jumper should be complete, so
that it can be worn instead of a coat or
tunic, i.e. a white shoulder knot, a name
tape, stars, and lanyard. In this and a
skirt the Guider is completely tidy and
can go anywhere.

(3) Extra jumpers need not have these
etceteras, but cannot therefore be worn,
say to church or on other official occasions
during heat waves.

(4) Overall—of a decent length and
opaque material—are allowed instead of
jumpers—and the same remarks apply
to them.

(5) The open neck is only used for such
things as digging, sanitary duty, etc., the
tie being resumed at the earliest possible
moment; but it is preferable to a tie
lying slack with the knot about two inches
too low.

An Urgent Appeal

AN S.O.S. call comes from the Company
of Girl Guides at the Charterhouse
Mission in Southwark. The Company
is in danger of coming to an end be-
cause they have no Guiders to carry on
the work. It is hoped that some Church-
women may be found who are able and
willing to act as Captain and Lieutenant
and so keep the Guides together. The
Company meets on Friday evenings and
though the evening could be changed, it
is important that the attendance should
be regular.

Alice M. Haig Brown,
President, Charterhouse Mission Ladies'
Guild.

JULY, 1925]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on June 17th, 1925.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan (in the chair), Lady Baden-Powell, Miss Behrens, Miss Bewley, Mr. Everett, Dame Katherine Furse, Lady Delia Peel, Miss Talbot.

The application of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen for affiliation to the Girl Guide Association was accepted.

The following by-law recommended by the Camp Advisors was approved: On the parts of the coasts of Devon and Somerset which are dangerous, it has been reluctantly decided that no bathing can be allowed, unless the Life Saver in charge of the bathing possesses the Bronze Medal of the Royal Life Saving Society.

It was agreed that the Report of the Extension Conference held last March should be published.

It was agreed that the date of the next meeting of the Committee should be fixed for Tuesday, July 21st, at 11 a.m.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Silver Fish.

H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles.

Medal of Merit.

Miss Hacker, Captain, 1st Jaffna Company, Ceylon, for her good work for the Movement.

Mrs. Hobbs, Division Commissioner, Southend, for her good work for the Movement.

Certificate of Merit.

Mrs. Lionel Gill, on retirement from office as Extension Guide Commissioner for South Africa.

Brownie Joyce Ackerley, 1st Holmes Chapel Pack, for gallantry.

Nurse Cavell Award.

Patrol Leader Rosa Beaumont, 16th Post Guides (Nottingham).

Patrol Leader Joan Ironmonger, Middlesex Post Guides.

Ranger Alice Tatler, 1st Watnall Company (Notts).

Guide Laura Brough, 4th Carlisle Company.

Guide Annie Johnson, 6th Carlisle Company.

Gold Cord.

Senior Patrol Leader Lucy F. Craker, 1st Sudbury Company.

Patrol Leader Sybil E. Cameron, 1st Sudbury Company.

Patrol Leader Violet Cotty, 1st Sudbury Company.

Patrol Second Jessie Cocks, 1st Sudbury Company.

Patrol Second Florence Dobson, 1st Sudbury Company.

Guide Kitty Empson, 1st Sudbury Company.

Patrol Leader Phoebe Lawes, 2nd Ealing Company.

Ranger Gertrude Huckvale, 3rd Rugby (St. Matthew's) Company.

Patrol Leader Muriel Evans, 9th Leamington Company.

Guide Mona Evans, 9th Leamington Company.

Chief's Diploma.

The Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch, Deputy Chief Commissioner for Wales.

Red Cord Diploma.

Miss C. Passmore, Surrey.

Eagle Owl Diploma.

Miss Hill Joseph of Bexhill.

Local Eagle Owl Diploma.

Mrs. Cowan Douglas, Stirling.

HEADQUARTERS' NOTICES

RANGER BADGES.

In future Rangers will wear trade badges similar to Sea Guide trade badges, but worked in red, instead of Ranger stripes.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

COLOURS.

A ROLLED Colour is treated as a cased Colour. Therefore when being hoisted ready for breaking, the Colour can be carried, hoisted, and made fast by one bearer unattended.

The Colour Party do not salute when being dismissed by the Colour Bearer.

BROWNIE TOTEMS.

BROWN OWLS will be interested in the new Totems now on sale at Headquarters. They are charmingly natural in design and colouring, and will appeal to the most æsthetic. Another point in their favour is that the prices are considerably lower than they have been in the past.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN POST GUIDING.

A SMALL paper, *The Blue Bird*, is now issued for all interested in Post Guiding. It contains yarns and stories suitable for Post Guide letters, games, competitions, notes on health and handicrafts, and descriptions of Post Guide activities in different parts of the country. The subscription is 1s. per year, including postage, and should be sent to Miss Darroch, Red Hatch, Heatherdale Road, Camberley, who still has a few copies of the first number for any who may wish to have them. The second issue will be ready in September.

Letters to the Editor

BRANCHES.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."
DEAR MADAM,—Miss Syngé's letter in the June GAZETTE seems to call for an answer. Are not the Guides the parent body of both Brownies and Rangers and Sea Guides, and, as such, do they require a separate Head? We all have the Chief Guide and her Commissioners as our Leaders, and the Heads of Branches only hold office in an advisory capacity. Each age in Guiding has its own sphere, and the gradual advance of the girl from Brownie age to Guide and from Guide to Ranger or Sea Guide as she passes through the stages of development laid down by Nature for her growth, should surely prove to be the best system in our Movement. Stagnation in any one age would seem to make the Branch concerned into a backwater whence no outflow into the stream of life would be possible. Is it not wise to accept the fact that a girl over 18 is fast becoming a woman and that she therefore belongs to a different sphere in the work of the world? The younger Guides should equally be growing up to the responsibility of leadership, and thus the laws of Nature would be carried out, and incidentally also the Rules of the Guide Movement would be adhered to. If the different ages could be more linked up, and if Brown Owls would invariably encourage Brownies to seek advance in Guide Companies, and if Guides could then be induced by their Captains to believe that their great ambition would be satisfied by becoming Rangers or Sea Guides, the natural flow from one stage to another might be started and the Movement would gain strength as a result and much wastage would be avoided. If, on the other hand, petty loyalties are to be encouraged and the child's natural disinclination to move on into a sphere where she has to start at the bottom is listened to, the Movement will

be weakened and discord rather than harmony will result.

I agree with Miss Syngé that the fact that their different Heads makes it look as though Guides might be neglected. But as we are all Guides, surely each one of us will try to ensure the strength and health of the whole body of which we are merely limbs, and to which we are devoted and in which we look through the Commission to the Chief Guide as our Head.—Yours truly,

KATHARINE FURSE.

THE GUIDE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—I wonder whether there are any other Guiders who think with me that the clause in the Second Class Test which stipulates that a Guide shall have a further knowledge of the Guide Law is not a good one? Most Guides and Guiders too take this to mean that ability to recite the Guide Law headings in proper order is all that is necessary for the Tenderfoot Test. Personally, I have found that Second Class qualification a stumbling block. Most of the Guides whom I have taken for the Tenderfoot Test have looked quite blank when I have asked them the simplest questions concerning the laws, and I have often been informed that they don't have to learn anything about them. The unfortunate part of it is that, according to the wording of the test this is perfectly true. The result, as I have found almost invariably, is that the Guides can say the laws parrot fashion, and that is all. The training for the Tenderfoot is left to the Patrol Leader, and the Patrol Leader does not consider it her duty to explain the laws—that is part of the Second Class work. In any case, she is probably unfitted to do so. A true explanation of our Guide Law can only be adequately given by the more matured Guider. I have found that nine out of ten Guides are totally ignorant as to the meaning of "thrifty," "courtesy," and "loyal." The three Guide laws embodying those words are therefore meaningless to them. Nor is this ignorance confined to the Guide with fewer educational privileges—it applies equally to the secondary school girl. It is this deplorable fact which has made me inclined to think that the clause, "further knowledge of the Guide Law," ought to be cut out, and instead, "complete knowledge of the Guide Law" be inserted in the Tenderfoot Test. Perhaps we Guiders are too inclined to leave the recruit entirely in her Leader's hands. I question whether it is an altogether wise thing. The test is an easy one, and yet it is of vast importance, since it is the foundation. We ought to give more personal attention, and if possible instruction, so we may be sure the recruit has grasped things rightly. Of the Tenderfoot Test the Law stands out as of greatest value, and I think that a simple but full explanation of its entire meaning and a clear interpretation of its headings should be given by the Guider herself to the recruit. We can only appreciate those things which we know really well, and I would like to feel that every Guide, by a full explanation in her Tenderfoot work is able to appreciate the significance of the Guide Law.—Yours sincerely,

FREDA WHITTAKER,
Cheshire Guider.

The Girl Guide Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Advertisements (other than classified line advertisements) and all business communications in this connection should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 18, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The GAZETTE is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4s. Foreign and Colonial, 4s. post free. It may also be ordered from any newsagent.

Opportunities

By DAME MERIEL TALBOT

THE British Empire to a vast number of people in the past has seemed to be little more perhaps than a name, a name given to a collection of countries coloured pink on the map. Then came Wembley, and to the millions who, as they wandered in and out of the pavilions were leaving these shores for the first time, the countries of the Empire seemed suddenly to become alive, real, and within reach. The idea of going to Canada or to Australia no longer belonged to the realms of dreams and imagination, but became a possible plan to be discussed and talked about. The chief rôle of the Home Country seemed to be that of hostess to the great family party of Wembley.

The new possibilities which have opened up in recent years are as great for girls as for boys, if not greater.

There is scarcely room in the British Isles for the vast numbers of people who live here. It is difficult for them to find houses to live in or work to do. Moreover, there are two million more women than men in the Home Country, and although in some cases it may be easier for girls to get work than it is for their brothers, their prospects for the future under the circumstances are not brilliant. A very great many girls are doing monotonous jobs on poor pay, and what are their chances ahead? The same round every day, the same shops or offices or others like them, mechanical work, and at long intervals a slight rise in pay.

Many would like to look forward to getting married and having homes of their own later on, but there seem to be so many girls and so few men.

The conditions overseas are very different. There are great spaces, wide lands, and room for many thousands of settlers. There are many more men than women, and it is especially women who are in demand and women who are wanted. It is nicer to feel that one is needed than to have to struggle all the time in competition with numbers of others, and perhaps that is partly why, among the thousands of British girls who go overseas every year, there are scarcely any who want to come back to live in England permanently.

A very cheerful letter comes from British Columbia. "I am pleased to tell you that my life out here has been very interesting. The first six months I spent hospital nursing, and could get plenty of work. Soon after I got married, as so many do that come over. I knew several, and they are all married. I am very happy, and the valley we live in is a beautiful place, 'Okanagan Valley,' all fruit farming, or mostly so, and seems prosperous. I would advise any girl to try British Columbia. I know they would enjoy their life out here. It is so free and large."

In the old days the men and women who went overseas had a very hard and a very lonely time, but they

were full of courage. By degrees they opened up the new lands, and it is possible for us now to travel about and to live in those countries in comparative ease and comfort.

Those to whom the idea of going overseas is quite new will want to know more before they can even begin to think about making such a big change. "To what country should I try to go? How should I find out about it? How should I get there? What sort of work should I have to do?"

It is from Canada and Australia that the call for women is most insistent. For generations past thousands of men have gone overseas every year, chiefly to work on the land, but the women for the most part have stayed at home. The demand for men is as great as ever, but there is an urgent need for women too. There is not very much opening for the ordinary professional woman, and almost none for typists, but there is an insatiable demand for home helps, both in the town and country districts.

If a girl has had a good education, so much the better, but she should be able to say that she has had some experience in housework and cooking, and must be ready to promise that she will take up domestic work for at least a year. In return for this she will get an "assisted passage" and she will find that she is able to pay off the loan in a very short time. Her journey will be arranged for her from the time she leaves home until she arrives in the new country. There she will be met and warmly welcomed, and work will be found for her at once. There is no time to feel lost or lonely.

Those who like town life best will find that they hold much the same position in the household that they would in this country, but that they will have better pay than they would get at home, more freedom, and a less conventional routine. In the country districts the home help finds herself more in the position of one of the family, and she probably shares both in the work and in the recreation with the rest of the household.

Those who have already gone overseas all tell the same story—hard work but good pay and a free and happy life for all who are ready to turn their hands to anything and to adapt themselves cheerfully to new ways. Letters from Canada talk of riding, skating, tobogganing as well as tennis. It is not so easy to get these things at home.

Here is a letter written from Saskatchewan, Canada:—

"In the first place let me say this is a great country and there is lots of room for the right kind of people, but it is no good people coming here only with the idea of having a good time, or that the citizen is going to rush to help the new-comer. They will help you, but they expect you to go half-way. Wages are high but you have to work hard. I was married to a rancher soon after I came to this country. The right kind of girl has a good chance to get married, as there are lots more men than women."

Another writer from Vancouver has had different experiences:—

"I am getting along fine, and liking Canada better every day, but London's still 'home.' I came out with every intention of working on my friend's farm, but soon found out that some farmers are like some poets, they need to be born, not made. I was real scared of cows, and the old devils knew it! They thought I was a huge joke, but what I thought of them is unprintable. So I went to service. I have only had two places. I was 16 months in one, and have been here 3½ years. I started at \$25 and am getting \$45 now. There are two kinds of workers needed here and two only, farm hands and general maids. Adaptability is everything. If you have a good bump of that, why you'll be happy anywhere."

The same applies to South Africa. Indeed, although the Dominion authorities (and they have the last word in the matter) guarantee immediate employment only to domestic workers, opportunities for educated women of a different kind are revealed from time to time to the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, 3-4, Clement's Lane, London, W.C.2, to whom application should be made.

A girl who went to Australia four years ago found the venture such a success that she writes: "Since my arrival I have been joined by two brothers, and later by my parents, and quite recently by a married sister. The sister who travelled abroad with me has married."

Some of those who would like to try the life overseas are dismayed at the thought of the distance and at the prospect of leaving home for so long. Many of the difficulties solve themselves if it is realised that it is possible to arrange to go for two or three years only. At the end of that time there should be money enough to come home either permanently or for a holiday.

The days are past when girls had no chance of choosing interesting lives for themselves. The opportunities are there now for all who can, and will, take them.

We would like to state that with reference to the article appearing in the June GAZETTE entitled "Service" any enquiries for further particulars in after-care work amongst children can be addressed to the Editor, who will forward the letters to the right quarter.

Princess Mary's Visit to Foxlease

A VERY joyous event occurred in the Guide world on June 9th, when our President, Princess Mary, once more paid a visit to Foxlease.

in dignified grace. Miss Alice Behrens and Miss Helen Talbot, members of the Headquarters Executive Committee, and Miss Bewley, who is acting as Guider-in-Charge of Foxlease during the summer months, met her at the front door, and then during a short half-hour whilst coffee was being partaken of in the drawing-room different Heads of Branches of Guiding were presented to her for little personal talks.

A visit to a small Guides' camp in the meadow had then been planned, and together we all trooped along the well-known drive to the historic Cowsheds! All those who attended the World Camp will have cause to remember the important part those buildings played in our lives during the World Camp week, from whence issued those marvellous rations of bread, hundred-weights of groceries, the many gallons of milk and the hundred-and-one necessities for the thousand happy souls gathered there for the week.

After that was over we wandered farther afield, and there in the sun-flecked woodland spaces were Guiders at work, carrying on their usual training in woodcraft and camp gadgets.

Penetrating further through the forest we then came to the Foxlease cottages, which had to be inspected,

for there several improvements had been made since Princess Mary's last visit.

And then down past the Sussex Barn, on the site of "Camp Olympus," we found busy fire-makers at work. Fires in buckets, fires in the ground, and all manner of fire-making arts were being practised by the Guiders here. Foods were also being cooked, billies were boiling, "cheese dreams" were frizzling and bread twists were baking over glowing embers; and the happy blue-clad Guiders and the blue-grey smoke curling up into the towering trees made as pretty a picture as it were possible to imagine.

Everything had to be looked at carefully, and our royal visitor with her escort led us all on through the rose garden, and then she inspected the Hiking Shed, the Annexe which had lately been furnished over the stables, and ended up in the kitchen to delight the heart of some all-important pieces of machinery behind the scenes!

After this came a pause for tea. At least it wasn't really a pause, for here again Her Royal Highness was as usual showing her friendly interest in all and sundry, chatting with Guide people who had come to meet her. Here also was a visitor who is always welcome at Foxlease, in the person of Mr. Powell, the Trustee, who carried out the negotiations about Foxlease when the place was so generously presented to the Guides by Mrs. Archbold to commemorate Princess Mary's wedding.

Time, Tides and Trains wait for nobody, and as the evening came a Camp Fire was spontaneously arranged in the Camp Fire circle under the tall elm trees near the house.

There was no rehearsal and no planned programme, but we just all collected in the circle to lift up our voices in the well-known sing-song rounds.

There we sat and made merry, with the smoke blowing into our faces, singing old favourites like "Green grow the Rushes O," "Camp

Fires Burning," "Perfect Posture," and others, with our royal Guide in our midst, sitting on a log like us, dressed like us, smiling like us, and enjoying it all like us.

And then when that was over, though formalities and speeches were not the order of the day, I could not help saying to all what a happy day I felt it had been for each of us, and how fully we all appreciated the Princess's sympathy and support to Foxlease and to Guiding as a whole. We all know, throughout the whole Empire, what an inspiration it is to feel that our King's daughter is with us in the work that we are doing for the British children of the world, and it is a very great

and happy day when we are able to have her with us informally at our well loved Foxlease.

Acting then on behalf of the whole Guide Movement, I ventured to hang the Silver Fish round Princess Mary's neck, and we hope that the little token will serve to remind her, not only of the day she has spent this year at Foxlease, but also of the love and loyalty of all her hundreds of thousands of sister Guides the world over.

Amidst cheers our President was whirled away, and a group of hot but happy Guide people were left to pat themselves on the back at the way the day had gone off. The sun had shone, the garden and the house had looked its best, the Guiders had made their fires burn, and altogether everything had been delightful for making Her Royal Highness welcome.

We all felt that she had really enjoyed her visit, and this was afterwards proved, when I received a nice letter from her lady-in-waiting, Miss Kenyon Slaney, saying: "... Her Royal Highness wants me to tell you that she not only thoroughly enjoyed it, but that it very much strengthened and deepened the impression made by her previous visit that Foxlease is fulfilling all the hopes that surrounded its start, and has made itself into a really vital and inspiring centre and home of Guiding. . . ."



Photo]

Inspection of the Guard of Honour.

[C.N.]



Photo]

Watching the Displays.

[C.N.]



A New South Wales Flock,

His Majesty the Merino ON AN AUSTRALIAN SHEEP STATION

By KATHLEEN USSHER, SYDNEY

"GEORGE III was a great experimental farmer, and he dearly wanted some Spanish merino sheep. . . ." Thus runs a story in an old Australian journal.

Spain, however, was doing so well with merino wool at the time that it was a crime in Spain to export Spanish rams. So the Spanish Ambassador was approached, but dared not promise them. His lady—be it observed—indulged a secret passion for the cream-coloured horses that drew His Majesty's coach. Two creamy coach horses were ordered from Hanover forthwith, brought over to England at enormous cost, and presented to the Spanish Ambassador's wife, on the discreet understanding that the donors would accept a few Spanish rams in return. With the aid of the smugglers, "His Majesty the Merino" duly arrived on our shores.

And that is how—according to *The New South Wales Magazine* of 1833—the King of England came by his Spanish flocks!

* * * * *

Captain John Macarthur, in 1804, bought eight of these rams—apparently in pretty bad condition—at His Majesty's sale at Kew, and shipped them to Sydney on board the good ship *Cumberland*. When this pioneer of the wool industry in Australia wanted to claim something very flattering for Australian sheep he said that they had gone up in weight from three and a half pounds to five pounds. To-day there are rams in Australia with a fleece of forty pounds! And on the wide, sheeny, pebble-strewn plains out West the merino—the proud little sheep with big ruffles round his neck and little yolk in his wool—the Australian sheep, *par excellence*, is one hundred million strong.

Moreover, when it is realised that practically all of

these great Australian flocks and herds are reared and sustained on the native grasses alone, and that from one year's end to another they are neither hand-fed nor housed, one comes near to realising the prodigal fertility of this vast island continent—Britain's greatest dominion in the Pacific—Australia, which, as all good Guides who have been to Wembley know, is twenty-five times as big as the United Kingdom.

Such being the case, it is not surprising that pastoral holdings in Australia often cover a territory far larger than an English county. In others they embrace an area only of from two thousand to five thousand acres. These are known as "homestead leases."

Contrary to the widespread belief fostered by the films (and originated possibly by that racy novelist, Mr. Nat Gould), an Australian homestead is not merely a comfortable one-story house, with creepers over the verandah, where young men come in for meals in riding breeches and shirt sleeves, and occasionally shoot one another over the table for love of the squatter's daughter. An "outback" sheep station, at any rate, consists of a great deal more than the actual homestead: it is a whole village in itself.

In that village, besides the homestead where the manager and his wife and children live, and perhaps a couple of "jackeroos" (*alias* new chums learning the game of sheep farming), with the overseer's cottage and the hut for the station hands, there is the carpenter's shop and a wagon factory, a smithy and engine room, a sawmill, a saddler's workroom, sometimes even a school. Often a special church service is arranged to meet the needs of a more isolated community.

On the other hand, some of the big stations on the Darling and Warrego Rivers would scorn the name of

"village." For two months in the year they hum with the industry of one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and are in fact, if not in name, "wool factories" and river ports as well. They do not call these ports "wool factories," probably because they are out in the fresh country air, where all factories ought to be.

Here the wool is fed into the troughs, clawed, clutched, soaped, shaken on iron teeth, finally fed out again and spread on the wool green to be dried under the sun to a dazzling dead white; carried thence to the pressing and dumping shed and pressed into half its size, and then dumped with hoop-iron bands into nearly half its size again, and finally carted off to a fourth big shed to await shipment by boat to Bourke, thence to the seaboard.

The wool industry turns out wool and meat and tallow and glue and cold cream, and many other things. But the most important things it turns out are men. Down the long wool track from the paddock to the loom, "His Majesty the Merino" has built up not only a nation's prosperity, but the genus Australian. . . . The "boss" or manager, the overseer, the boundary rider, the stockman, the station hand, the shearer, the shearer's cook, the "bullocky" (or bullock-driver) and so on, *ad lib.* . . .

These are the *dramatis personæ*.

Time: A certain week a little before the spring.

Place: A famous northern sheep station in Australia. . . .

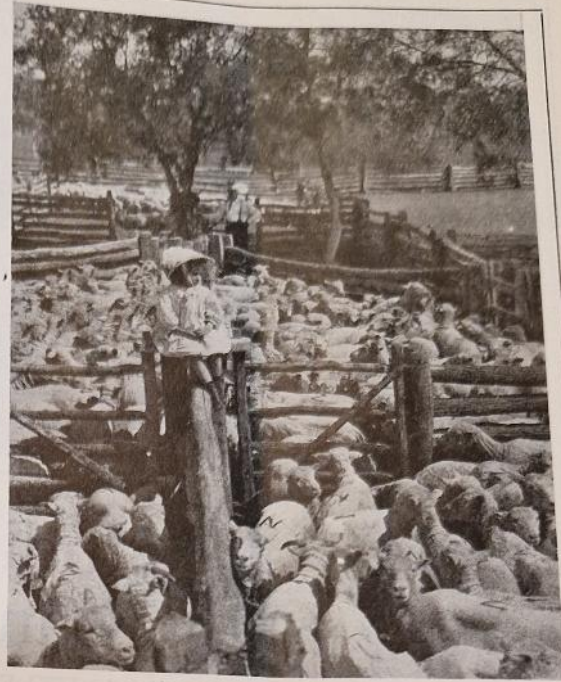
Shearers are concentrating. . . . Sheep are being moved in. . . . For one hundred miles on every side everyone knows that at X—shed shearing will begin to-morrow. It is more like a campaign than anything else. Regiment after regiment of sheep is shifted in like troops to a military camp. Five thousand sheep are put into the woolshed paddock, those of the same age and sex are driven into the drafting yards for convenience in classing the wool later, and from there a thousand or two enter the shed at one time. . . .

The light glints softly on the bent backs of the shearers . . . on the polished sides of the pens, and on the polished tree trunks supporting the roof. For the grease in the wool takes no time to polish every plank and post in the shed a mellow oily brown. The skin of a shearer's hands is soft, almost like a woman's, because the grease which the fleece contains actually manicures him. Incidentally, this grease is used for making lanoline.

. . . A shiny brown forearm steers the machine over a fat woolly sheep, leaving it shorn clean white like a peeled orange. Averaging everything—from young wethers, which are hard, to old ewes, which are easy—a good man will shear about ninety to one hundred sheep a day. The stiffest and wrinkliest sheep of all is called "the cobbler," because he "sticks to the last," and the sheep caught at the call of time is a "bell sheep."

"Tar!" cries a shearer suddenly. And the tar-boy dashes off for what looks like a pot of treacly paint—it used to be tar and lamp-black, but this happens to be sheep-dip—and dabs it on a nasty cut on the sheep's flank.

When shorn, the sheep are pushed through a small door in the side of the shed down a chute into a counting-out pen—a separate pen being used by each shearer so that a record may be kept of his tally. Periodically the sheep are removed from these pens, passing through a race in which they are branded, then through a "dip,"



Yarding Sheep.

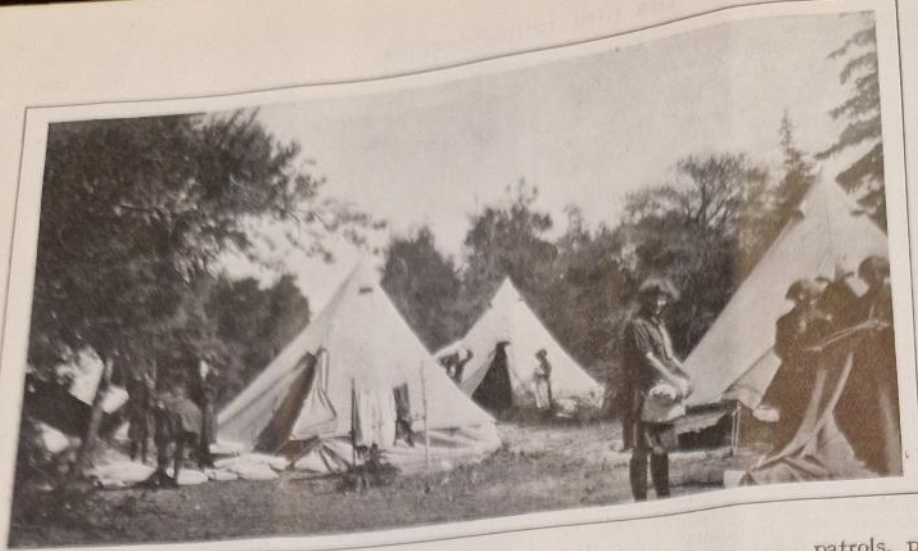
where immersion in a disinfectant kills the ticks or other parasites with which they may be infested. Thence they return to their pastures to graze and grow more wool.

Well-managed flocks will clip from nine to ten pounds of wool per sheep, and the very best flocks considerably more. The whole of the back wool of the sheep comes off as one fleece. For one second it lies a soft shawl on the floor. A special boy immediately gathers it up carefully by the hips, and races off with it—the most precious part of the clip and the biggest—to spread it with one clever throw like a cloth over one of the tables at the end of the shed.

It lies on the table much like a bearskin hearthrug, the points—shoulders, neck, haunches—hanging over the edges. These flanks have been brushing through the herbage during the year, and are full of burrs and uneven. The men at the table skirt them off, and throw the pieces on the floor. The fleece itself—once the back of the sheep, and so away from the herbage and burrs, and only containing a few grass seeds—they roll into a woolly round muff, and put this—the pick of the wool—on the wool-classer's table.

From the wool-classer's table it is shipped to the seaboard, to be stored in the dark vaults of some wool store. But a third of each lot is spread under the bright glare of a glassed-in roof on the top floor, where come the buyers from Paris and London, Berlin and Antwerp, New York and Tokyo.

And now, having followed his fortunes from the paddock to the loom, the next time you pass down Bond Street remember that in the fine fabric of some famous Parisian creation that sets the fashion for women's wear you are looking at "The Golden Fleece" of His Majesty the Merino!



*A Winnipeg
Division
Camp.*

THE young Canadian girl of to-day has very little in common with the girl of fifty years ago. Such tremendous advances have been made since then in the methods used in the training of young people, that nowadays we sometimes wonder how our mothers ever managed to develop into such useful and efficient women, having lacked in their childhood so many of the advantages and opportunities now so freely enjoyed. Like Topsy, most of them just "grewed" so far as any organised training received outside the home or school was concerned.

During the pioneer days in Canada, girls had very little leisure time after school. Small fingers had to help with the housework and the family sewing. Many an intricate sampler bears silent witness to the hours of patient labour put in by the children of long ago. Such delights as "hikes," basketball games, and summer camps for girls were unheard-of. The home was the centre of all the family activities and enjoyments.

Those days have passed away, and to meet changed conditions of living many new organisations have come into existence for the sole purpose of developing character and directing the energies of the young people into useful and healthy channels. Girls and boys are now receiving training that will make them better citizens and an asset in any sphere of life they may choose to enter.

One of the most vital forces at work in this constructive programme for girls is the Girl Guide Movement. For this, as for so many of our best institutions, we are indebted to the Mother Country. While there had been a few scattered Companies in Ontario, it was not until 1912 that the Girl Guides were officially organised in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. The late Lady Pellatt was appointed Chief Commissioner, and for nine years, until compelled to resign on account of ill-health, was the enthusiastic leader and generous supporter of the organisation. In 1921 she was succeeded by Mrs. H. D. Warren, the present Chief Commissioner.

It would seem as though the Girl Guide programme had been specially planned to meet the needs of healthy, active, Canadian girls. Its organisation in companies,

Guiding in Canada

By A. HELEN REYNAR

patrols, packs, etc., teaches discipline and obedience, and develops inherent qualities of leadership; by its system of badges, Guides are encouraged to attain proficiency in the various branches of household work, Red Cross work, in fact, accomplishments of every kind. Athletic

tests, team games, and perhaps, most of all, the varied experiences of summer camps, are all tending to develop all-round, dependable, capable girls.

It is really not very many years since Canada was one vast forest, and many of our Girl Guides have inherited a natural love for the great out-door world and have a singular aptitude for the wholesome training provided in nature study, campcraft, tracking, swimming, boating, winter sports, etc. It is not difficult to find ideal camp sites within easy access of even our largest cities, and for many a Girl Guide the biggest event of the year is the summer camp.

Surely as a natural result of this intensive training a type of womanhood will be evolved that will bring credit to the devoted officers and leaders who are giving themselves so wholeheartedly and unselfishly to this important work.

The Girl Guide Organisation in Canada is based on the political divisions of the country, namely, the provinces, counties, etc., the chief executive in each province being the Provincial Commissioner. In cities and towns a committee of representative women is appointed to assist the local companies in every way possible.

In order to obtain a comprehensive idea of conditions of Guiding in Canada it would be necessary to have some knowledge of the vast territory covered by the organisation. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the Movement has taken root in every province, and is growing so rapidly that the Guide family now numbers, all told, 18,688 active members. Widely separated as the individual members of this family are, and living as they do in such varied surroundings, all are following the same programme, and are bound to each other and to Guides the world over by strong ties of friendship and goodwill.

In the extreme east, we have Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the provinces. The Movement has only recently been organised here, but already there are 109 Guides and twelve officers at work. This little island province, with its fertile fields, delightful climate, and its important fishing industry is known as the Garden of the St. Lawrence.

New Brunswick comes next, with its four hundred miles of broken coast line, famous for its fishing and game, its agriculture and lumber. The Indians, the French and the English have in turn played their part in the making of this province. St. John, the capital, was founded on St. John the Baptist's Day in 1604 by Champlain, and is probably the oldest city in Canada. Among the sturdy pioneers of this province were the 10,000 loyal British subjects who left the United States after the War of Independence in 1783 in order to remain under the British flag. Although the majority of New Brunswick companies were organised in 1923, good progress has been made. Special emphasis is laid on out-door sports, ski-ing and snowshoe hikes being among the activities of the St. John Guides.

Nova Scotia, made famous by Longfellow as the home of Evangeline, is indeed a fascinating province, with its beautiful scenery, quaint villages, fruitful orchards, and rich farm lands. The valuable coal, steel and iron industries and extensive shipping have contributed much to the wealth and importance of Nova Scotia. Halifax, with its busy harbour, may well be called the "Gateway to Canada." Guides are well organised in Nova Scotia, and are growing steadily. Among recent recruits reported are two Sea Guide Companies, who specialise in boat handling and things pertaining to the sea.

On account of the overwhelming majority of French in the population, Quebec will always be the odd sister in the family of provinces, with her own peculiar language, religion and customs. What an air of romance still lingers about the city of Quebec! Here was enacted the throbbing drama of New France. We can see again the old Indian chiefs of Stadacona; the intrepid French explorers, Jacques Cartier, Champlain, La Salle; courageous Sisters of Mercy and heroic Jesuit priests; stately Governors with their ladies; and very vividly indeed can we picture Montcalm and Wolfe, those two valiant soldiers representing two great nations, who met in the death struggle at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1749, sealing with their blood the victory whereby Canada became part of the British Empire. The mineral, timber, industrial and agricultural resources of this, the second largest province, are very great. Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city in Canada. Founded in 1642, it too has played an important part in the making of Canada. The Guide organisation in Quebec is making steady progress. Every year a large rally is held in Montreal at which all branches of Guide work are demonstrated.

Ontario may well be called the Banner province, for it is the largest and the richest, from the industrial standpoint. It is thickly populated, and has many thriving cities and towns. Well-cultivated farms and orchards, excellent schools, good roads, all tend to make Ontario an ideal place to live in. The marvellous mineral resources of Northern Ontario are attracting the attention of the world. Ontario is also the Banner province so far as Guide work is concerned, doubtless on account of more favourable working conditions. Even in Ontario, however, the great need is for trained leaders, and to meet this need training classes for officers are held from time to time. Guide work all over the country will benefit and gain fresh impetus as a result of these classes. Doubtless the Guide programme is



Haircutting in a Guide Camp in British Columbia.

very much the same the world over, and the "Good Turns" of very much the same nature. Among the many worthy objects included under this head in Canada we might mention Christmas treats for poor families and orphans; entertainments at Old People's Homes, at hospitals and sanatoriums; work at the National Exhibition in looking after lost children, etc. The war work of Canadian Guides was very extensive. The Guides raised money for the Red Cross and all Relief Funds; worked in munition factories; gave V.A.D. service; made comforts; knitted socks; in fact, in every possible way, did their bit cheerfully and gladly.

Toronto, Ottawa, London and Kingston are especially active in all varieties of Guide work, Toronto being the largest centre of Guiding in Canada and now numbers over 3,000 members. As we go further west we come to Manitoba, the first of the prairie provinces. The courage, perseverance and enterprise of the early settlers in this and in fact in all the western provinces can never be fully appreciated. Slowly but steadily the lure of the vast western country has been attracting the lusty manhood of eastern Canada and of Europe, until now we have large busy cities and towns dotting the plains where only a few years ago the buffalo and Indians roamed.

The Guides in Winnipeg hold a competition every winter known as the "Sports Ladder," in which all the city Guides take part. This is followed by a rally, when prizes are awarded to the winning Companies.

Saskatchewan is the Golden Granary of the West. No one who has not seen the boundless prairies can realise the enormous distances and potential resources of this province. Many communities are made up entirely of foreigners who have come from the crowded civilisations of Europe to try their fortunes in the open spaces of Canada.

Flourishing Companies of Guides are to be found in Regina, Yorkton and Saskatoon, while good work is being done under considerable difficulty in the smaller centres. The teachers in the rural schools have become interested in the Guide Movement, realising the valuable help it can give in making good Canadian citizens out of the little foreigners under their care.

Alberta is not only a grain growing province, but also a ranching province on a large scale. The famous E. P. Ranch belonging to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is at High River, Alberta. The scenery of Alberta is more varied than that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for now we are approaching the Rockies. Every year thousands of tourists visit Banff, Lake Louise, Laggan, etc., and are amazed at the marvellous beauty of the mountains and lakes of this Canadian Paradise. At Calgary and Edmonton and other centres Guide work is being carried on enthusiastically. Attached to a Calgary Company is an Indian Patrol.

JULY, 1925]

Guiding in Nigeria: the 2nd Lagos Company

British Columbia is a province of splendid mountains, rushing rivers and beautiful valleys. No pen can adequately describe the grandeur of its scenery. Lovely lakes in which are reflected snowy-capped mountains form a never-to-be-forgotten picture. Irrigation is doing much for Southern British Columbia, and has made possible the production of excellent fruit of all kinds. An Englishman would find many of his fellow countrymen on the ranches and fruit farms of this delightful province. Guiding is very active in British Columbia, particularly in the larger centres, Vancouver and Victoria being the largest divisions. Fine Sea and Victoria Guides are working now in the province, and these study the traditions of the sea on the Pacific, as do those in Nova Scotia on the Atlantic coast. Camping is a delight in the splendid climate, and the Guide camps have some excellent sites. The Provincial Office is situated in Victoria, and the interior has many keen active Guides.

The visit last summer of the Chief Commissioner for Canada to Guide centres throughout the west did much to link up with Headquarters these far distant Companies.

Vancouver and Victoria are especially interesting on account of their busy harbours and beautiful situation. The salmon fisheries and lumber business of British Columbia are of enormous value. The Indians of the Coast, with their mysterious totem poles, fantastic carvings and exquisite basketry, are one of the most interesting features of British Columbia.

This rapid trip through the Dominion might be said to touch only the high spots, and does not include stop-over privileges in the small towns and villages, where may be found Guide Companies as full of energy and enthusiasm as those we have mentioned in the larger places. Only those who have been privileged to see Guides in action can appreciate the enormous good that is being done so quietly and unobtrusively all over the country. The young life of Canada in process of unfolding is being trained for unselfish and useful service. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid contribution which the Guiders are making to the development and enrichment of the moral and spiritual resources of our country and the Empire.

(Continued from next column.)

therefore admission as a tenderfoot is granted only to those of good character at school.

When the Captain was away on leave, the remaining Guiders managed to incite the whole Company—twenty-eight Guides—to win their Second Class Badges. With just one day to spare, the last useful article, a haversack, was finished and the twenty-eighth badge won—in English you remember! The morning came when Captain was due to land, all unaware of the surprise awaiting her. The whole school was excited; six junior teachers, several students and elder girls and I had gone into school in uniform—a most unheard of proceeding. It was a proud moment when we paraded to welcome her, and an unbroken rank of green badges met her eye.

How do we link up with our sister Guides? With the 1st Lagos Company, at the Wesleyan Girls' High School, we recently competed for a silver shield presented by our District Commissioner; and we parade together for all big inspections. Our connection with Guides in England gives us much pleasure. We owe our Union Jack to an English Company, and our flag pole trefoil to an English Commissioner. Moreover we correspond and exchange photographs with the Company at Shrewsbury High School. The first of our Company to gain her Second Class Badge is now at school in England.

E. F. TRACEY.

OUR beginnings were small; for here the assimilation of novel ideas is gradual. Six Patrol Leaders and six Seconds were first trained; then we grew to eighteen and later to twenty-eight. The uniform appeals strongly to our girls. It is a short-sleeved tunic with the same equipment as in England, but oh! the patience we need, waiting for badges, with Headquarters 4,000 miles away.

We meet twice a week from 3.20 to 4.20 suntime. As Lagos is only six degrees north, you may imagine the heat. We never need country dancing to warm us up, but we enjoy it immensely. Dancing and drill sound so very different with bare feet. Fierce sunshine keeps us indoors the first half-hour. Sometimes torrential rain may prevent us meeting—rain falling so hard you can scarcely hear yourself speak.

Guide work is all done in English, which is taught throughout the school (The C.M.S. Girls' Seminary). Lagos Guides are very quick at learning knots, and can memorise accurately notes on first aid, in which they are keenly interested. Insistence on cleanliness is very important; for wounds entail serious risk of tetanus. Recently we lost a charming little day-girl through it. Fire lighting is everyday work to African girls, who always cook outdoors over a stick fire. All the bed-making tests require an English bed, since the African sleeps on a ground mat completely enveloped in a sleeping cloth.

Camping is entirely impracticable for our Guides, but Company "days out," three or four Saturdays a year, are red-letter days. We start at 8 a.m. before the greater heat. The morning is filled with tracking and test work. Then follow a meal and siesta. A ramble and games fill the afternoon. Home is reached about 5 p.m. well before dark.

Once we visited a farm; that sounds quite simple until one realises it was just a clearing in the forest, with narrow paths through grass seven feet high. Tracking tests there were very hard. We rested in a cool shed thatched with palm leaves, and ate oranges from the orchard and English sardines, beloved of every Nigerian. I spent that day in terror of snakes, but no one was bitten.

The Ocean beach, three miles from Lagos, is our favourite haunt for Guide days. Tracks are laid over the sand-dunes and among fir trees. Paddling is always the final joy. Amusing comparisons are made between white foot and brown, the former's big toe is bent, the latter's quite straight. Shells cannot be collected, as the heavy surf on the Nigerian coast smashes them all.

Nigeria, with a population twice that of Canada, and an area nearly three times that of the United Kingdom, is one of the largest British Protectorates. Therefore Empire Day is a public holiday. In Lagos, over 10,000 school children march in procession to be reviewed by the Governor-General. Scouts abound, and both Lagos Guide Companies attend.

Last May, just as our turn came to be inspected, heavy rain fell. The small children hastily produced handkerchiefs to protect their new school hat-bands specially bought for the occasion. The Guides remained firmly at attention!

The introduction of Guiding into our school was a big experiment; so far, it has proved itself well worth while. From its beginning, Guiding must keep its good name;

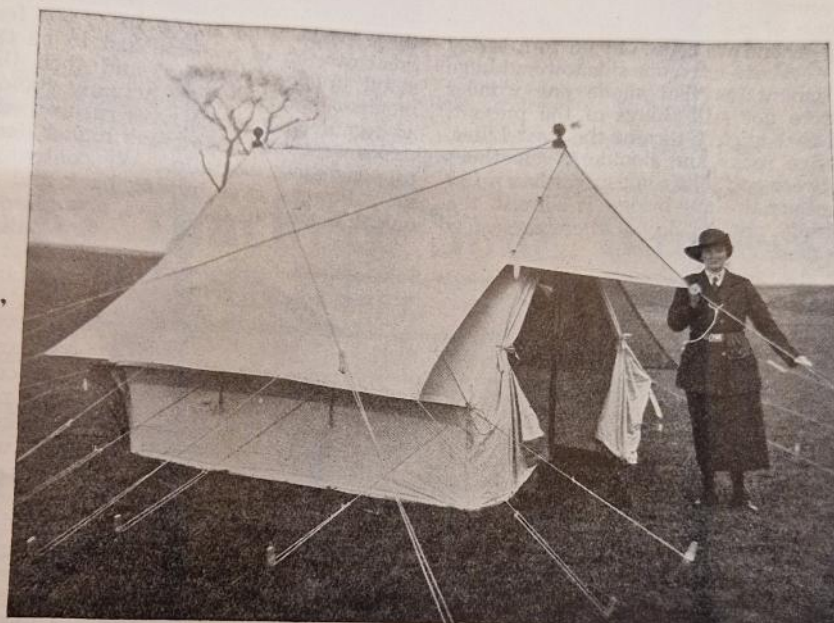
(Continued in previous column.)

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Two upright poles and ridge pole, with brass joints, 1 3-8 in. diameter and varnished.

THE GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION

25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1

A Trek in Kashmir

By A GUIDE

LEAVING our little camp behind us, we started forth at 8 a.m. one dull cloudy day to see that wonderful gem amongst the mountains, the Sisha Nag Lake. We each had a long alpine-stock, a sturdy little Kashmir pony and a coolie. The latter carried our mackintoshes, jerseys, tiffin and the great bunches of flowers we gathered later on. We had taken two days walking and riding by turns from Pahlgam (where we are camping for five months) up the East Lidar valley to Zojpal. Here we decided to camp for two nights, making it our base for expeditions to the lakes and glaciers round about.

After a stiff climb of 700 to 800 feet immediately above our camping-ground we came out on to a lovely undulating "marg." Above us on one side towered huge red-tinted jagged mountains that made one wonder whether dragons were not still things of the present, while below rushed that mighty torrent the East Lidar, booming over massive rocks and boulders, sometimes pushing its way between rock cliffs not more than a few feet wide. An occasional snow-bridge is almost the only means of crossing. Below Zojpal there are a few Gujah bridges, but these are merely one or two trunks of trees thrown across, and you have a perilous journey with only a sense of balance and a steady head to save yourself from the swirling current below.

We had been winding upwards round spurs of the mountains, over grazing land and the hillsides, luxuriant with flowers, when we rounded a sharp corner and there in front saw a wonderful sight—a huge sheet of water of an opaque aquamarine colour set amongst magnificent rocky mountains rising sheer from the edge. Although there was no sun, the reflection was superb and one could see every detail of the rock face, even to the narrow winding path on one side. Here and there on the banks lay huge drifts of snow and a few small icebergs floated about. A wonderful scene indeed, and no wonder we stood spellbound for many minutes. Slowly we

wound along the wee track until we saw another valley leading off to our right. Here we had to mount our ponies and ford many rushing streams and great expanses of shallow water to gain the farther bank, which seemed a mass of flowers of such wonderful and varied colouring that we imagined ourselves in flower land, a veritable rock garden growing quite naturally—a perfect colour scheme.

Masses of exquisite blues and yellows carpeted the flat marshland, until rising up in barren grandeur we saw before us the snow-white glacier: gleaming and splendid it rose higher and higher until the peaks seemed lost amongst the clouds. Later we discovered these peaks were 16,000 to 17,000 feet in height. A great stretch of moraine had to be crossed before we stood upon the glacier, and then the thrill of that moment—that we were actually standing on ice 30 to 40 feet deep and the river rushing silently beneath.

We were unable to climb higher, for the rain started to pour down steadily. We contented ourselves with more flowers, ever turning back and feasting our eyes on the beauty of the snows, now almost entirely hidden

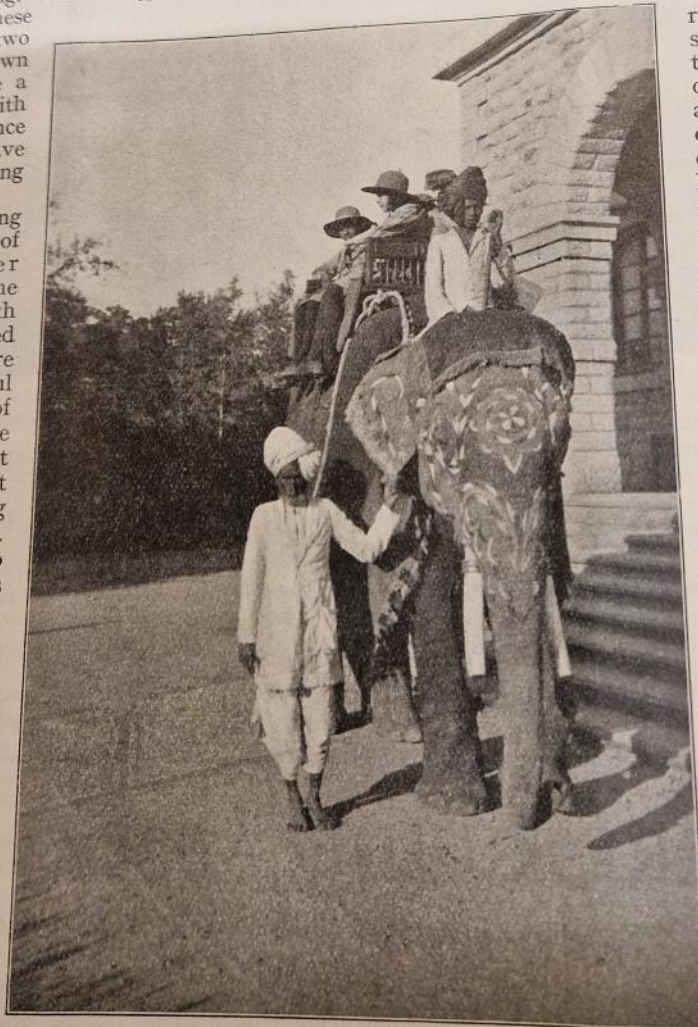
by the sweeping relentless mist, as we reluctantly retraced our steps. We plodded along the five or six miles to our camp wet to the skin and cold, for we were over 12,000 feet up, but depressed? No! For had we not a glorious sense of exhilaration and romance? The knowledge of having seen some perfect thing, the freedom and beauty of which had left an indelible print upon our minds, one that will always strengthen and uplift us as we go on our different ways through life.

So ended a perfect day, and sitting round a huge camp fire that night with the wind blowing on our faces, the rain still pouring down, and the mysterious noises of the night sounding in our ears, we felt we had every reason to say:—

"And for Thy wondrous gifts and works of Nature

We do thank Thee."

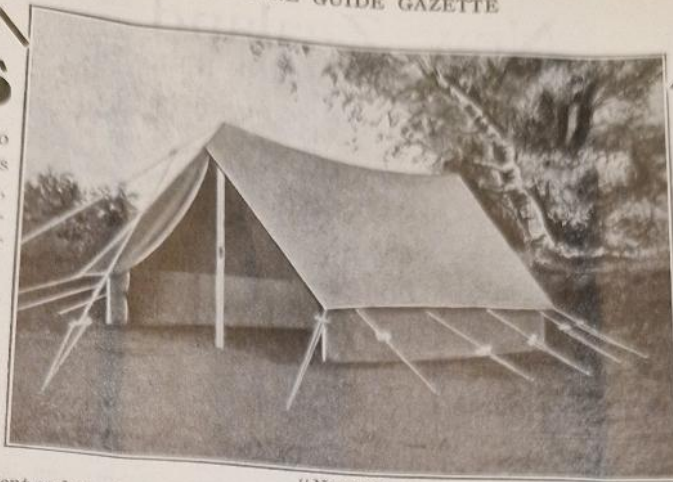
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New Zealand

By THE LADY GWENDOLINE JELlicOE

NEW ZEALAND is possibly the Dominion most blessed by a kindly Nature. The climate is excellent, there are no extremes of heat or cold, abundant rainfall and yet a great deal of sunshine. The scenery is superb, ranging as it does from the rather weird and terrifying scenery of the Thermal Regions to the magnificent panorama of the Southern Alps. The sportsman is well catered for—the trout fishing at Lake Taupo is some of the best in the world, and the heads of the red deer are very much bigger and better than those obtainable in Scotland.

The romance of the colonisation of New Zealand reads rather like a story book, for it is hardly believable that in the brief span of a man's lifetime—eighty-four years—the country has passed from an absolute wilderness into one of the most prosperous of the British Dominions. When Captain Cook landed in New Zealand in 1769 he found a country sparsely inhabited by tribes of warlike men called Maoris, the land covered in dense forest which in New Zealand is called "bush." There were no animals of any kind, and so he left some pigs behind which in the course of time have become quite wild; they have exceptionally long snouts, and to this day are known as Captain Cookers.

The first white men to settle in New Zealand were some missionaries. They formed a little colony at a place called Russell, in the Bay of Islands. When they arrived in New Zealand the country was no more developed than when Captain Cook landed. The Maoris were entirely uncivilised and still in the habit of feeding on their enemies when they could capture them. New Zealand owes a very real debt of gratitude to those intrepid men who went to this far-away and highly dangerous country to try and bring Christianity and civilisation to the Maoris; for it was the missionaries who made it possible for the early settlers to live in peace and security with their Maori neighbours.

It was not until the year 1840 that New Zealand became a British possession. In that year Captain William Hobson, R.N., signed the Treaty of Waitanije, in which the Maori chiefs ceded their sovereign rights to Queen Victoria, while the Maoris still had possession of a considerable amount of land. Captain Hobson became the first Governor of New Zealand and established Auckland as the seat of Government.

In the following years settlements were formed at Wellington, Nelson and in the Taranaki and Otago districts. The "bush" was cleared, houses were built, and sheep and

cattle were introduced. The foundations of New Zealand's prosperity to-day were laid by the indomitable spirit of the early settlers and their wives. Many of them left comfortable homes in England to face many hardships and dangers to which they were entirely unaccustomed.

So passed twenty years; then the Maoris, furious with the white men who seized their land without paying for it, rose in rebellion, and there followed the awful horrors of the Maori wars which lasted for about six years. There were many fierce fights, for the Maoris make great fighting men, and alas, there were many women and children massacred, for the Maoris would suddenly descend on some little settlement and murder all the inhabitants and set fire to their homes. Since the Maori wars a great change has come over the Maori people; they are now a civilised, well-educated and God-fearing people, loyal to their King and Country. Many of them fought in the Great War, and some of them are clever doctors and lawyers; one, Sir Maui Pomare, is a Cabinet Minister at the present time.

The development of New Zealand has been guided by many wise men noted for their loyalty. First one must mention Sir George Gray, at one time Governor and afterwards Prime Minister. His work for New Zealand and more especially for the Maoris is very gratefully remembered in New Zealand. Mr. Seddon, Prime Minister for thirteen years, is another outstanding figure in New Zealand history. At one time he was a gold digger, and is affectionately remembered as "Digger Dick." It was during his long term of office that a great many very useful reforms were instituted, such as adequate old age pensions, a Public Trust Office, etc. Mr. Massey, New Zealand's Prime Minister during the last thirteen years, is well known in this country. His death some months ago was very sincerely mourned by everybody in New Zealand.

He was the last of the war Premiers to go out of office, and he had the great consolation of knowing that his work had been well and truly done.

The magnificent work of the New Zealand troops during the Great War is a matter of history. Their heroism and devotion to duty typify the spirit of New Zealand. The love her people bear for the Mother Country and the unswerving loyalty of her population are a tribute to those early settlers who ingrained the spirit of patriotism and all that it stands for into the receptive hearts of their children.



LORD AND LADY JELlicOE INSPECTING GUIDES IN NEW ZEALAND.



Ploughing in South Africa.

Pioneers

By DOROTHEA FAIRBRIDGE

TO-DAY South Africa is a land of peace and plenty, of wide spaces and rich pasture lands, of fruitful farms and busy towns, of corn and wine and gold and diamonds. This is the South Africa we know, a country in which any man or woman with a head and a pair of hands may make a living and more than a living.

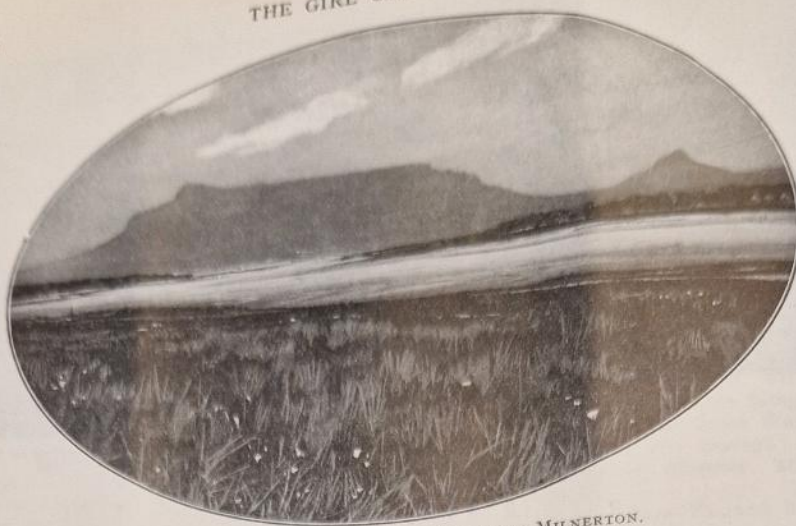
But three hundred years ago, when Humphrey Fitzherbert and Andrew Shillinge landed on the shores of Table Bay and hoisted on the Signal Hill the flag of King James—the newly-made Union Jack—it was a land empty of all voices, save those of the uncouth little Hottentots who stared with startled eyes at the white men, and at the flag that broke and fluttered over their heads. Not the first white folk who had passed that way, for their great-grandfathers before them had seen the ships of the Portuguese explorers on their search for the road to India, and now and then a native runner had brought from the north-east tidings of the wreck of some stately galleon on the little known coast. Sometimes there were women on these ships, who with a high courage accompanied their husbands and fathers on their perilous journeys to India, or died with them in their failure to reach the far-off East. With a brave heart they set forth on their great adventure, and we of to-day, before whose feet the roads to the ends of the earth have been made smooth, can hardly realise how splendid their courage was. South African history is jewelled with the names of its women pioneers of varying races.

Glance for a moment at the great galleon *Saint John*, wrecked on the South African coast in 1552. Amongst the survivors who made their way to the shore were Dom Manuel de Sousa with his wife and children, and their sorrowful wanderings have been recorded by Camoens—their “triste ventura,” he calls the fate that overtook them. They were cast ashore about sixty miles south of where the flower-crowned city of Durban now stands, in a district which to-day is a smiling countryside of cultivated plantations, but then was a wild land of beauty and peril. The scarlet flowering erythrinas shone like coral against the dazzling blue of the South African sky, the white waxen jasmine hung

in garlands above the heads of the exhausted travellers, emerald cuckoos glinted like mocking gems in the sunshine. But for none of these things had they any care, for they were foodless, except for a little rice which they had saved from the wreck, and their lives were in constant danger from the Kafirs who attacked them from time to time. Wearily they wandered along the coast northward for many months on their way to Lourenço Marques, “now penetrating the interior to pass rivers or in the search for food, and then returning to the sea, now climbing high mountains and then descending others, to their great peril,” says the old historian, often on the brink of starvation and always foot-sore and in danger. Sometimes they caught a fish or killed a wild animal; at other times they lived on mussels from the rocks or wild berries, and once they found the skin of a goat which they soaked in water and ate.

Through all, Dona Leonor de Sousa, “the lovely lady” of whom Camoens writes, maintained a serene courage, carrying a child in her arms and walking bravely with the men. But for all her splendid valour great sorrows were in store for her, for she was to see her children die of hunger and to die herself, while the great Portuguese noble, her husband, having buried her in the sand, wandered broken-hearted into the forest and was devoured by wild beasts. One could not bear to read the story were it not for the noble courage which shines from its dark pages.

Less heart-breaking, but still tragic and fine, is the story of Dona Johanna de Mendoça, the young widow who, having lost her happiness in this world, set out from India to return to Portugal, where she meant to enter a convent. The ship was wrecked between Natal and Delagoa Bay and her little child was drowned, but she with some other castaways wandered for many months, until the handful who survived were taken off by a passing ship. Before landing on the African coast she had cut off her long and beautiful hair, which she dedicated to God, and put on the habit of St. Francis, so that if she died on the journey it might be in the dress of the order. Diogo do Couto tells us that in their



CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN FROM MILNERTON.

terrible wanderings she was ministered to by the "virtuous nobleman," Bernard de Carvalho, but he died and Dom Paul de Lima died, worn out with hunger and fever, and she lived to sorrow over them and to return to Goa, where she became a nun in the house of Our Lady of the Cape, and a light of goodness to all the city.

There is no space wherein to write of Beatrice d'Alvares, who perished with her children and many others, or of the young and beautiful girl of the same shipwrecked company, who was left behind to be devoured by lions or carried off by Kafirs when she became too weak to walk—a grievous incident, as the old records say. It is with relief that we turn to a later age and to the women of Holland who made the earliest civilised homes in South Africa.

In the Rijks Gallery at Amsterdam hangs the portrait of Van Riebeeck's first wife, Maria de Querelleri, who came to the Cape with him in 1652, and with them his nieces, Elizabeth and Sebastiana van Opdorp. Mevrouw van Riebeeck was a woman with a delicate refined face, to whom the change from a comfortable Dutch home to the privations and hardships of a savage land must have been a trial. But she bore cheerfully with the dire discomforts and dangers of the early days of the settlement and lived to rejoice in the success that crowned his work. He sailed for the East Indies in 1662, leaving behind him the great garden of the Dutch East India Company and the village which has grown into Cape Town on the land that he found desolate, and with him went his wife who died in Batavia.

With the Huguenots in 1687 and onwards came women of all degrees, from gentle to simple, and their melodious names carry down the centuries an echo of the fair

land of France, which they had left for their faith—Marguerite de Savoie, Susanne Briet, Marie Taillefer, Anne de Béront, Madeleine du Plessis and many others. They too bore themselves bravely, and some of South Africa's greatest qualities are due to the women of France, who helped their men to build up life anew in a strange land.

More than a century later came the English—chiefly of the official classes at first, soldiers and sailors and government officials, with their wives. Lord Macartney brought, as Colonial Secretary, Andrew Barnard, more usually known as "Lady Anne Barnard's husband," usually known as "Auld Robin Gray," was a Lady Anne, the author of "Auld Robin Gray," was a woman of infinite wit and charm, who at once set to work to soothe the wounded feelings of the earlier inhabitants of Dutch and French descent, by all the courtesy and hospitality at her command. Some would not be reconciled to the new order, and when later on slavery was abolished by England they resented it as a hardship greater than they could bear. So out of the Cape Colony they trekked northward, with their wives and children and flocks and herds, and they founded the republics which to-day are part of the Union of South Africa. Their sufferings and the heroism of their

women are worthy of the pen of a writer of epics. Equal to them in tribulation and in courage were the Englishwomen who came to South Africa with the 1820 settlers; sorrow and tribulation were the fiery furnace through which both races won to success. To all these mothers of the nation South Africa owes the great qualities of steadfastness and strength that have come down to her through her women pioneers.

"[Almost everything that is great has been done by youth."
—Disraeli.



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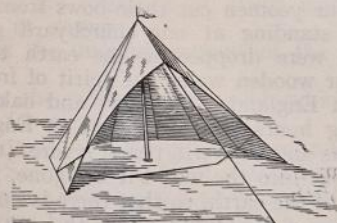
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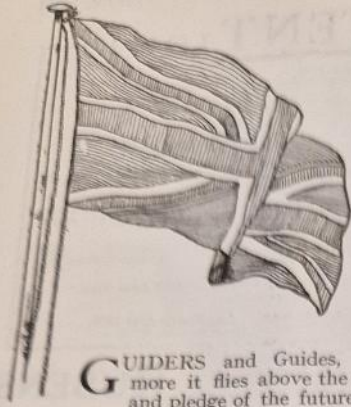
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The Flag Above the Camp

By ARTHUR MEE

Editor of the Children's Newspaper.

GUIDERS and Guides, the Flag! Once more it flies above the camp, the promise and pledge of the future we are marching to, the protector of the land we live in and the life we love.

The life we love! This little land of ours—this free, free land; this land so dear throughout the world! We are young; only a few years have rolled on their way since you and I came into this fair world; but England, these islands, this Land of Home, is like an ancient day. For a thousand years or more she has made a way through Time for you and me, and she is not unworthy of the glory of her hills and dales, of the solemn quiet of her long and narrow lanes, of the rolling downs that sweep from the cathedrals to the sea. She is not unworthy of the silver sea that guards her body like a wall, for she has set her throne upon the sea and rules it with a sceptre fair to all: the sea that has kept her free she has freely repaid in full. She is not unworthy of the heroes who have died for her; she is not unworthy of the thousand years of sacrifice, of patient labour, of quenchless hope and loving trust, that have made these islands thrill with pride throughout the centuries.

Before our yeomen cut their bows from the ancient yews still standing at our churchyard gates, before the acorns were dropped in the earth to grow into oaks for our wooden walls, the spirit of freedom found its home in England. The yews and oaks that mark the age-long hours are not so old as English liberty, and our yews and oaks will perish before English liberty dies. Far out into the world it has gone, far and wide to the ends of the earth, so that there is not a free land anywhere, nor a free mind under the sun, that would not suffer if our flag should fall.

It has waved on the battlefield that has made men free; it has sheltered the victims of tyrants wherever they have been; it has kindled the fire of heroes who have marched to liberty against great odds. It has been the torch of liberty that nothing could put out. It has been like a fire of freedom sweeping through the ages, or like a wind blowing out of its path whatever hindered the free marching of the human race.

It is not true that there has never been a stain upon our flag. We are poor, frail, human creatures, and we go astray; and the nation is merely all of us together. There have been dark days and bad days in the story of our land. But it is true that this flag of a thousand years is the noblest friend of all mankind that the eyes of a man can look upon. In all the strivings and yearnings of multitudes of men it has been on the side of everlasting Right. In all the long story of the rise of nations it has been on the side of freedom with honour. In the coming up of the world from barbarism to civilisation it has been on the side of humanity. It has cleansed the world from many a foul blot; it has hurled

down many a blood-stained power; it has sent many a monstrous crown and sceptre rattling to the dust; it has sown the seed of human freedom, not as in a garden or a little plot of earth, but generously and widely in a boundless land, for all mankind to reap.

We will guard it well, this flag in whose folds we live; it is woven with the lives of men and women, and many a boy and girl has died to keep it free. Our homeland has not fallen from the skies, like some great blessing for the world direct from heaven. Slowly it has been built up, and many a tale of toil and sorrow our flag tells. "A thousand years scarce serves to form a State," but often we have seen that "an hour may bring it in the dust." For a thousand years, with only a few breaks for a time, the sceptre of England has been in the hands of Egbert's house, but it has been a mighty thing to bring up so great a family. We think of Alfred and are fond of saying that he made our nation for us, but Professor Pollard is much nearer the truth when he tells us that Alfred was "a fugitive lurking in the recesses of his disappearing realm." The nation of Egbert was slipping away when Alfred came, and only growth and Time could solve its problems and bring it strength.

The village green was the limit of the Anglo-Saxon world; there were no maps to take them farther, no pictures to give them vision, no books to give them thought, no flag to draw them together. A man was a life unto himself, as no man can be now, and there was nothing to make him conscious of national existence.

But it has been the mark of England's greatness that she has taken to herself the best that the world could give, and given back to the world the best of her own; and the national spirit came in with the Norman, the only conqueror these islands ever had, and the only conqueror whose name shall ever be written in our annals. A long, slow journey it has been since then, from an England with no English language, from an England with a foreign king, from an England with an enslaved people, to the kingdom of the flag that stirs the world, flying in these islands over fifty millions of us and in other lands over 350 millions of the human race.

North and south and east and west it flies, over wide untenanted spaces and over crowded cities, over lands emerging from barbarism and over ancient civilisations. On every continent it floats, over hundreds of tribes and races. Not a church nor a faith is there which is not worshipped under the British flag; not a language among men which is not spoken somewhere in its shadow.

Across the hot desert sands of Egypt, over the broad veldt of South Africa, through the spacious bushlands of Australia, in the young British Dominions of North America, over the rich cities of India, the sheltering flag floats as the sign of human freedom, and wherever it floats it is loved and cherished as we love and cherish the things that are all in all.

We have seen what lies behind it in the years that have gone. We can run through the years, in our fancy, and see the striving and fighting, the winning

and losing, the labour and sorrow, the long, long hoping and the bitter disappointment, the faith that endured and the patience that conquered. But we can never see the end, for end there is none. The final victory of a nation never comes; it is always coming. We mount higher and higher, we march forward, we win new conquests; but the end lies always farther on.

So our flag flies, out of the ages past into the ages to come. It knows no Time; it is always in the sunshine somewhere. And it carries through Time, waving in the skies for all mankind to see, a message of goodwill to all who are free, a message of hope to all who are in chains. It bears from age to age, as if it were the very breath of it, the everlasting spirit of mankind. Nothing less than that it flies for; nothing less than that it is that stirs the hearts of men when they see the red, white, and blue. It is the sign and token that the spirit of liberty lives upon the earth; it is the assurance to the world that mankind shall be enslaved no more. The spirit of the flag is nothing less than that. It stands for what these islands have stood for like a rock throughout the ages, for the right of Liberty and Truth to march wherever they will, hand in hand unhindered.

This flag that the North Sea wind is blowing—what has it done for you and me? This flag that an alien hand is threatening—what has it done for all mankind? It has opened the gates of the world to all; it has opened the door of the human mind.

It has not mattered to England where the need and the cry have been; whether some soulless tyrant has devastated the face of some fair region in the depths of Africa; whether a strong Power has bullied a smaller Power that dared to hold up its honest head; whether the sands of the Soudan were running red with blood; whether the glorious inheritance of the millions of India was imperilled by warfare that never ceased; it has mattered nothing where or why the call might come.

If the hot sun has parched the banks of the Great White Nile until the river of life was dry and famine seized upon the people, the spirit that freed the Soudan from the paralysing grip of the Mahdi sends out its engineers to build a dam to hold up the waters and drive back ruin and death from multitudes of lives. If plague strikes terror to the heart of India, the spirit that has brought peace to India, and protected its conflicting races, sends out its doctors to give their lives to save the people. If a native population is attacked by some mysterious disease, the spirit that sacrifices without flinching goes out and knows no rest until the enemy is found and conquered.

It is the spirit of the flag. It is the spirit of the plague-stricken village which shut itself off from the world until the plague consumed it; the spirit of the men of the *Birkenhead* who put the women and children in the boats and went down into the sea saluting England; the spirit of Father Damien, who gave himself for the lepers and became a leper too; the spirit of Bede, who hastened with his translation of St. John lest his breath should be gone before he finished it; of Kate Barlass, who bolted the door with her arm against the enemy; of a countless host of men and women and children who have lived and died for England's sake, and whose names shine for ever as stars in the sky.

What is it that they lived and died for? What is it that they lived and died for? What is it that stirs the blood of a hero so that he would gladly die to save the flag from stain? It is the something in us all that has come to us from we know not where, that has grown in us we know not how, because it is the very soul of the land we love. It is the invisible fountain from which a nation's greatness springs.

It is the something that made Alfred love the truth, that moved Sir Francis Drake to finish the game before he beat the Spaniards, that kept alive the pride of Walter Raleigh in a traitor's cell, that put the power in Shakespeare's hand which the world can never take away, that touched the mind of Milton with the glow of Paradise, that lit the fire in Cromwell's soul, that stirred the vision of John Bunyan, that nerved John Hampden to resist a lawless king. It is the something that moved the men of Cromwell's army who never lost a single fight, that gave to England in her hour of need the three stout hearts of Wellington and Nelson and Pitt, that touched the heart of William Wilberforce and would not let him rest until the slaves were free, that went out from the lighthouse with Grace Darling, that haunted the beds of wounded men with Florence Nightingale. It is the something that language has not yet found words for, this spirit that our men are dying for, this spirit that our flag is flying for.

It flies for all those things that have built up, out of the warring peoples of Alfred's day, the great ruling race of the world. It flies for the spirit that runs through the woof and texture of the English-speaking race.

It flies for the government of the people, for the people, by the people, and for the greatest good of the greatest number.

It flies for liberty for all who are able to use and will not abuse it, and for guiding all others along the road that leads to it.

It flies for the Open Door—a fair field and equal rights for all nations.

It flies for the gospel that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that men shall not be slaves.

It flies for humanity in all things; for the stopping of cruelty everywhere, for kindness to animals, for the love of little children.

It flies for the honour of the spoken and the written word.

It flies for throwing open as wide as can be the field of human knowledge.

It flies for spreading as wide as can be the field of human happiness.

It flies for letting the truth be free as life itself.

It flies for the toleration of every man's opinion, be it right or wrong.

It flies for the unselfish pursuit of the good of all mankind.

It flies for the peace of the world, which no nation ever longed for more.

Have you not been stirred a thousand times, you Guides, you Scouts, by the sight of the flag in your little camps. It gives your camp a glow that nothing else on earth can give to it. It gives you a touch with the past that may rightly stir your soul with pride; it gives you a sense of citizenship of which Paul himself would not have been ashamed to boast; it gives you a promise of security on the road to a future that shall be greater than our dreams.

Guides of our Little Treasure Island and of Overseas, *The Flag!*

National Songs

Summer-time is song-time.

Headquarters is now stocking *The National Song Book* published by Messrs. Boosey, which should be in the hands of every Guider. It contains songs, carols, and rounds which have been suggested by the Board of Education, and is an excellent collection.

The price of the whole book with words and music is six shillings, but it is also to be had in four sections; words and melody only, each for sixpence—English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh songs.



St. Helena

By MRS. PEEL

IN the far away little island of St. Helena there is a flourishing Company of Girl Guides. There is no distinctive race on the island, and it is interesting to note the different types when the girls are gathered together. One golden-haired with rosy complexion stands next to a Guide whose ebony cheeks and coal black hair denote her African origin, while behind or in front will appear undoubted Chinese features and colouring.

The St. Helena girls have charming manners, are well educated, and very loyal to their King and Empire. The only language is English; Christianity the only religion. There is a bishop and two other clergymen, a Salvation Army captain, and the Baptists have a certain following with several chapels. The St. Helena girls like to take up work in South Africa, and many of the Guides have gone there.

It is a beautiful island, with one of the most salubrious climates in the world, seldom does the thermometer fall below 60 degrees, even at 1,900 feet above sea level, and at that altitude it seldom rises above 80 degrees. It is reckoned to be from 8 to 10 degrees warmer on the sea level.

From the harbour St. Helena appears somewhat forbidding, with its impregnable brown cliffs some 500

feet high. But the valley of Jamestown is picturesque when seen from the sea with its quaint buildings and tropical vegetation.

There are no motors or bicycles on the island, it is far too mountainous. A pair or single horse carriage is the means of locomotion. Up and up the winding roads the horses pull slowly and surely, sometimes with a sheer precipice on one side with no protecting wall or fence to save the driver, carriage and horses from rolling to destruction in the valley beneath should a false step be taken.

St. Helena and Ascension Island are under one Governor, and the Bishopric includes the Island of Tristan da Cunha as well. The latter is a windswept little country: some twenty families live on the island in tiny little one-storey huts. They farm in a small way, grow potatoes, and have cattle, sheep, geese and poultry. The women knit very well and make most of the clothes, including leather moccasins for the feet. Last year the bishop visited the island, the first visit paid for over twenty years as there are no regular ships of call to this desolate spot, but H.M.S. *Dublin* was sent there by the Government to inquire into the welfare of this small community, and the bishop took the opportunity of spending a night on the

island. He confirmed over fifty out of the hundred and some odd inhabitants. Mr. Rogers, a clergyman, has resided on the island with his young wife for three years, and before that a Mr. Barrow, who wrote a most interesting book of reminiscences.

The outward mail touches at Ascension and St. Helena once a month, and the homeward mail also visits the islands on its way to England every four weeks. No one who has not lived cut off from the world of letters and newspapers can realise the excitement of a mail day, which brings news of the dear ones at home, and accounts of the public happenings in the outer world. A mail day brings anxiety, sorrow or joy to the inhabitants.

To most people the name of St. Helena spells Napoleon. Many blame the British Government of those days for banishing him to such a distant spot, and sympathise with him in his captivity. No doubt mistakes were made, but it must be remembered that for many years he had been a menace to the world's peace. He had already escaped from Elba. His mad ambition, his active brain and scheming propensities would never have permitted him to remain in voluntary exile. No doubt Lord Castlereagh felt it incumbent on him to secure the terror and scourge of Europe with a firm hand. He sent him to an impregnable prison, but to a perfectly healthy spot. At that date it was the English port of call for all vessels sailing to India. There were perpetual ships stopping there. But Napoleon, embittered, sore and disappointed, refused to see visitors or to participate in any of the gaieties and social amenities of the island.

Sir Hudson Lowe was certainly a man of little tact, but he had his orders to obey. If the Governor had possessed the attributes of charm and sympathy wedded to politeness, the harshness of Lord Castlereagh's decrees might have been shorn of some of their unwelcome hardness. There is little doubt that Napoleon's health was deeply undermined before he ever reached St. Helena. He arrived on H.M.S. *Northumberland*, October 15th, 1815. In those days there were no cables and no wireless, so the arrival of the defeated emperor was unexpected and unprepared for.

He slept his first night on the island in the town at the house of Mr. Porteous. This abode had already sheltered the Duke of Wellington, when Lord Wellesley, when he stayed at St. Helena on his return from India. Napoleon, the day following his arrival, rode up into the country to Longwood, where it was decided that he should live in the house then occupied by the Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company.

However, as there were alterations and preparations to be made, Napoleon started to return to the town, but on his way he passed "The Briars," a fascinating



LONGWOOD: "OLD HOUSE" WHERE NAPOLEON LIVED.

house standing in a grove of tropical trees and plants. The ex-emperor requested to be allowed to remain at this entrancing spot. Thus for six weeks he became the guest of Mr. Balcomb. Here he played with his host's two little girls and the youthful son of Las Casas, who had with his father followed the exile's fortunes. No doubt this was the happiest period of Napoleon's sojourn in St. Helena.

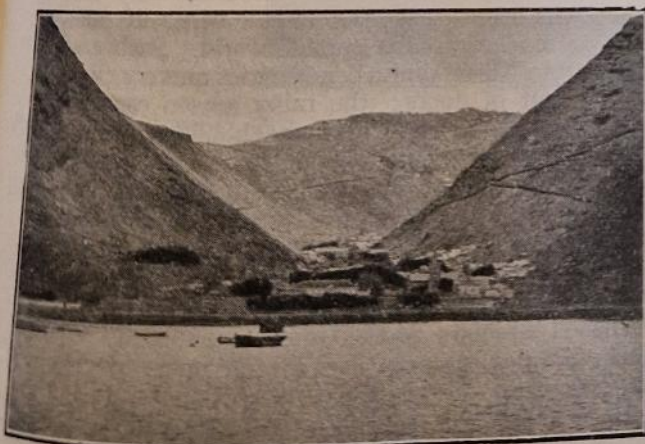
The days at Longwood were long and wearisome. There were quarrels amongst his numerous retinue who all lived in the same house with their master, except the Bertrands who resided at what is now Longwood Farm.

Napoleon disliked the order that a British officer should accompany him on his riding and driving expeditions. By degrees he gave up these forms of amusement and shut himself up more and more, refusing to see visitors and devoting himself to reading and to dictating a biography of himself.

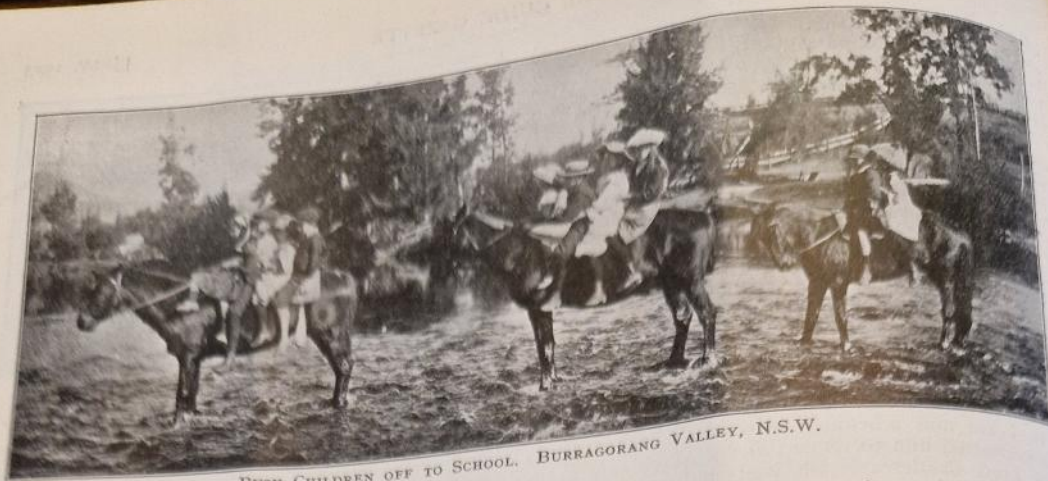
In the early days he would drive with four horses at a breakneck pace over the precipitous roads much to the terror of Madame Bertrand and Madame de Monthalon, who were frequently his companions on these expeditions. It is related that a ship was sent from America to attempt Napoleon's rescue. It was of the type of an early submarine and could be submerged at will, but this effort failed as did other plots which were secretly organised to attempt his abduction from his place of captivity.

As the months and years went on Napoleon became less and less active. He sat in his *bibliothèque*, or on fine days in a tent in the garden. The vast expanse of the endless ocean was for ever before his eyes, and the great dark rock, so unsmiling in its aspect, stood eternally beneath his gaze. He called it "The Grim Sentinel." It is easy to imagine as his health failed how its sombre aspect pressed on his jaded nerves. He sought relief in lying for hours together in a hot bath, till finally he succumbed to the fatal malady which terminated his career.

On May 5th a ship called the *Waterloo* cast anchor in Jamestown Harbour. A name of strange augury to the dying man. As the day advanced the wind and storm grew stronger and fiercer; the rain was torrential. At a quarter to six that evening, amidst this wild tumult of nature and with the words "Tête d'Armée" on his lips, Napoleon breathed his last. His loyal followers stood around him, faithful to the end. It is said that his mother, Letitia, sat at that hour alone in the salon of her Palazzo in Florence. A visitor with the form of her beloved son appeared, unseen by other eyes: silently he stood and gazed at her, then turned and disappeared from her astonished view.



THE HARBOUR AT ST. HELENA.



BUSH CHILDREN OFF TO SCHOOL. BURRAGORANG VALLEY, N.S.W.

GUIDING in Australia is very closely associated with the great mother organisation of England; any differences that occur are only adaptations due to climate and conditions of life, which cause us to emphasise the Guide activities which seem most natural to us. Australians are essentially out-of-doors people, but camping for Guides is very difficult, because the only general holidays are at a time of year when we are likely to have such intense heat that open-air cooking or storage would be almost impossible; our water problem is very acute, and where there is a good water supply one may expect that snakes will be plentiful. On the other hand sports and outdoor games are very general, and in most Companies there will be a few Guides who are already keen and capable at basketball and tennis and rounders. Swimming in summer is practically a national pastime; it is compulsory for all children in those state schools which have access to baths or to the sea, so this part of the 1st class work is a very popular one, and is not the test of moral courage which it appears to be in England to one who has experienced an English summer for the first time.

There is in Australia a certain lack of class distinctions which is really only realised by an Australian who visits an older country, but on the other hand, where class distinction is not regarded as natural and has not the power of a great tradition behind it, it is more difficult to overcome in cases where it does occur.

Guiding has been received with the very greatest enthusiasm throughout Australia; the children are clamouring to be Guides and Brownies, and our need for trained and capable Guiders is urgent. In the matter of organisation each state is entirely responsible for its own affairs, with its own Headquarters in the capital city. South Australia, for instance, has adopted khaki uniform, because of the very dry and dusty heat in which the Guides carry on through the long summer. Khaki is really less obtrusive and more easily kept clean under South Australian conditions, but all the other states wear navy blue.

Our town Companies work and play in very much the same way as the Companies in England, but the country Guiders have to adapt themselves to the circumstances in each district, and because of our very long distances and scattered population there are many Lone Guides,

Guiding in Australia

By D. M. ANDREWS

to whom the bond of a great sisterhood is a wonderful inspiration.

Riding and driving are ordinary and necessary means of locomotion, and in common with other overseas dominions we have mounted Companies and Patrols and even a

mounted Brownie Pack. Our "school ponies" are a feature of country life; some of them carry two or three children for miles every day, and away in the Western District of Victoria the Brownies and Guides come across from the schoolhouse to the clubroom on their horses, all sorts and sizes from tiny shelties to upstanding hacks. The youngest child in the school can catch and saddle her pony and knows just how to care for him and feed him; so in many ways the children become practical and self-reliant, but perhaps they are less imaginative than the English children. The discipline required may be of a different type but they respond to it very readily. Many people realise how Guiding can enrich the somewhat meagre life of country children, and Companies are organised in every direction and in many far-off places. Guiders make great efforts to train and qualify themselves, and are eager to carry the Guide spirit into the farthest places.

Companies in city schools must contend with an overcrowded time table and many competing interests, but Guiding satisfies a very real need in country schools where teachers are glad to encourage any activity which will bring their girls into a wider life and put them in touch with the outside world. Such a school company in North Queensland carries on very cheerfully entirely out of doors; the rainy season considerably comes mainly in the Christmas holidays, so that by occasionally borrowing a class room for parades the Company manages very well in its private paddock. Camping and field days on Saturday are very popular; equipment is outrageously expensive, but given sufficient tins, a pair of snips and some solder the bush handyman will presently produce all the requirements of a well-furnished kitchen; so the Guides are speedily in possession of dixies, dippers, basins and mugs of their own manufacture.

It is a far cry from Western Victoria to Northern Queensland, some two thousand miles in all, but here, near Cairns, we have another unique Company and

...the only ones in Australia whose members are aboriginals; it is on the Mission Station at Yarrabak. The 1st Yarrabak is an energetic and resourceful Company. Its Guides solved the funds problem for themselves by burning charcoal, selling it to buy material and then making their own uniforms and ties. They also make pouches for their belts to take snake-bite remedy and a simple first-aid outfit. After a year's work the Patrol Leaders and some others have their second class and several proficiency badges, and they have worked their own Company Colours, so that it seems that even in this remote corner of our island continent Guiding has taken firm root.

Our common failings of lack of reverence and a certain aggressive self-assertion, both due to a narrow outlook, move with that in the Guide Movement which opens our eyes and makes us look beyond our own circle. Because of the genius of its universal appeal we have seized on Guiding, for it might have been made especially to help us to play the game of life. Rules and regulations will adapt themselves to fit our conditions, but the spirit of Guiding we take from you hoping that we may flash it on unchanged.

We come gladly in all sincerity and loyalty into the Guide Sisterhood in the hope that as members of it we may do our part in rendering service in the world.

The Masque of Empire

By HUGH MYTTON

THERE could hardly be a more appropriate way of teaching the great lesson of Empire than by the performance of "The Masque of Empire" (which is stocked at Headquarters, price, with Girl Guide supplement, 6½d. post free).

"This performance of 'The Masque of Empire' by young people with no previous dramatic experience," said Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., speaking at the close of a recent production of this play, "has been an absolute revelation to me. It should be played not once or twice, but again and again."

It is a simple but touching little story of a flower girl who has brought all her roses for the Queen for Empire Day, and is found asleep on the steps of the Colonial Office; of how the Queen of Dreams dances into her thoughts, and makes her a Queen herself—no less than Britannia—of how the Saints of Britain, clad in shining armour, march in turn down the aisles to the stirring music of their National Songs, bringing her robe, trident, helmet and shield; and how they drive away the foul nightmares which menace her fair realm, and how, aided by the Queen of Fairyland, her daughter Colonies come across the seas bringing gifts to the dear Motherland, singing as they come the sacred, simple songs, such as "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," and their like, which unforgettable association has hallowed to our race.

The keynote of the play is struck by Britannia in the closing words, "My Kingdom." She says, putting on one side the proffered sword of St. George:—

"My Kingdom was not fashioned by the sword.
In Love are Empire's firm foundations set,
With love, that glorious fabric, moulded strong
Will weather every storm which may be met,
Shall stand for Right and stem the tide of Wrong.
For Love the far Dominions, one and all,
Will rally round it rather than it fall."

"The Masque of Empire" Society are prepared to supply any Company with costumes for this play at nominal rates, and to assist in the production of this Masque, if application is made to the Secretary at 33B, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1.

RELIABLE TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPMENT

SIZE:

8 ft. long, 7 ft. wide,
6 ft. high, 2 ft. walls.

Complete with fly-sheet.

White Cotton Duck

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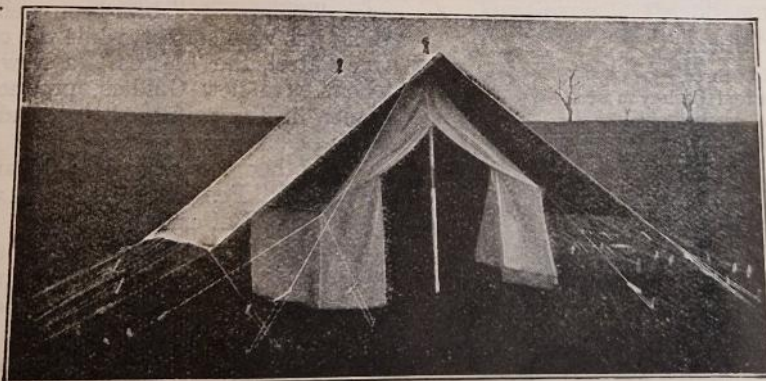
8 oz. £6 7 6

Green Cotton Duck

6 oz. £6 7 6

8 oz. £7 0 0

Fly sheet 12 in. over each end or made into porch.



SIZE:

6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. x 5 ft. 9 in.
2 ft. walls.

No. 1. White Canvas

£2 5 0 Fly 40/- extra.

No. 2. Green Canvas

£2 10 0 Fly 45/- extra.

White Cotton Duck

6 oz. £2 12 6 Fly 45/- ex.

8 oz. £2 19 6 " 50/- "

Green Cotton Duck

6 oz. £2 19 6 Fly 50/- ex.

8 oz. £3 5 0 " 55/- "

Regulation Flax £3 17 6

PART USED GROUND SHEETS 2/6. Selected 3/6. (Good Secondhand Ground Sheets are very scarce. We are very well bought and can offer exceptional value).

BELL TENTS. Secondhand 45/-, 60/-. Selected and guaranteed, 75/-. New Government Tents used for about 2 weeks only last year, £4 12 6.

LATRINE TENTS. 4 feet square, 4 poles, canvas roof, hessian sides, 22/6.

Camp Equipment on Hire.

WHITE KITBAGS
2/6, 3/-
CANVAS WATER
BUCKETS 1/3

Wm. GOOD & SON

52, King William Street, London, E.C.4

PALLIASSE CASES
Government Linen
and Cotton Duck,
3/-, 3/6

The "Look Wide" Cross-Word Puzzle

A Prize of One Guinea is offered for the first correct solution of this puzzle opened on July 13th, 1925. Name, address, Guide rank (if any) to accompany each entry. Envelopes to be marked "GAZETTE Cross Word." It facilitates judging if competitors will write the answer in list form rather than in the squares of the diagram.



Across.—The members of the 25-29, 30-32, 33, learn the meaning of 7-9, 10, and also after a while most of them develop great powers of 46.

Down.—It was the 2-22, 28, some months ago to publish in the GAZETTE several letters concerning the present 11-23, 31. Across 3 was inundated with everyone's Down 35.

Down.—41, a 43, 44 at a famous school.

Across.

14. A prefix here denoting three,
15. Next dash five hundred dash you see.
18. Now comes the lion, known of old
19. And letter twenty-six behold.
20. Make a mistake with tranquil face
36. And find a beast to fit this place.
37. You know at once Wales claims my birth, though I'm a son o'er all the earth.
38. Of tennis think, allow, permit,
40. And here block letters just will fit.
42. Inverted commas write with care
43. And here the spider's parlour fair.
45. Before a circle with delight
Put fifty, and you'll be quite right.
50. The Brownies with most kindly grace
Have lent their cry to fill this space.

Down.

1. If you add blue, behold a fly,
3. Sometimes instead you call out Hi!
4. In camp by her you're kept alive
5. Here think of 1925.
6. Sometimes 'tis used instead of what,
8. Soldiers obey this on the spot.
- 12-24. Both fixed and firm, constant in mind,
13. On British coin this you find
16. A solemn promise as you know,
17. This next for us ten points doth show.
21. This you must use what'er you win,

26. 'Tis sometimes said "— as sin,"
27. When added, oft you will discern
A boy's name to a girl's will turn.
29. Salubrious and wholesome too,
34. One who has much with camps to do.
39. This pattern, top, and left-hand, low,
Will tell you how these letters go.
43. Annul in semaphore, you know,
The opposite twice here you show.
47. Add second vowel and there will be
Anguilla for the world to see.
48. An army, but on peace intent,
49. One letter more and timid's meant.

K. WISSMAN.

Impressions of a New Zealand Guiders' Camp

A SUNNY February afternoon and sparkling water all around us as we steam along Auckland Harbour en route for Kohimarama. That was our introduction to the camp, and on the boat we met three Guiders, including the Dominion Secretary, Miss Gillett. "We" were an English Captain and Brown Owl, visiting relations in New Zealand, and invited to the Guiders' camp that we might give them the latest news of Guide doings in England.

On Kohi Pier we were met by a dozen or more figures in the familiar blue camp uniform, and we imagined we were back at home again. Though we were on the other side of the world, we were all friends at once, and not for a moment did we feel shy or strange.

Our camp was on the site of an old Aviation School, and we had the use of their recreation hall for meals and in case of wet weather. It was as well we had, for the week-end turned very wet, and most people were driven out of their tents by the downpours, which exceeded anything I have seen in England (August Bank Holiday, 1922, excepted!). Only a wire fence separated our field from the sea, and each morning after physical jerks we ran in for a dip, as well as at other times when we had a few minutes to spare.

Some of the Guiders had been in camp with Miss Prior the previous summer, but most of the twenty-four were new Guiders and unused to Guide camping. However, "Campcraft" had been well studied, and everything was very correct, while the cooking was excellent. One Patrol, the "Miros" (a New Zealand tree), all of whom were new Guiders, produced a two-course hot dinner in the midst of a thunderstorm, and it was ready before time!

The other Patrols were "Kauri" (tree), "Kiwi" (bird) and "Penguin," and each vied with the other in every branch of camping.

Each evening was brought to a close by a camp-fire sing-song, where we taught them some of our English songs and in return learnt several of theirs. "Innisfree" was a great favourite, as were also "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" and "Birds in a Wilderness," both with actions.

To our great disappointment, Mrs. Wilson, the Dominion Commissioner, was unable to spend Sunday in camp, as she and we had hoped, but she paid us a flying visit on Monday to see that the thunderstorm had not washed us away.

When we left Auckland for England, a month later, twelve Guiders in uniform came to see the boat off and farewelled us with the actions to "Birds in a Wilderness."

We return home full of admiration for New Zealand Guiders and with many new friends. Our advice to Guiders going to New Zealand is, let them know you're coming, and they'll give you a hearty welcome, for they are indeed sisters to us all.

Appointments

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[JULY, 1925]

Advertisements

Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE," 25, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 1.
The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line (ten words to a line), reference to a Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

TO LET.

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.

TO LET.—"Innisfree," four-roomed cottage, artistically furnished. Oxford, 9 miles. Apply Miss M. G. Lewis, 22, Manor Road, Folkestone.

BUNGALOW.—North Wales; country, prettily situated; ground attached; accommodate 12 to 16 Girl Guides or Brownies; 5s. per head per week, and bring towels. Miss Sykes, Rossett, nr. Wrexham.

WEST SOMERSET.—Furnished cottage to let, accommodate four; lovely hills; sea 2½ miles; tennis; July-August. Tucker, Stoke Courcy, Bridgwater.

FOR HIRE.

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.

TENTS.—Two bell tents for hire, 8s. per week each, with groundsheet 9s. Booked July 27th to August 9th. Apply Tents, Lawrence, 69, Onslow Square, S.W.7.

FOR HIRE to local Companies on reasonable terms. Bell tent, screening and enamelware for camp. Particulars on application to Miss Bailey, Lowther, Penrith, Cumberland.

FOR SALE.

OFFICER'S SERGE UNIFORM for sale; also poplin blouse, worn once; sent on approval. Miss H. Bruce, Woodlands, Wigton, Cambs.

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.

COMPLETE GUIDER'S UNIFORM, including hat, two blouses, belt; bust 36 in; height 5 ft. 3½ in.; £4. Miss L. Evans, 6, Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.

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

PRINTING.—Notices, programmes, notepaper, headings, etc. Prices quoted as low as possible. Specimens and estimates sent on application to Hon. Secretary, Chelsea G.G. Hobby Room, 2, Redcliffe Road, S.W.10.

GUIDER'S SECOND-HAND UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT for sale; Brownie books. Apply for particulars to Stevens, St. Michael's, Dawlish.

WANTED.

CAN ANYONE put Captain of very poor Company in way of getting small typewriter cheaply? Alpha, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Gifts or second-hand—overalls, hats, belts; very poor G.F.S. Company. Write Miss Fleeman, 400, Bellhouse Road, Sheffield.

WANTED.—For South London Divisional Guides Camp, South Coast, July 25th to August 22nd, two qualified life savers, over 21, to take charge of bathing whole or part of time; travelling expenses and hospitality given. Apply Miss Lee Baker, 198, Lambeth Road, S.E.1.

WANTED.—For East End Company. Loan of one or two bell tents for week's camp, August 8th; carriage paid. Box No. 202, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

RANGER (gentlewoman), aged 20, requires post as nurse governess; salary £32 per annum. Apply Chant, "Ryber, Dyke Road, Brighton.

CORNWALL.		(June, 1925.)
Dist. C. for Helston ...	Miss E. C. Bodley, 21, Menage Street, Helston, vice Mrs. Vick (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Penryn ...	Miss C. Enys, Enys, Penryn, vice Mrs. Enys (resigned).	
Dist. C. for St. Austell ...	Mrs. King, Trechiddle, St. Austell, vice Mrs. Williams (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Carhale Rural ...	Mrs. R. M. Chance, Langarth, Briscoe, Carhale.	
Dist. C. for Illogan ...	DERBYSHIRE.	
Dist. C. for Barnard Castle ...	Miss W. M. Smith, Dunstead House, Langley Mill.	
Dist. C. for Beckenham ...	DURHAM.	
Dist. C. for Manchester North ...	Mrs. Addison, Romaldkirk, by Darlington.	
Dist. C. for Manchester South ...	Miss H. Pale, 61, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, vice Miss Colbourne (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Liverpool Central ...	LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North-East ...	Miss M. Lindsey, 3, Damesne Road, Whalley Range.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North-West ...	LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool South ...	Mrs. Melly, 7, Sefton Park Road, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Southport, Birkdale and Formby ...	Miss E. St. George, Stone House, Allerton, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool Central (1) ...	Miss L. I. Earle, Dowsefield, Allerton, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool Central (2) ...	Miss J. Forrester, Ballochmyle, Blundell, Allerton, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool Central (3) ...	Miss C. Stewart Brown, Grove House, Allerton, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North (1) ...	Mrs. Jarratt, 22, Hesketh Road, Liverpool, vice Mrs. Dwelly (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North (3) ...	Miss N. Peters, 42a, Catherine Street, Liverpool, vice Miss St. George (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North-East (1) ...	Miss P. Stoddart, Oakwood, Algburth, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North-East (2) ...	Mrs. Crewdson, St. James's Vicarage, West Derby, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool North-West ...	Miss E. Taylor, 56b, Devonshire Road, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool South (1) ...	Miss D. B. Gemmel, 114, Princes Road, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Liverpool South (2) ...	Miss P. Bateson, Cuckoo Lane, Gateacre, Liverpool, vice Miss Earle (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Southport ...	Miss J. Crawford, Fern Lea, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Diss ...	Miss M. Williamson, Lint House, Linden Avenue, Blundellsands, Liverpool, vice Miss Forrester (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Nottinghamshire South	Miss G. E. Melly, 7, Sefton Park Road, Liverpool, vice Miss Stewart Brown (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Epperstone ...	Miss C. Finchett, 22, Marmion Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.	
Dist. C. for Taunton ...	Miss P. Brown, West House, Roe Lane, Southport, vice Mrs. Jarratt (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Taunton ...	NORFOLK.	
Dist. C. for Chichester ...	Miss I. A. C. Springfield, Thelveton Grange, Scole, Norfolk, vice Mrs. Crawshaw (resigned).	
Dist. C. for Rotherham East ...	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
Dist. C. for Hay and Talgarth ...	The Hon. Lady Birkin, The Grange, Rudington.	
Dist. C. for Llantrisant ...	Mrs. Bourne, Epperstone Manor, Epperstone.	
Dist. C. for Bryn and Cwmavon ...	SOMERSET.	
	Mrs. E. Ogden, St. James's Vicarage, Taunton vice The Hon. Mrs. Cornfield (resigned).	
	Miss R. F. De Salis, Bishops Mead, Taunton, vice Mrs. E. Ogden (resigned).	
	SUSSEX.	
	Mrs. Haslehurst, 7, Cawley Road, Chichester.	
	YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING, SOUTH.	
	Miss M. Knight, Brooklands, Rotherham.	
	ULSTER.	
	CO. TYRONE.	
	Mrs. J. C. Herdman, J.P., Sion House, Sion Mills.	
	SCOTLAND.	
	PERTHSHIRE.	
	Mrs. Muir, Braco Castle, Braco.	
	WALES.	
	BRECONSHIRE.	
	Miss V. Capper, Pentwyn, Clyro, Hereford.	
	GLAMORGANSHIRE.	
	Miss H. Simon, The Vicarage, Llantrisant, Glamorgan.	
	Mrs. E. N. Davies, Twyn-y-Hydd, Margam, Port Talbot.	
	OVERSEAS.	
	AFRICA.—NORTHERN RHODESIA.	
	Mrs. Castle, Police Camp, Northern Rhodesia, vice Mrs. Goode (resigned).	

WANTED.—In September, young Guide Lieut. for small Settlement, musical and fond of games; suitable training for social work, or could be free during day. Small sum asked towards board. Box No. 201, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.
LIFE SAVER wanted for Guides' Camp at Seaford, August 29th to September 12th. All expenses paid. Apply Miss Churcher, 32, Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
MAIA RINALDA, CONTRALTO, A.R.M.C.M., gold medallist, assisted by Frances Carmichael, receives Pupils. Italian method. Special coaching for Opera, Oratorio. Museum 4939, 5, Doughty Street, W.C.1.

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED UNDER 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
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

REGISTERED GOODS.
To be obtained through the County Secretary only,
except for London. Price Postage

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

GOLD AIR-ROUNDS		2	0	20
ENROLLMENT 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
Transfer Books (24 forms)		6		2d

HATBANDS.			
Cadet	2	} 1d	
Guide	9		
Ranger... ..	9		
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon	2		
„ Guide's	8		
SERVICE STARS.			
Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	1½	1d	
Five Years' Service Star	6	1d	

Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth	1½	1½d
Five Years' Service Star	6	1½d

Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide ...	1	6	3d
Bandages, triangular	4	9	3d
Plain	4	9	6d
Printed	2	0	6d
Billy cans	11	6	6d
Buzzer	15	8	2d
and Lamp, in case	5	0	3d
Rolls for above	5	0	
Compasses	1	3	1d
Handkerchiefs, white, embroidered			
with Trefoil each	1	3	
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade	10		
and marine-spike	1	9	
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade	1	9	2d
and marine-spike (better quality)	3	6	
Knives, "Girl Guides," with two			
blades and marine-spike	3	6	
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade,			
in-opener and marine-spike ...	4	6	3d
Knives, Sports, containing large and			
small blades, corkscrew, in-opener,	4	6	3d
marine-spike and screwdriver ...			
Lamp, signalling instructor's ...	2	0	6d
Life Lines (10 yards), with ring and	5	0	3d
swivel			
Morse Tapper	6		
Platers line for making Lanyards ...	5	9	4d
Per-coll	1	9	
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance	1	9	3d
outfit			
Purse, belt—			
Guide's	8		2d
Guide's	2	6	2d
for knotting, per yard	1		
Grip, coloured, Red and Blue, per yd.	5	3	1d
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges	1	6	1d
silver	2	6	1d
Safety-chains, gold	4	0	6d
Plants, extension, for practice, per set	1	2	Rail
Raves			
Not less than 3 can be sent by Rail.)			
Retcher, specially light for Guides	1	15	0
(Made to order only)			
Rings for above	6	0	
Retcher Nets	1	9	3d
Ruck-Carts. (Prices on application.)			
Water-bottles, glass, felt-covered ...	3	0	6d
Whistles—			
Nickel	8		
With Compass	1	4	2d
"Sea Guide"	1	0	

FLAGS.				
Carrier, leather, for flag	...	3/11	& 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, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)				

Carrier, leather, for flag	3/11	& 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, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)				

Blue), for Union Jack only ...	4	9	3d
Flags Covers, waterproof ...	6	6	6d
Flag Poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint) ...	6	0	Rail
Marine Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—			
Silk ...	4	3	14
Cotton ...	1	3	2
<u> </u> cheap ...	1	0	2
Signal Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	7	3	14
emaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair ...	1	3	2
emaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair ...	1	10	2

Sticks for signposts	1	5	0
Morse Ditto, better quality (varnished)	1	5	0
Sticks for Signalling Flags—			
Semaphore		4	
This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks, fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.			
Trefol for flag-pole		6	6
..... Ranger		10	6
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole)	1	1	6
Union Jack, unmounted, with rope and toggle		15	6
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem only		4	3
..... Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.		3	0

Challenge Shields. The shield			
measures 11 in. by 13 in., with			
oxidized settings	3	3	0
Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ...	15	6	

9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only).			
Plain, unpolished	1 7 6	}
" polished	1 10 0	
Painted, polished		
Double-sided Trefoil for pike top	10 6	
Trefoil transfer for standards	3	

Plaster Statuette of Chief Guide	...	16	6
Box and Postage

Large mushroom shaped—		
2 ft. high, plain	...	16 6
" " painted	...	19 6
" " with emblems	...	1 13 0
(With more than 8 emblems 5s.		
extra. Box for totem is charged		
1s. 0d. Not returnable.)		

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

USING DISGUISSING MARKS.		Price	Postage
		£	s. d.
Badges—			
Commissioners' Coat Badges	...	1	0 1½d
Cockades—			
Commissioners'—			
County, Silver	{ Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.	3	0
Division, Silver		3	0 1½d
District, Saxe	...	2	3
Secretary's—			
County, Red	...	1	3
County, Assistant, Red and White	...	1	6
Division, White	...	1	3
District, Navy and White	...	1	6 1½d
District Captains, Green	...	2	3
Captains, Navy	...	1	3
Brown Owls, Brown	...	1	3
Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—			
Commissioners—			
County, Gold and Silver	{ Please state whether aluminium or tinsel preferred.	10	0 2½d
Division, Silver		7	0
District, Saxe	...	4	0 2½
(Without Silver Badge, 2s. less.)			
Presidents' Sashes—			
County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide	3 in.	13	0 2½d
"Division, Silver	3 in.	6	6 2½
"	3 in.	6	6

Price	Postage
3 in. wide	4 0
Area Directors' Tassels	7 1d
Belts, buckle and	3 3
Leather, with official	3d
(Please state size: 24 in. to 40 in., rising 2 in. 24, 26, etc.)	
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.	

GLOVES.	Price	Postage
Brown cape leather, short gauntlet	8 0	2d
long	10 0	3d
Best brown washable goatskin leather, short gauntlet	12 6	3d
long	14 0	3d
(Sizes 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾)		

HATS.	Price	Postage
Navy felt, with clip	8 9	
(Please state size: 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾)		
Navy soft felt, large or small brim	14 0	9d
Straw, cheap	3 0	
Straw, medium	7 0	
Straw, large	8 6	
Best	9 6	
Patent	3 0	
(See away with the necessity for hatpins)	1 0	2d

HATCORD.	Price	Postage
Every	2 0	
Camp Advisor	6	1d
Patron	6	

JERSEYS.	Price	Postage
Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.	9 6	
" " 36 "	10 6	
" " 38 "	10 6	6d
Navy woollen with roll collar for Sea Guides	1s. extra.	

LANYARDS.	Price	Postage
White cotton	3	1d
OVERALLS. (For unofficial wear, camp, etc.)		
Length 30 in., neck 13½, 14, 14½, 15.	11 6	
45 in.	13 9	
48 in.	14 9	6d
52 in.	15 9	
Extra collars for above (Sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 15.)	1 0	1d

OVERCOATS.	Price	Postage
Made to measure. In three qualities.		
In Navy Melton	3 5 0	free
" Blanket Cloth	4 7 6	free
" Blanket Cloth	5 15 6	free

PATTERNS.	Price	Postage
Guiders' uniform, two styles—		
1. Uniform coat and skirt		
2. Plain coat with hip-pockets and uniform skirt	6	2d
(Sizes: 34, 36, 38 bust.)		

SHIRTS.	Price	Postage
Navy taffeta	16 6	4d
Extra collars for above	1 6	1d
Navy cotton	8 3	3d
Extra collars for above	1 0	1d
White Jap Silk (13½, 14, 14½ neck)	18 6	3d
White Tricoline	15 6	5d
Extra collars for above	1 6	1d
White Lawn	9 3	4d
Extra collars for above (Size 13½, 14, 14½; size 15, 1s. extra.)	1 0	1d

SHOULDER KNOTS.	Price	Postage
White	1½	1d
STOCKINGS.	Price	Postage
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S., per pr.	4 0	3d
Black Lisle	3 6	2d

TIES.	Price	Postage
Brown, Emerald, Pale Blue, or		
Saxe Poplin	3 6	2d
Navy and Saxe Barathra	4 0	2d
Black, Brown, Green, Orange, Pale		
Blue, Red, Royal Blue and Yellow		
Imitation Poplin	1 4	2d

TUNICS AND SKIRTS. (Tailor-made.)	Price	Postage
Not in stock, only made to order.		
Self-measurement form on application.		
Navy Drill for summer or abroad	3 3 0	free
" Serge, heavy 4 14 6 Ex. Skirt 1 11 6		free
" " fine 5 15 6 " " 1 18 6		free
" " 6 16 6 " " 2 5 6		free
" Gabardine 7 17 6 " " 2 12 6		free
" Whipcord 8 18 6 " " 2 19 6		free

WATERPROOFS.	Price	Postage
Official Waterproofs, length 46, 48 or 50 in.	1 19 6	free
Navy Showerproof Coats, length 45 or 48 in.	3 0 0	free

GUIDES' UNIFORM.	Price	Postage
Belts (with official buckle).		
All sizes, 24 in. to 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in. Exact measurements should be sent, as three holes must be left on each side of buckle.		
Plain Belts	1 2	3d
Swivel Belts. Two qualities 1 4 and 1 8		2d
Belt Buckles	6	2d
Belt Swivels	4	2d
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.		

EMBLEMS.	Price	Postage
Birds or flowers or trees	3	1d
Plain (for embroidering)	2	1d

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

Price	Postage
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—	
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull,	
Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern, Gull,	
Felt, in two qualities	1 1d
Measurement	
Round Head	3 6 & 4 0
Size of Hat	6d
20 in.	0
21 in.	0
22 in.	0
23 in.	0
24 in.	0
25 in.	0
26 in.	0
27 in.	0
28 in.	0
29 in.	0
30 in.	0
31 in.	0
32 in.	0
33 in.	0
34 in.	0
35 in.	0
36 in.	0
37 in.	0
38 in.	0
39 in.	0
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93 in.	0
94 in.	0
95 in.	0
96 in.	0
97 in.	0
98 in.	0
99 in.	0
100 in.	0

Price	Postage
Linen, sizes 6½ to 7½	8 (Only made in better quality)
Head Scarves, navy, for camp	2 0
Chinstraps	10½
Ranger Hats, 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾	2 2d
Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6½, 7, 7½, 7¾)	4 3
Covers for above	4 0
Straw	2 6

Price	Postage
Navy, single	1 3
" double	1 10
Slides for above	1
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	7 6
Navy woollen, with roll collar for Sea Guides	8 6
Navy Blue Knitted	22 in.
White Cotton, best quality only	5 9
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only	6 3
Plimsolls (black).	6 9
Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6	2 11
Patrol Colours	2d
Shoulder Knots	1½
Shoulder Tapes	1d
With name of Company—	
White ground—	
2 dozen	4 0
3 " "	4 6
4 " "	5 0
6 " "	6 6
12 " "	9 0
Khaki or Navy ground—	
2 dozen	4 6
3 " "	5 0
4 " "	5 6
6 " "	7 6
12 " "	10 6

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4 " "	5 0
6 " "	6 6
12 " "	9 0
Khaki or Navy ground—	
2 dozen	4 6
3 " "	5 0
4 " "	5 6
6 " "	7 6
12 " "	10 6

Price	Postage
Navy, single	1 3
" double	1 10
Slides for above	1
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	7 6
Navy woollen, with roll collar for Sea Guides	8 6
Navy Blue Knitted	22 in.
White Cotton, best quality only	5 9
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only	6 3
Plimsolls (black).	6 9
Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6	2 11
Patrol Colours	2d
Shoulder Knots	1½
Shoulder Tapes	1d
With name of Company—	
White ground—	
2 dozen	4 0
3 " "	4 6
4 " "	5 0
6 " "	6 6
12 " "	9 0
Khaki or Navy ground—	
2 dozen	4 6
3 " "	5 0
4 " "	5 6
6 " "	7 6
12 " "	10 6

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Shoulder Knots	1½
Shoulder Tapes	1d
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White ground—	
2 dozen	4 0
3 " "	4 6
4 " "	5 0
6 " "	6 6
12 " "	9 0
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3 " "	4 6
4 " "	5 0
6 " "	6 6
12 " "	9 0
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2 dozen	4 6
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" double	1 10
Slides for above	1
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	7 6

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I will Sing of Thy Great Mercies, O Lord	2
Little Sandman, The. Three parts	4
Red Lark, The	2
Shepherd's Cradle Song	0
Skye Boat Song	2
Who is Sylvia?	4

<i>Country Dances.</i>	<i>(Music and Instructions)</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Chelsea Reach.</i>	<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Sweet Kate.</i>				
<i>Confess.</i>	<i>Jenny Pluck Pears.</i>	<i>The Black Nag.</i>				
<i>Gathering Peascods.</i>	<i>Lady in the Dark.</i>	<i>The Butterfly.</i>				
<i>Goddesses.</i>	<i>May on a Cree.</i>	<i>The Fine Companion.</i>				
<i>Grimstock.</i>	<i>My Lady Cullen.</i>	<i>The Merry Conceit.</i>				
<i>Haste to the Wed-</i>	<i>Newcastle.</i>	<i>The Old Mole.</i>				
<i>ding.</i>	<i>Nonesuch.</i>	<i>Three Meet.</i>				
<i>Hey Boys.</i>	<i>Oranges and Lemons.</i>	<i>We Won't Go Home</i>				
<i>Hunsdon House.</i>	<i>Parson's Farewell.</i>	<i>till Morning.</i>				
<i>Hyde Park.</i>	<i>Ribbon Dance.</i>					
<i>If All the World</i>	<i>Ruffy Tuffy</i>					
<i>were Paper.</i>	<i>Seller's Round.</i>					
<i>Demonstration Dances.</i>	<i>D. Miller and D. H. Wassell</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Fifteen Dances for Small Children.</i>	<i>D. Carter and A. Rowley</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Introduction to the English Country Dance.</i>	<i>By Cecil Sharp</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Graceful Shipping Exercises.</i>	<i>Set to music by George Stokes</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Graceful Wand Exercises.</i>	<i>Set to music by George Stokes</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1d</i>
<i>Nursery Rhyme Dances.</i>	<i>D. Carter and E. Lambert</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	
<i>Seventy-five Reels, Country Dances, Jigs, etc.</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	
<i>The Hornpipe.</i>	<i>Steps recorded by A. M. Cowper Coles</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	

STATIONERY.			
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Loose Leaf Note Books, Press Board cover, with Girl Guide inset	1 6d
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