

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

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Table of Contents

<i>Contents</i>	
	PAGE
<i>Dancing and Games by Scouts and Guides.</i>	
Photograph	217
<i>Coming Events</i>	218
<i>The Guide</i>	219
<i>Camp Advisors</i>	219
<i>Correspondence</i>	219
<i>Headquarters' Notices</i>	219
<i>The Scouter and his Training.</i> By J. S. Wilson	220
<i>Woodcraft for the Camper's Licence</i>	222-223
<i>The Post Box</i>	223
<i>Periwinkle. By Somebody</i>	223
<i>The Chief Guide's Outlook</i>	224-225
<i>Interlaken. By a Guider</i>	226-227
	227
<i>Evening Play Centres for London Children.</i> By Janet Trevelyan	228-229
"K." By Grey Heron	229-230
<i>Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People</i>	231
<i>Holidays Afloat.</i> By P. F. Westerman	232-234
<i>About Rucksacks</i>	234
<i>How to Study Wild Birds.</i> By A. R. Horwood, F.L.S.	236-237
<i>The Quartermaster Test. Part III.</i> By Mrs. Grindrod	237-238
<i>The Music Sheet</i>	238-239
<i>A Group Camp</i>	239
<i>Verse. My Lady of the Meadow</i>	239
<i>The Woodcraft Trail.</i> By Marcus Woodward	240-241
<i>County Notes</i>	242
<i>Appointments</i>	242-243



Dancing and Games by Scouts and Guides together at the Chief Scout's home in Hampshire.



Foxlease

Oct. 2-6. Camp Advisors' Conference.
Oct. 23-25. Lone Guide Conference.
Oct. 30-Nov. 3. General Training for Teachers and others.

Camp Advisors' Conference.

Only three representatives can be sent from any one County, one of which should be the County Camp Advisor if possible. Names should therefore be sent to the Guider in Charge of Foxlease by the County Camp Advisor, with suggestions for practical work and subjects for discussion. A certain number of Guiders will have to be accommodated in camp; tents, groundsheets, etc., will be provided. Those willing to camp are asked to say so when the names are sent in, and kit lists will then be forwarded.

Fees: 18s. for the House; 12s. 6d. for Camp.

The following courses are all full and no further applications will be taken except in the case of Guiders from overseas:—

Aug. 11-18. General Training.
Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Brown Owls.

Sept. 4-8. Woodcraft.

Sept. 11-18. General Training.

Sept. 25-29. General Training.

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

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 it the

gardener's wife is willing to board them at the rate of 18s. to 20s. 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.

Training

YORKSHIRE.

A TRAINING WEEK for Brown and Tawny Owls will be held at Staincliffe, Batley, Yorks, on October 2nd to 5th. Hospitality given. Entries to Fee, 5s. will be before September 20th, to Mrs. Gwyer, Staincliffe Vicarage, Batley, Yorks. Trainer: Miss Hill Joseph, Eagle Owl.

SCOTTISH BROWNIE TRAINING.

PRELIMINARY notice is given of the following arrangements for Brownie Training in Scotland. Full details will be published in the September *GAZETTE*.

Northern Area.—Aberdeen, September 25th to 28th. Trainer: Miss Lorna Dalziel.

Western Area.—Paisley, October 16th to 19th. Trainer: Mrs. Cowan Douglas.

Eagle Owl Test.—Glasgow, October 27th to 31st. Glasgow Owls welcomed.

Glasgow and Visitors from South, East, and Central Scotland.—November 2nd to 4th. Trainer: Great Brown Owl.

CRESSBROOK TRAINING CENTRE, DERBYSHIRE.

(Open to all Counties.)

August 5-10. Brown Owls. Trainer: Miss Tripp.

August 18-25. Rangers. Trainer: Miss Hamerton.

August 25-September 1. General Training. Trainer: Miss Williams.

September 18-22. General Training. Trainer: Miss Robotham.

Fees: Week, 25s.; week-end, 12s. 6d.; day, 5s.

All applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Miss Bons Dickie, Ravenstor, Millers Dale, via Buxton, and accompanied by a deposit of 5s.

TRAINING CAMP.

C.A.W.G.

THE GIRL GUIDE SECTION of the Training Camp (Eastbourne, August 31st to September 12th), organised by the C.A.W.G., will be run for Leaders and Seconds (over 15), and Rangers. Guiders also welcomed.

Special terms of £2 2s. for Patrol Leaders, Seconds and Rangers. Commandant: Miss Kelway. For further particulars apply Christian Alliance of Women and Girls Office, 84, Great Portland Street, London, W.I.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL, Fridays, at the London Scottish Head-quarters, Buckingham Gate, S.W. (near Army and Navy Stores). Director: Dame Katharine Purse, G.B.E. Commandant: Miss A. M. Maynard. Deputy Commandants: Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch and Miss V. M. Syng.

AUTUMN TERM, 1925.

Commences Friday, October 9th, and will continue for ten Fridays until (and including) December 11th.

Morning Session.

10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.

General Guide Training.

A Recruit Company will be formed for those who wish to learn the elements of Guiding.

12.15 p.m.

Five speakers on the Work of the State for Children, including Mr. S. W. Harris, C.B., Home Office, Mr. Beresford Ingram, L.C.C., Mrs. Arnold Glover, Miss Talbot.

Other speakers during the term will be Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, Sir William Hughes.

Afternoon Session.

2.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.

A St. John's Course of First Aid and one of Home Nursing commencing October 9th. Commissioners' Training (4 classes), commencing October 23rd. Brownie Training, Country Dancing, Psychology and Debate will be included in this session. Fees.

9d. morning only.

9d. afternoon only.

1s. 3d. whole day.

10s. whole term.

A detailed time table and programme giving exact dates and hours will appear in the September *GAZETTE*.

Country Dancing.

Other classes in Country Dancing are being arranged on either Tuesday or Wednesday afternoons. Exact details of these will also appear in the September *GAZETTE*.

Conferences

LONE CONFERENCE.

THE Lone Conference at Foxlease is for all Guiders who are doing active work in connection with the Lone Branch of Guiding. Members of Lone Guiders Circle and the Society of Ex-Guiders should not apply to attend. [See notice above].

CAMP ADVISORS' CONFERENCE.

This will be held at Foxlease from October 30th to November 3rd. [See notice above].

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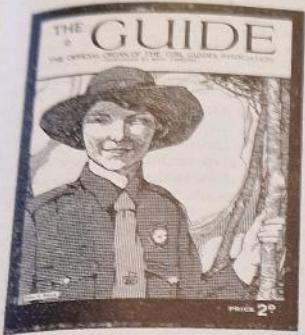
Camp

SHROPSHIRE.

A CAMP for Guides will be held at Stokesay Court, Onibury (by kind permission of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Rotton). Guides 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, Ashton, Onibury, Shropshire. Preference will be given to Shropshire Guides.

The Guide



WE feel we owe a real debt of gratitude to Commissioners and Guiders who have quite evidently been helping *The Guide* in a very practical fashion these last few months.

We are glad to be able to record the fact that we have touched 20,000 copies for the holiday number of July 25th, having actually doubled the circulation of the little paper in one year.

We shall continue to prosper, we are sure, if the leaders of the Movement will continue to help us. Several Commissioners tell us that they make a point of speaking of *The Guide* wherever they go, from the platform, or even in Guide conversation. This publicity is of the greatest possible value. We supply posters for display which will be sent on receipt of a post card giving name and address.

Guiders may be interested in the advertisements that have been appearing recently in *The Guide*. Pascall's make an offer for the supply of sweets for camp canteens (July 4th), and also Liptons, Smith, and Glax-Ovo (July 11th). The latter is vouched for by the Chief of Stores at the World Camp last year as an excellent "night cap" in camp.

THE FOXLEASE MUSEUM.

MISS HIBBERT-WARE, who in these columns asked for specimens of birds for stuffing to be sent her, has left England for some time, and wishes it to be known that she cannot, therefore, receive any more specimens for the present.

Camp Advisors

C.A.	BIRMINGHAM	Miss G. Jones, Esq., Birmingham Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
C.C.A.	CHESTER	Miss M. C. Cruttenden, Handley, Chester.
C.A.	CHESTER, NORTH	Miss G. Jones, Grove Lane, Chester, Holmes, nr. Stockport.
C.A.	CHESTER, SOUTH	Miss Maynor, Winstaston Rectory, Nantwich.
C.A.	CHESTER, MALFAS DISTRICT	Miss Cruttenden, Handley, Chester.
C.A.	CHESTER, EAST	Miss West, Springfield, Wilmslow, nr. Manchester.
C.A.	CHESTER, WEST	Miss Robinson, Springfield, Egerton Park, Rock Ferry.
C.A.	MID-CHESTER	Mrs. Comber, Tibston Vicarage, Tarporley, nr. Chester (resigned). Miss Brown.
C.A. for Barnard Castle and the South.	DURHAM	Mrs. Addison, Ronaldskirk by Darlington.
C.A. for the North and Sunderland.	MISS HUDSON	Miss Hudson, Vicarage Cottage, Castletown, Sunderland.
C.A. for Maldon	ESSEX	Miss Collins, Langley's, Maldon
C.A. for Bishop's Waltham.	HANTS.	Miss Hemming, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
C.A. for Tunbridge Wells.	KENT.	Miss Farrington, Mahopac, Pembury Road.
C.C.A.	S.W. LANCS.	Miss Bateson, Cuckoo Lane, Gatenby, Liverpool.
C.A.		Miss Pilkington, The Hazels, Fresco (resigned C.C.A.).
Dist. C.A. for Chelsea	LONDON	Mrs. Chesterton, 65, Kensington Mansions, S.W.5.
C.A. for Hexham	NORTHUMBERLAND	Miss Phyllis Straker, Stagshaw House, Corbridge.
Asst. C.A.		Miss A. Thomas, 206, Ladykirk Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C.A. for Newark Dist.	NOTTS.	Miss Quibell, Shalem Lodge, Newark.
Asst. C.A.		Miss W. Ward, 7, Lucknow Drive, Nottingham.
C.A.	SHROPSHIRE.	Miss M. Wilson, South Lodge, Norton, Shifnal, Shropshire.
C.C.A.	WESTMORLAND.	Miss J. Brownlow, Beckside, Windermere.
C.C.A. (change of Mrs. Jackson, Woodside, Atwick address).	YORKSHIRE, E. RIDING.	Miss Steinthal, Mount Stead, Ben Rhydding.
Asst. C.C.A.		Miss Clough, Steton Hall, Keighley.
C.A. for Keighley Div.	YORK CITY.	Miss M. Empson, The White House, Fulford, York.
C.C.A.	IRELAND.	Miss H. Moore, Kilternan Grange, Kilternan, Co. Dublin.
C.C.A.	CO. DUBLIN.	Miss H. Moore, Kilternan Grange, Kilternan, Co. Dublin.
C.A.	WALES.	
C.C.A.	CARNARVONSHIRE.	Miss M. Jones, Osborne House, Llandudno.
C.A.	GLAMORGAN.	Miss M. M. Edwards, Ystradfechan, Treorchy, Glam.
C.A.		Miss K. C. Williams, 12, Theodore Road, Port Talbot, Glam.
C.A.	MERIONETHSHIRE.	Miss C. Lawford, Argoed, Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

Correspondence

ORIGINAL DISPLAYS.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE." DEAR MADAM.—My Company are preparing to give their first display. We have the usual games, country dances, etc., but would like something especially "Guidy" if such a term may be used. Could any of your readers help by telling us where we may obtain the desired information. We wish to thrill our audience, if possible, and make them or their children want to be Guides, and to join in particular our own Company.

"ANXIOUS."

7, Kerby Street,
Poplar, E.14.

CAMPING IN HOLLAND.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE." DEAR EDITOR.—May I complete the notice about camping in Holland in the last GAZETTE? The Dutch Girl Guides have a large wooden bungalow at Ommen, in the centre of the Guides' camping grounds. It is to be let to companies during the whole year, but as the Dutch Guides all have their holidays from July 15th to August 31st, it is out of use during a very great part of the year. I understand that English Ranger Companies often camp out in June, July, or September. Holland would be happy to receive them in the bungalow in these months. There is sleeping accommodation (after camper's method—pallisades on the floor!) for 20 to 30 persons. Cooking outfit for four patrols is complete. In fine weather all meals are cooked in the open-air kitchens, for bad weather there is a kitchen with wood fires. The general living room has a beautiful fireplace for camp-fires when it is too cold outdoors. All applications should be made to

MRS. J. L. REDEKE-HOEK,
Haarlem, Holland, Dusartstraat 2.

THE TENDERFOOT BADGE.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR EDITOR.—I have recently returned from a visit to London, where I met many dozens of Guides, mostly in mufti but wearing Tenderfoots. While I understand the impossibility of saluting on every occasion, it does seem absurd to me to wear the badge of friendship and then to pass without the slightest sign of recognition—more absurd still to see a fellow Guide coming and to deliberately cover your own Tenderfoot with your hand or coat collar! We are constantly being urged to wear our Tenderfoots when out of uniform, but in London what is the use? My Company is a country one, and we are eight miles from another Company, but we often have the good fortune of having Guides among the summer visitors to our town, and through exercising the privilege of Guide friendship, we have learned much and expanded our somewhat limited views of Guiding, and got quite a big glimpse of the World Wide Sisterhood. Hence my disappointment in finding London Guides so unfriendly during my visit to their township.—Yours, etc.,

DEVON GUIDER.

(Continued on page 220).

AUGUST, 1925]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on July 21st, 1925.

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

It was agreed that the bye-law in regard to bathing in dangerous waters should also apply to any parts of the Cornish coast which are dangerous.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee: "That it is not desirable Lasses if they are able to attend a minimum of twelve parades a year with an active Company. One week in camp to count as three parades."

The following alterations in the Camper's Leaflet and Book of Rules were approved:

(1) Qualifications for Camper's Licence.

(a) Clause No. 2. "Medicine Chest" to be on a separate line from "First Aid." (b) Clause No. 5. To "must have camped . . . under canvas" add "before entering, except by special permission from the County Camp Advisor and her own Commissioner."

(2) Lieutenants and Owls.

After "Warranted Captain" insert "before exchanging the certificate for the licence she must be prepared to attend a week-end camp under a Camp Advisor."

(3) Rule 63.

After "responsible picket" insert "under the direction of the Life Saver."

It was agreed that a new pamphlet for Roman Catholic Guides should be published.

It was decided that a one-day Conference of County Commissioners should be held in London on November 18th.

It was agreed that Badge Secretaries might be warranted.

It was agreed that the date of the next meeting of the Committee should be fixed for Tuesday, September 15th.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

AWARDS

Medal of Merit.

Mrs. White, Division Commissioner, North London, for her good work for the Movement.

Red Cord Diploma.

Miss Commander, London.

Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss Corsar, Scotland.
Miss Pattullo, Scotland.

Nurse Cavell Award.

Patrol Leader Hilda Stapleforth, 1st Uplyme Company.

Gold Cords.

Ranger Patrol Leader Dora Newble, 2nd Lower Hardres and Nackington Company.
Patrol Leader Stella Sharman, 7th Brondesbury Company.
Patrol Leader Dorothy Edge, 1st Prestwich Company.
Ranger Margaret Avery, 13A Croydon Company.
Ranger Edith Wood, 3rd Guernsey Company.
Patrol Leader Gladys Knox, 1st Blackpool Company.
Patrol Leader Hilda Blay, 11th Nottingham Company.
Patrol Leader Mollie Nixon, 3rd Malta Company.
Patrol Leader Zoe Ray, 5th Rugby Company.
Patrol Leader Alice Wolfe, 4th Barnes Company.
Patrol Second Lily Hammond, 1st Dover Company.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

THE EXTENSION BRANCH.

THE Head of the Extension Branch would like to bring to the notice of Commissioners and Guiders that certain members of the Extension Advisory Committee (which comprises experts in the different sections dealt with by this Committee) have very kindly undertaken to give their practical assistance to those in charge of Extension Companies and Packs. Those who wish to communicate with the Advisory Committee should write either to the Head of the Extension Branch, the Secretary for Physically Defective Guides, or to the Post Guide Secretary.

The Extension Branch is comprised of the following Companies and Packs:

1. (a) Homes and Schools under the Home Office (Industrial Schools).
- (b) The Ministry of Health (Poor Law Schools, Cottage Homes, etc.).
- (c) Training Homes and Orphanages.
2. (a) Special Day Schools for the Physically Defective.
- (b) Schools for the Blind.
- (c) Schools and Clubs for the Deaf.
- (d) Hospitals.
- (e) Sanatoriums.
- (f) Open-air Schools.
- (g) Convalescent Homes.
- (h) Cripple Homes.
3. Homes, Institutions and Special Day Schools for the Mentally Defective.
4. Post Guides and Post Brownies.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Natural Science Tripos, Part I.

Class I.—K. Winterton (Acting Captain, Newnham College Cadet Corps).

Class II.—D. I. Patterson (Patrol Leader).

Historical Tripos, Part I.

Class III.—Hon. P. H. Pease (Patrol Leader).

Geographical Tripos, Part I.

Class II.—M. F. Sikes (Patrol Leader).

Correspondence

(Continued from page 219.)

CAMP KIT.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM,—Re "Camp Kit," Fig. 1, in the June GAZETTE. Is it very dreadful to have elastic on one's Guide hat? I have very little hair, and it isn't even wavy; and though my hat fits as tight as (sometimes tighter than) I can bear it, if a gust of wind comes, off it tries to go; which is, to say the least, rather disconcerting when one is wishing to look more or less dignified. It is especially difficult to keep these hats on when motoring; and when one is the driver, it is dangerous to have to grab one's hat. Can anyone suggest any way of keeping a hat on. Never will I wear a pin, after being called over the coals on parade at Swanwick, years ago! And I do not find the hat clip advertised any use. I don't want to look un-Guide like, but I must try to keep my hat on somehow. Suggestions will be welcomed by me, and I expect by a few others who are not fortunate enough to have a good head of hair.—Yours faithfully,

A NON-SHINGLER.

SALUTING.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE." DEAR MADAM,—At a recent large Rally I noticed what I have also seen at other events of Guides, that every Guide either dropped her head to the right or held the hand at salute or passed the right hand through a series of evolutions, circles, squares or triangles, before bringing the hand to its position. Is it worth comment? It looks anything but smart. There should be no movement of the head, and the forearm should come straight to its position.—Yours faithfully,

"AN ONLOOKER."

THE GUIDE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE."

DEAR MADAM,—I feel very strongly that the requirement "a further knowledge of the Guide law," should be retained in the Second Class Test. I agree with Miss Whittaker that one does find Tenderfoot Guides whose knowledge of the meaning of the law is very hazy, but I think that Guiders are coming to realize more and more that it is their own particular responsibility to see that the new Guide does realize what she is undertaking. I don't mean that the work of explaining the laws should be taken out of the hands of the Guide who is training the recruit, for both she and the recruit gain by talking over the laws, but I think that the Captain must allow ample time for testing this part of Tenderfoot work so that she and the recruit may discuss each law and its bearing on everyday life. But that must not be the end of the matter, for our understanding of the law should grow from year to year, and we have a right to expect a fuller conception from the Second Class Guide than from a recruit, for the former has had some months of trying to put the law into action. The testing of this part of Second Class work gives the Guider an opportunity of finding out whether the law is really meaning more to the Guide than it did when she was a recruit. In the same way a First Class Guide needs a still deeper understanding, for she has to pass on her interpretation to a recruit. I think that this problem, like most of the problems we meet in Guiding, brings us back again to the Patrol System. If we Guiders are trying honestly to understand and live up to the law, and if we are training our leaders to take it as their standard in all their dealings with their patrols, then the Guides will no longer think of it as something to be learnt for their tests, but will realize that it stands behind all that Guiding means.—Yours truly,

GLADYS N. COMMANDER
(Captain, 1st Tufnell Park).

CORRECTION.

We owe an apology to our readers for the incorrect statement contained in last month's issue, which was to the effect that the number of Guides in the British Empire is 57,000. This is, of course, only the total of Empire Guides overseas. The grand total of Guides in the British Empire at home and abroad is over 400,000.

Are you Spending your Summer Holiday in Camp?

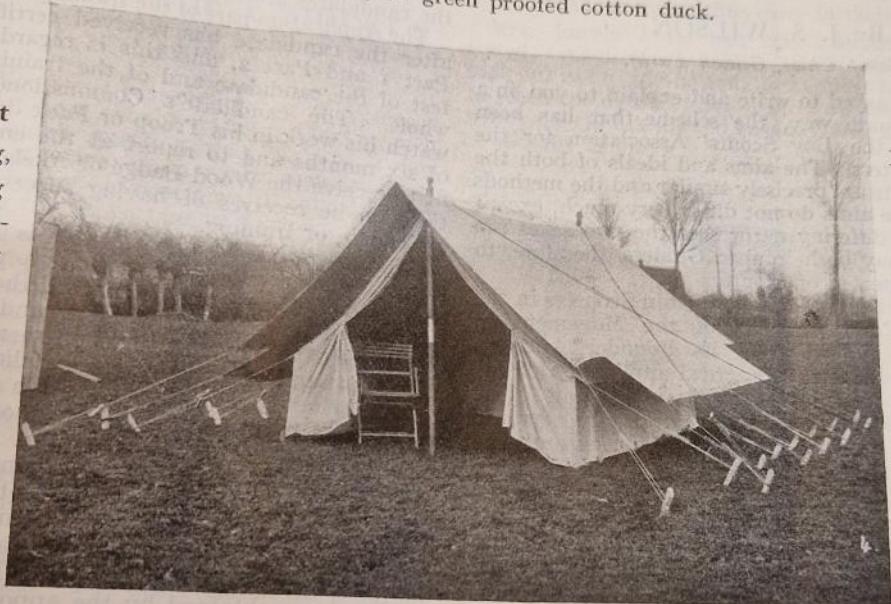
IF SO, HEADQUARTERS CAN SUPPLY
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR COMFORT

Size.	Length	THE "EXPLORERS" TENT.			Weight (including poles)
	12 ft.	Width	8½ ft.	Height	7 ft.
				Walls	2½ ft.

Material. 9 oz. green proofed cotton duck.

Flysheet
16 ft. long,
providing
2 ft. exten-
sion over
each door-
way.

Made in
the same
material
as the
tent.



**Poles and
Ridge
Pole**
Made of
Pitch Pine
2 in. in
diameter.
Uprights
7 ft. 6 in.
All jointed
and
varnished.

Price - £10 10 0

CAMP BEDS

In two qualities :

Light Steel Frame,

Price - £1 2 6

Hardwood Frame,
Japanned Iron Fittings,
Price - £1 14 6

Folding Chair

6/9

Folding Stool

5/3

Folding Wash-Stand

8/-

CAMP TABLES

In two qualities :

Hardwood Frame, Lath Top,
Covered Green Rotproof Canvas.

Price - 11/9

Larger size, much stronger,
with roll top,

Price - £1 4 0

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

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

The Girl Guide Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. MSS., photographs and drawings must be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in the event of contributions submitted but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Advertisements (other than classified lists, advertisements) and all business communications in this connection should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, The Girl Guide Gazette, 25, 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 1s. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, a.s. Foreign and Colonial, a.s. post free. It may also be ordered from any newsagent.

The Scouter and His Training

By J. S. WILSON

(Camp Chief, Gilwell Park).

I HAVE been asked to write and explain to you, in a very inadequate way, the scheme that has been adopted in the Boy Scouts' Association for the training of Scouters. The aims and ideals of both the Guides and Scouts are precisely similar and the methods of attaining these aims do not differ very much, except in so far as the differing natures of the two sexes are concerned. It may be helpful to Guiders, therefore, to know what is expected of Scouters.

Our main object in training is to train Scouters in the principles, aims and methods of the Movement in accordance with the ideas of its Founder, both as regards the theoretical and practical application of the training outlined in "Scouting for Boys" and "The Wolf Cub Handbook." There are naturally separate schemes for the training of Scout officers and the training of Cub officers, but the same main lines are followed in both.

Our present scheme of training, as conceived by the Chief and his helpers during the past five years, starts from the main principle that it is one of the most important duties of Commissioners and District Scoutmasters to look after and help their more lately joined Scouters. This being so, the training that is carried out at Gilwell Park and its numerous branches in this country, overseas and in foreign countries, is not such that a real beginner in Scouting can grasp; in fact it is training for an honours degree in Scouting or Cubbing and not a pass degree. Under the existing scheme the training is divided into three parts: Part 1, Theoretical; Part 2, Practical; and Part 3, Application.

The Theoretical part is conducted ordinarily during the winter months by a series of studies which are sent out from Imperial Headquarters to any Scouter who applies for them. The only cost is 1s. 6d., the price of the official notebook and envelopes, which must be used. When the candidate has completed Study 1 he sends it in to the "Reader," an anonymous but very estimable old gentleman whose identity is known only to a very few. The "Reader" goes through the Study and makes what comments and suggestions he thinks may be helpful to the candidate in his work. Study 1 is then returned and Study 2 written up, and so on. In practice this Theoretical part achieves its aim in getting the candidate to think things out for himself and to satisfy himself that Scouting is worth while, that its aims, principles and methods are sound, and that he can both do good and gain good by taking a part in it.

The Practical part ordinarily follows after the Theoretical, although there is as yet no distinct rule as regards the order. The Practical part is conducted by courses held at Gilwell Park or at recognised training camps. These courses may be of ten days' continuous duration, or conducted over five week-ends. On these courses various aspects of Scouting are dealt with in as practical a way as possible. Some of the suggestions contained in "Scouting for Boys" and "The Wolf Cub Handbook" are demonstrated and elaborated. In the main the subjects dealt with in the Scout course are classified under the following group headings: Troop Ceremonies, etc., Games, Campcraft, Fieldcraft, Pioneering, Nature Lore, Signcraft, Pathfinding, etc. The Syllabus for the Cub course falls under four sections:

- (1) The Jungle Book side of Cubbing up to the Investiture Ceremony.
- (2) Cub activities at home and in camp.
- (3) The relationship of Cubbing with the whole Scout Movement.
- (4) Pack organisation.

Both courses are held out of doors under canvas, and the candidates are required to do their own cooking.

The Application part of the training follows six months after the candidate has received certificates for both Part 1 and Part 2, and this is regarded as both the test of the candidate and of the training scheme as a whole. The candidate's Commissioner is asked to watch his work in his Troop or Pack during this period of six months and to report at the end whether he is fit to receive the Wood Badge or Akela Badge, which is the sign he receives of having successfully completed his course of training.

So it happens that no Scouter is able to earn his Badge under a period of at least a year, and this in itself is helpful as ensuring that all those who complete their training are real workers and not those who merely pay the Movement an ephemeral visit.

To sum up, Part 1 makes the candidate think, Part 2 makes him act, and Part 3 makes him apply his thoughts and actions to the benefit of the boys with whom he is working.

Briefly, that is our scheme of training as it stands at present, but there are one or two other points in connection with it that are worthy of mention.

In Great Britain the whole of Part 1 is dealt with through Imperial Headquarters. In Part 2 decentralisation has been obtained by the appointment of Deputy Camp Chiefs in the various Counties, and in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Scotland has its National Training Camp at Wemyss Firs, and Northern Ireland at Redhall, near Belfast, and the majority of English Counties have their own training camps, as, for instance, London at Trent Park.

It is felt to be desirable that the County should be taken as a unit for the practical training, since a great part of the value of the course lies in the companionship of the Scouters on it, and the wider the area from which they are drawn the more value will they gain from that companionship. This feature is, of course, especially notable at Gilwell Park, where Scouters from every part of the Empire have been trained as well as Scouters from twenty-one foreign countries.

In the majority of the Dominions and Colonies Deputy Camp Chiefs have also been appointed, and they, because of considerations of time and distance, deal with the theoretical part of training as well as with the practical.

In seven foreign countries, too, Deputy Camp Chiefs and Akela Leaders have received Honourable Charges from the Chief Scout of the World, and are conducting the training of Scouters in these countries more or less along similar lines, for our training scheme, as a whole,

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lays it down that there must be a certain minimum framework on each course which is obligatory, although at the same time a proper allowance is made for varying local or personal conditions.

And so I think we can legitimately claim that if our scheme of training has done nothing else, it has made for unity in the Brotherhood of Scouts, and has also proved the immense appeal of the Chief Scout's original ideas, and has enabled a considerable number of Scouting to their boys. In all cases emphasis is laid on the point that it is not so much the letter as the spirit of Scouting that counts.

On a lesser plane, our training has also made for progress in the Scout Movement, and has given the opportunity for many ideas, original or adapted, to be thoroughly tried out, and after proof, circulated by various ways.

Woodcraft for the Camper's Licence.

HOW much Woodcraft is necessary for the Licence and of what sort should it be? This is such an oft repeated question that perhaps a few suggestions will not come amiss—only suggestions of one point of view, because of course we all have different methods of testing this important subject.

Personally, I feel we want first, to discover our motive in putting this subject into the test at all. Are we looking for specialised knowledge or an ability to arouse interest in outdoor life and doings in the Guides we take to camp? Surely the latter. Very well then; let us first make the Guiders understand that nothing very alarming and difficult is expected of them, but that it is just a real knowledge of very ordinary things that is wanted, and then let us set to work.

First, I think, a knowledge of fires and how to build, light and care for them and clear them up. This needs knowledge and skill, and yet how necessary it is, and how stupid many of us, who consider ourselves good campers, are about this. The properties of the different kindling and hard woods for burning; and different simple sorts of fireplaces—a luncheon fire, a hunter's fire, a cobhouse for a camp fire and so on. Children love fire lighting and it gives them a real out-of-door thrill to learn how to light a fire quickly and efficiently; a little fire that will burn down soon and cook well, not a bonfire, and then the final excitement: "Can Captain find the place where the fire was?"

Then to make a point and use for the fire, a little simple hike cooking cleanly and well done—with or without utensils. Dampers, toast, fried bacon, flap-jacks, roast eggs or apples, tea or cocoa. A supper picnic well carried out. And again your Guides are going to long to go out.

A simple knowledge of how to teach Guides about just a very few birds, trees and flowers must be attempted. In fact just see that the Guiders know how to teach their Guides the nature necessary for the 2nd Class test so that they will want to go on and learn more. It can be done by games and competitions. Such as this: If every Guide in the Patrol identifies a bird, tree or flower herself the Patrol gets a picture of it. (The Captain must be able to identify it herself in order to run this competition!) This will get them interested, and by

observation and questions about the particular bird they can find out more for themselves.

Then each Guider should be able to run a Woodcraft game, stalking, tracking, what you will; as long as it uses real outdoor signs and teaches the Guides observation and facts about outdoor life.

And last but not least, a Guider should show she knows how to look after other people's property: knows that "it is not done" to trespass or leave gates open, or pick flowers and then throw them away, or uproot any living plant. Hedges must never be broken through or branches cut from trees obviously and promiscuously, or ever without leave. Nor must fires ever be lighted without leave or paper or mess of any sort left lying about.

Now all of this naturally comes into a training camp, and is therefore quite easy both to learn and test, and furthermore it is really only building up the outdoor work in the 2nd Class into one whole and calling it Woodcraft. And we can everyone of us do with extra knowledge and help so as to inspire our Guides with a love of outdoor things thus early in their Guide lives.

Mrs. Janson Potts had one splendid scheme that tested everything at once. Each would-be camper took out two would-be 2nd Class Guides for an afternoon, to teach the outdoor part of the test, and on the way in which the Guides showed keenness and passed their test, so did the camper.



THE POST BOX

The Post Box is the sorting office for letters from Guides and Guiders all over the world.

Hundreds of letters have already passed through the Post Box, but the amount received from abroad is never equal to the demand from British Guides; therefore I shall be grateful if foreign Guiders who see this notice will ask their Guides to send me letters to the address given below.

Letters from foreign Guiders themselves will be very welcome too.

KATHERINE E. SAGRANDI,
Post Box, 3, Montpelier Square, London, S.W.7.

A Lancashire School Captain wants to write to another School Captain.

A Lincolnshire Lieutenant wants to write to a Guider in India.

A Belfast Brown Owl wants to write to an Edinburgh Brown Owl.

A Vancouver Captain wants to write to a Scarborough Captain.

A Manchester Brown Owl wants to write to a Brown Owl in England or Wales.

A Manchester Guide would like to write to a Guider in Egypt.

An Australian Tawny Owl would like to write to an English Tawny Owl.

A Dutch Guider wants to write to an English Guider.

Periwinkle

By SOMEBODY

The True Tale of a Brownie who Sees with her Fingers.
With Illustrations drawn from Photographs.

THE Brownie part of it all started when Periwinkle tore up a piece of paper she was trying to fold into a square; it wouldn't go right, so she tore it into more than fifty bits and scattered them on the floor. Of course, she didn't know quite how untidy the scraps looked all over the room, because she couldn't see them. Periwinkle has never seen anything at all in her nearly-seven-years. Her nice clear brown eyes—just the colour of the water in a leafy woodland brook—look right at you without knowing you're there. Of course, this means that most people are extra specially nice to her (which usually means spoiling) because they're so sorry for her. All but Somebody, who loves Periwinkle so much that she is often quite stern and severe—just as she was now about the bits of paper. But perhaps we'd better go back a little way.

Five years ago Somebody found Periwinkle sitting in a high chair at a hospital for blind babies. She had been sitting there for months and months (of course, she went to bed at night, but all the rest of the time she sat in the high chair). She was two years old, and she couldn't walk (some people said she never would), and, what was sadder, she couldn't see—never had and never would be able to. If you gave her a toy she flung it on the floor, for she had no idea what it was meant for. If you displeased her ever so slightly—or sometimes even if you didn't—she kicked the high chair with small helpless boots and howled herself into a tantrum. A pleasant person, you think! But Somebody came and looked at Periwinkle—at her little seeking hands, and her upward-curling tendrils of chestnut hair, and her drooping, sensitive, unhappy little mouth, and her clear leaf-brown eyes that gazed away starry into the darkness under straight, delicate eyebrows—and Somebody knew that she could never live the rest of her life without Periwinkle to live it with.

So Somebody said thus and so, and Periwinkle began coming on visits that were to grow longer and longer. There was a world outside the high chair. At first it excited Periwinkle too much; she seemed to grow naughtier and naughtier. But really she was tasting of life, and it proved excellent medicine. When she went back to the institution she spurned the high chair, she insisted on walking—somehow—on legs that had threatened to be for ever inadequate; she announced herself definitely as a Personality.

It would take too long to follow her up through the years while she stayed at the institution—years that seemed centuries to Somebody, waiting—and after all it is with Periwinkle the Brownie that we are concerned. Of course, to be a Brownie you have to be seven, and that's what Periwinkle is now—a substantial seven-year-old, with the same starry, brook-brown eyes, and the most whimsical grin that ever was grinned, and the most chucklesome chuckle. Where the temper went no one knows, because it is certainly hard to find, but Somebody suspects that it vanished along with the Boggart of Having-Nothing-to-Do.

But those bits of paper are still lying on the floor, with Periwinkle a little cross, and Somebody looking at the scattered scraps.

"Hmph!" said Somebody. "That was a good deal more like a Boggart than like you."

"What's a Boggart?" said Periwinkle a little



snappily, for she was angry at the old paper that wouldn't fold into a square.

"An ill-tempered, untidy creature," said Somebody. "You did two Boggarty things—being angry, and throwing paper all over the room. Now, if you please, pick up as much of it as you can."

The Other People would probably have said Somebody was perfectly horrid—making poor little Periwinkle feel about over the rug, even in places where there was no paper, bumping her head on the corners of tables and chairs. Somebody sat on the edge of a desk and watched her, and sometimes gave her directions. Also she said :

"You're more like a Brownie, now, making everything neat. You'd be just like one if you had a big smile."

Periwinkle made a little smile and said : "What's a Brownie?"

"Dear me," said Somebody, "I'll have to tell you at once."

So, the scraps being tidied, Periwinkle curled herself up on Somebody's lap and heard about Brownies—the ancient kind, the only fairies who ever came into mortals' houses and helped them, and the newer kind, the little girls who try to be quiet, quick, useful little folk at home, and fair-and-square, jolly comrades when they meet together in their Pack.

So then and there Periwinkle set out to be a Brownie, all by her "little own self." And how she lived it and loved it! A Brownie, before she can be enrolled, must know how to "make or do something useful." Periwinkle's feet flew up and downstairs on a thousand errands; she fetched and carried, found and put away, wiped dishes and dusted chairs; she knotted a lanyard for Somebody's Scout whistle. Best of all, she was uniformly unselfish, thoughtful, and merry.

The Brownie promises to "do her best to love God

and her country," so Somebody asked Periwinkle—*as* be a good way of loving her country—what she thought would when asked that, say: "Wave the flag," or "Be patriotic." But Periwinkle, who doesn't know much about patriotism yet, anyway, thought for a long time. (Somebody likes to watch her think; all the little thoughts go quite visibly across her expressive face one after the other.) Then she said:

"To be helpful and be trusted."

Somebody decided that if everyone in this broad land should be helpful and trustworthy, it would indeed be a splendid way to love and help the country. Periwinkle also found out that a Brownie is always brave. Therefore when she and Somebody went out calling, and she wandered out alone to an unfamiliar piazza to pick a rosebud for Somebody, what happened? Intent on the rambler-vines, and with no idea of where she was, she walked off the edge of the piazza and fell down five steps. Somebody heard a small bumping, but no other sound—and ran out to find Periwinkle, quite pale, sprawled on the gravel path with a skinned knee and a hand torn across by the thorns of the vine she had snatched at as she fell.

"I didn't cry," said Periwinkle, in Somebody's arms, "because I were afraid I'd disturb you talking to the grown peoples. I were trying to be a good Brownie." That time Somebody almost relented and spoiled Periwinkle like Other People.

All winter Periwinkle works hard at one of the finest schools for blind children in this country. In the summer and the holidays she comes "home" to Somebody, full of new learning, and they play and work together. This summer there was a Scout Camp! Surely Periwinkle was the smallest camper ever seen. It's a fair mystery why a hundred adoring Scouts didn't ruin her with their attentions, but they didn't. She has, fortunately, a level head. But she blandly announced to Somebody the first night, as she was being tucked in at "Brownie Taps":

"D'you know, as soon as I lose one Scout girl I just put out my hand and get another one!"

She loved the lake, and floated like her cork duck Ebenezer, bouncing with joy among the Red Caps. After her first dip, she gleefully told Somebody:

"I've been having a few small sips of the sea by my nostrils!"

She didn't much like the be-slipped walk to the shore because "little damages" got in her "feets," but this sad state of affairs was sometimes remedied by a pick-a-back—often on the shoulders of her whom Periwinkle called the "Ruler" of the camp. The thing that never failed to amaze the Scouts—and Somebody, too—was the way she recognised them all. Their voices all sounded just alike to Somebody, who very often could not remember their faces, either—and the form of their greeting and inquiry was ever the same:

"Hello, Periwinkle; who am I?"

"Hello, Mary Smif," or "Jane Jones," or whoever it was, Periwinkle would remark unhesitatingly, in her low, amused voice; and so on down the path, where twenty others beset her. Always she gave them their right names and an airy greeting, and Somebody is still wondering over how accurately pigeon-holed the sound-memory department of that small brain must be!

How she adores country dancing with Somebody! To the sound of their voices in unison these two twirl in a fantastic parody of "Black Nag," "Hey, Boys," and "Grimstock." "Set and turn single!" shouts Somebody, and Periwinkle, all chuckles and jumps, goes hopping and twirling through her own idea of the

figure! Her musical ear is as true as it is quick; she delights in singing "rounds" with Somebody—no small achievement for a Brownie—and constantly carols by herself in a clear, true little voice that will some day be a fine contralto. What she terms "rest-hour solos" often enliven that after-dinner time when she is supposed to be quiet; but as the melodious, invented ditties, sung from a recumbent attitude, seem to rest her as much as anything would, Somebody makes no objection. These original songs are strange and wonderful!

"There were a princess and a bad, bad people, oh They shut her up in a high tower,—madly. She asked to be let out, oh, o-h-h! She was all arranged with a string around her nose and neck and everything. It was most terrible, oh! She was hungry, too, for a hundred years. How terrible, oh! A-men!"

All to a rambling but not unharmonious tune of her own making!

I wish the people who think *all* blind children must be dreary little tragedies, might see Periwinkle. See her, in her blue smock and blue sweater, running fearlessly down to the surf's edge alone to get water for her sand puddings; see her laying out her many hospitable tea parties, mixing the flour for real cakes, diligently knotting her string-work, listening dreamily



to many a tale as she sits in her nightie on Somebody's lap; see her swinging as high as the swing will go, with lusty shoves of her sturdy boots; see her picking goldenrod and pussy-toes to bring Somebody. I wish they might hear her thousand eager questions about everything under heaven and earth; hear her gay singing, and the Browniest shouts of laughter you can imagine!

Good luck to you, Brownie—blind only in eyes, not in spirit, which is the truest vision.

The Chief Guide's Outlook

Wide-mindedness.

Our big Conference at Swanwick has come and gone once more, and this year the conduct and effects of this meeting have been better than ever.

All those who attended were agreed that it was quite the "nicest Swanwick" that we have ever had, and it will go down in our history as the quietest and the steadiest. The speaking was of the highest order, and we were fortunate in being able to get experts from outside the Movement to come and to give us their help and advice.

The only drawback to the value of the whole meeting was that there were not more Commissioners present, as over a hundred who had booked to come to it failed to arrive at the last minute.

But the general earnest dignity and the wholesome tone of the whole gathering was most impressive. All were so keen, so friendly, so helpful one to another, and one felt that those whose hands are responsible for the control of Guiding in the different parts of the country are carrying it out in the best and most wide-minded spirit.

This wide-mindedness is of such vast importance to every one of us in steering our "good ship Guiding." We are growing so fast and we are so much in the public eye that it is essential for every Guider of whatever rank to look at her work from every point of view. There are plenty of pitfalls for the unwary, and one of our most dangerous ones lies in the very fact of our tremendous keenness on our Guide game. To so many of us it is such fun; in it we can feel that we are doing something so really worth while; it opens so many doors for new interests, and to all it appeals in its national importance and value.

But through this lies that danger that whilst working heart and soul for our Guides with our own specially fitted tool we forget other tools and the people who wield them. It does not do for us to become obsessed or over-absorbed in our Guiding to the exclusion of other things, and our homes and our belongings, our recreations, our professions or hobbies all need to have their adequate share of our attention.

The Guider who can be the best of daughters, the best of friends, and the best of sharers of other outside interests will be the better fitted for leading her Guides by her example.

Criticisms.

My post brings many nice pieces of information and news, and people often also send their opinions about this, that, and the other matters connected with our work—sometimes these opinions are encouraging and most kind, though they are sometimes also very much the reverse.

One feels so jealous of the good name of every member of our Movement and of the Movement itself as a whole, that when unpleasant judgments which appear biased and slightly unjust are levelled at us one cannot but take some notice. If one has a clear conscience one does not mind them, but if they have some foundation it is up to us to look into the matter and rectify it.

May I mention one or two recent ones, so that your shoulders also may bear this burden.

"The uniform and Guards of Honour appear to be the chief attraction to the girls, but I certainly think that the wearing of uniform and constant display seems to accentuate the girls' selfishness and love of show."

Being a uniform enthusiast myself, I at once want to reply to this critic about the immense lever our uniform is for promoting self-respect, neatness, good conduct, good feelings and *esprit de corps*, etc.

But it sounds a warning note, and we must certainly be on the watch that that thing INSIDE the uniform has as much attention as its outside covering.

"I was helping with the preparations of a stall for a bazaar and the Guides were the only people who grumbled and made difficulties."

And the writer of this complaint is now quite seriously and firmly against Guides because of this one pathetic lapse in the carrying out of our Law by some few half-baked sister Guides!

"I have attended one or two meetings where the girls seemed alert in the club room, but do they apply the training in everyday life?"

Here is a very important point. Do THEY? and do we? Are we, as Guiders, really seeing that the Guide training is on the right lines in all our own particular corners of the Guide world for doing for the girls what it sets out to do? If the training is not being carried out aright and making a real difference in the children's characters then we are failing in our trust, and we must look round to see where the fault lies and remedy it. Our responsibility is not to the children alone, but to the parents who entrust them to our care, and to the public which has learned to think well of us and to expect much of us.

To Commissioners especially I would say also that your responsibility to Headquarters is an important matter to bear in mind as well.

Commissioners' Responsibilities.

That Commissioners realise the trust that is placed in them is quite evident from the splendid way in which they work, but as we are still issuing warrants on an average for thirty Commissioners per month, it is obvious that there must be many joining our ranks who have not had very much experience of Guide methods in the past.

I do not propose to embark on a dissertation on their many duties, but I would like to stress two points apropos of the preceding paragraphs.

First of all the need for ensuring that all Captains are assisted as far as ever it is possible in all their work of training the children on the very best possible lines, so that the best results may come as they pass along through our hands.

Guiders are often so modest and diffident about their qualifications, and hesitate to ask specialists to come to help them. Commissioners can come forward in their rôle of godmother to their Guiders and get the services of experts on different subjects to teach and lecture to groups of Guiders, where it might be impossible to arrange such instruction for one Captain or so alone. This specialised instruction appears to me especially important in dealing with such subjects as intricate handicrafts, ambulance, and any questions of sex instruction.

There are sound authorities on this latter subject who are willing to give advice and simple helpful addresses to older Guides and Guiders. The subject is one which does need such specially careful handling, and is best dealt with if it arises by people who are specially qualified and trained for the purpose.

The second responsibility that occurs to my mind, too, at this moment is that of dealing most effectively with public bodies and religious authorities. Warrants are issued from Headquarters to Commissioners so that they may be our authoritative spokesmen on the spot, and may I urge the need for studying the rules and suggestions that are set out by the Headquarters Committee so that the Guide game may be played with the least possible difficulty and with the greatest possible effect for good. Our policy and with the greatest possible designed to assist and guide our Commissioners in their work, and it is so necessary that these should be understood and interpreted in as wide-minded a way as possible.

For instance our policy in the matter of dealing with religious authorities is clearly set forth in the Book of Rules, but on many occasions I have personally come across difficulties arising from these clauses not having been noticed.

In the same way I feel it is wise to urge Commissioners to bear in mind that there are no politics in Guiding! Political feelings are apparently always rather strong on all sides, so that it is essential for a Commissioner in writing or in speaking to bear in mind our strictly non-political character.

Wide-mindedness, tolerance and tact are implements a Commissioner should carry in her mental tool box, and if we allow as far as possible for other peoples' differences of opinion and are moderate in the expression of our own, we shall gain greater confidence and support for our Guide work.

Rallies.

This summer has produced a more than usually good crop of County Rallies, and those that I personally have attended so far have been most inspiring and delightful.

It always means a lot of extra work for everybody when a big Rally is being planned, and I know so well the anxiety as to the weather and everything else that tortures the minds of the "Rally staff."

But nowadays with Guiders and Guides having learned the wisdom of "Being Prepared," and having also learned how to carry out instructions, numbers are not so difficult to handle, and I have been immensely impressed by the apparently easy way in which Rallies have been conducted.

It speaks volumes for the personnel, and I would like to venture to offer congratulations to the counties who have done so well already this year. But may I also just give a few hints, not in any way in the nature of criticisms of past happenings, but as suggestions "for next time."

The health and well-being of the Guides must needs be one of the very first considerations, and every Guider is well advised to be very sure that every Guide who she proposes to take to a Rally at a long distance away is really physically fit before embarking on a long day's outing.

The length of the programme of displays and performances also is an important matter, as if the public are admitted it is well for them to have a few good original Guide displays to see, though at the same time it does not do for the Guides any more than the onlookers to be made tired by too long and exacting a day.

I say "original" displays, and I would like just to stress that point a little, for we are still rather apt to have too many stereotyped "stunts." I have not asked any Companies about it, but would it perhaps be possible when planning Rallies next year to urge competitions for displays showing the greatest originality and skill?

There is no doubt that Rallies are immensely valuable

for bringing our Guide activities before the public and the parents, and if well carried out they can be the very best propaganda.

But apart from this it is on the Guides themselves that they should act as a tonic, for they can be so arranged to be an incentive for keener work for months beforehand; at the actual time they should be quietly thrilling and enjoyable, and for months after they have taken place they should be giving inspiration to greater zest in whatever the Guides are undertaking in their Companies.

Interlaken

A CHANNEL crossing, so smooth that even the most nervous of sea-sick passengers had no cause to complain.

A long hot night journey, filled with sorrow for one's own cramped position, and an unexpressed wish that one's fellow travellers might be a shade smaller in bulk.

A grey wet morning at Basle, and the joy of steaming hot coffee and fresh rolls; also clean wash basins and hot water. A brisk walk up and down the platform and then at 7.15 the start on the last stage of the journey.

For the first two hours the travellers slept, then sat up, finished the last remnants of sandwiches brought from home and began to notice the country round. Flat at first, but gradually becoming more hilly, until at Thun the first snow mountains came into sight. Then the journey down the lakeside, and at last Interlaken.

Three heads shot out of the carriage window to be greeted with the question:

"Are you the Church Travellers' Club?" Then: "All Guides? How nice, so am I."

After the long journey it was very good to be met, welcomed and taken charge of. And with that arrival began a fortnight of sheer delight. Long days filled with sunshine and pleasure; nights of sound sleep. Excursions taken in charge of Dame Katharine Furse, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss Crowdy or Miss Vachell; all so ready to share their abundant knowledge of Swiss birds and flowers. Wonderful days at Mürren and up the Schinge Platte, collecting Alpine flowers and walking knee-deep through the snow.

In the evenings there were cheery meetings at the office, with a request for advice regarding boats or trains to serve as an excuse, followed by a personally conducted tour by one of the staff to some choice restaurant or to the Kursaal for the chocolate and whipped cream for which Switzerland is famous.

There was one morning the three Guiders were not allowed to forget, when they read the time-table in the hall of the Hotel Horn wrong, and instead of arriving at the station in good time for the 9.50 a.m. as they had planned they had to go at a fast run for the 8.50, arriving breathless but triumphant with their breakfast rolls in their pockets, just in time to scramble into the train before it steamed out of the station. It was a long time since they had moved so fast, but they caught their train.

It is impossible to tell of the glories of the Alpine pastures in the spring time; the wealth of flowers, colours and scents; the quaintness of the little villages, especially Brientz, the home of the wood carving industry; and always, wherever one went was the still, calm majesty of the Jungfrau, the strength of the mountains, and the purity of the eternal snows.

A never-to-be-forgotten holiday; and running through it all the note of comradeship and good cheer that comes when Guide meets sister Guide the wide world over.

A HAMPSHIRE GUIDER.

Evening Play Centres for London Children

By JANET TREVELYAN,
Chairman Evening Play Centres Committee.

Until lately the members of the Girl Guide Movement were so deeply engrossed in their own delightful game that they were in danger of forgetting that any work had been done for children before their time. The mass of us have now, however, awakened to the fact that there were, and are still, other movements which have done much to better the lot of children, and that we have everything to gain by learning about their work and by co-operating with them as far as possible.

One of the movements which, in a quiet and unpretentious way, has done most for the children of our large towns is the Play Centre Movement. The story of its origin and growth is told in the following article by Mrs. George Trevelyan, who is the daughter of Mrs. Humphry Ward. She and her sister were the first helpers at the Settlement in St. Pancras, where they practised all the essentials of "Guiding" long before Guiding had been invented.

Not the least interesting part of Mrs. Trevelyan's charming Life of her mother is the account of the first Play Centres and the alternate hopes and fears with which Mrs. Ward carried on the struggle to get them established as part of the organised life of London. Her indomitable courage and perseverance managed to set them well on their feet before she died.

London is not the only place where there are Evening Play Centres. Nearly all the great cities of the country have taken up Mrs. Ward's idea, and are carrying on this work to an extent only limited by the lack of helpers.

There is no form of social service more suited to the capacity of Guiders and Rangers, and we should rejoice at being asked to lend a hand in a work which is so much in harmony with the spirit of Guiding.

ROSE KERR.

IT is now nearly thirty years since the late Mrs. Humphry Ward—who should perhaps be remembered still more as a toiler for her country's children than as a novelist—opened the first "Recreation Classes" at the Settlement she had founded in St. Pancras for the children of that dreary region. They were invited in every evening from 5.30 to 7.30, during the time that they would otherwise be wandering aimlessly about the streets after school hours, and offered all kinds of simple occupations, growing in number and variety as the years went on, but all starting from the principle that here, in these beautiful rooms, the children of the working classes should be offered the same kind of happiness as falls naturally to the lot, in the pleasant after-tea hour, of those who grow up in less cramped and mean surroundings. Musical drill for the bigger ones; story-telling for the under-tens; cobbling, gym, and woodwork for the boys; painting, quiet games and reading in the book-lined library—all these were gradually organised and all received with such enthusiasm that soon every class could have been filled twice over. Mrs. Ward raised a special fund of some £150 a year to cover the cost of materials and of the professional help that was soon required to supplement the devoted work of volunteers, and by the winter of 1904-5 the attendances of children at the Settlement "Recreation School," as it had come to be called, had risen to 1,700 per week.

But if the success of Mrs. Ward's experiment in the St. Pancras district had been so remarkable, was there any reason to suppose that a similar response would not be made by the children of all London, if the adventure could be carried into the still more squalid regions further East, into the vast areas of bricks and mortar South of the river, or into such a specially degraded district as that of the slums of Notting Dale? Mrs. Ward spent that winter in consulting with the Education Committee of the London County Council—for she always loved to work with the public authority whenever she could—as to the possibility of such a

forward step, and finding them wholly sympathetic, she obtained leave to use eight school buildings in some of the poorest parts of the East and South as "Play Centres" after school hours, there to attract the children from the streets by the same occupations as had proved so popular in the rooms of the Settlement. Money was provided by a special appeal made among her friends, Superintendents were appointed, and many helpers enlisted, and on the first Monday in February, 1905, the first School Play Centres were opened.

Their success was every bit as great as that of the Settlement Recreation School, and as the weeks went on it became evident that Mrs. Ward had here hit upon a deep and crying need of the child population of our vast city—the need not only for warmth and shelter in the cold winter evenings, but for companionship and happy occupation, for everything, in fact, of which their little lives were deprived owing to the hard conditions of their lot. Parents and school teachers, magistrates and police, joined in a chorus of admiration for the results produced by the Centres: rough girls made gentle and considerate, wild gangs of boys broken up and tamed by the mere attraction of *something to make and something to do*; many a hard-worked mother freed from anxiety about her children while she herself, perhaps, had to be out at work till 7 or 8 o'clock.

And so the Play Centres grew and flourished, limited only by the funds that Mrs. Ward could raise for their support, but gradually increasing in numbers from eight to twenty during the years between 1905 and the outbreak of war in 1914. Then followed a time of terrible strain and anxiety for Mrs. Ward, as money was diverted to the war funds and people seemed for a time to forget her children; but she and her band of workers struggled on nevertheless and succeeded by heroic efforts in ensuring that no Play Centre was actually closed. And suddenly, in the middle of the war, the tide of public sympathy turned. Mrs. Ward's appeal for money in December, 1916, brought in a larger sum than ever before, and, more important still,

"K"

"K" WAS a captive bird and shared its fate with a dozen or so others. They were not caged, but were prisoners nevertheless, as they could not fly, each one having only one wing. The other had been severed at the last joint and was therefore unable to grow the long flight feathers, so the birds were for ever on the ground, even denied the pleasure which is at least exercise, of flying round and round a cage.

Their small domain consisted of a strip of grass bordering a small—a very small—pond, which had a few clumps of rushes and water plants growing at its edge. The whole was surrounded by a wire-netting fence over which people leaned to gaze upon the inhabitants.

"K" was a hen kittiwake, one of a small number of gulls that lived in these uncongenial surroundings. The others were plovers, a few mallard and various little waders, that in their wild state would haunt the reed beds and mud flats of river estuaries.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE
the Board of Education announced that owing to the proved importance and value of this work it would be willing in future to bear half the cost of maintaining the Play Centres. Mrs. Ward had won her long battle for the public recognition of the children's need. And now, five years after Mrs. Ward's death, the number of Play Centres under our Committee has grown to thirty-three, all of them (except the pioneer Centre at the Mary Ward Settlement) carried on in the school buildings. They are open on five evenings a week, from 5.15 to 7, and the attendances of children mount up in the course of a year to close on a million and a half. In such a big organisation as this we are obliged to rely for the most part on paid and regular help, partly from L.C.C. teachers and partly from others outside the Council service; but we have always welcomed the volunteer worker also, for whom endless happy and useful tasks can be found in the Play Centres. This summer especially we shall be trying a new experiment for which a large accession of volunteers is urgently required, and for which I am sure we may appeal with confidence to the public spirit of Guiders and Rangers. We have obtained leave from the London County Council to hold "Holiday Play Centres" in the playgrounds of twenty-four schools during the summer holidays—there to attract the children in from the dusty streets and give them games and occupations of dreariness for the London child, for though a certain number do get away to the seaside or the country, far more remain behind, and for these there is too often nothing but "street" from morning till night. But once invite them into a playground where there are games to play and kind helpers to look after them, and the response is magical. Last year we opened six of these Holiday Centres in the poorest parts of London, and had as many children flocking in as our helpers could possibly deal with. This year we shall have four times as many playgrounds and shall require a correspondingly larger number of helpers. Guiders and Rangers have already helped us splendidly in certain Centres, and have so proved their quality that we should immensely appreciate a closer connection with them in this matter of the Holiday Play Centres. The Centres will commence on Monday, July 27th, and the hours of opening will be from 2 to 4 and from 5 to 7 (every day except Saturday) in about nine of the twenty-four playgrounds, and from 5 to 7 only in all the others. Would any girl who will be in London during August and who would like to help us, communicate with me at the Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C.1?

Three Sea Guide Games

1. Patrol instructed to act a scene as a tableau. The other Patrols decide in Council what this represents, and report to taker of game who decides which is the best description.

2. Courtmartial. Various officers appointed, prisoner's friend, ship's police, etc. The case is tried. This is a good game to encourage Sea Guides in debating.

3. Patrols are numbered. Guider tells a story of an Old Sea Captain with his telescope, and how he looked out to sea and saw a ship carrying a yellow and red flag. Guider then calls out a number who has to answer what country the ship came from. Another number will have to say what cargo she was carrying; the rig being described, another number has to give the type of craft. The story of the Sea Captain may be continued endlessly with the sea-birds and fish he saw, or the messages some scouts were signalling on the shore. The Guider should be careful to ask the question first and give time for all the Company to be thinking out the answer, before she says the number in the Patrol who is to reply.

During the second autumn of her life the weather was unusually wet and cold and a howling wind tossed the leaves from the trees and swirled them round about the wire fence and threw them down into the shallow water of the pond. The birds stood about humpy and dejected-looking, their beaks buried in their puffed-out breast feathers and their eyes closed.

Then suddenly the strangers came! They seemed to be blown across the house-tops like an untidy cloud, tipping in their flight to meet the blast, then floating on the wind with wings outspread. For some time they circled round, sheering off whenever they saw a man; but they ventured nearer by degrees till three of them dropped down and settled on the fence of "K's" enclosure. She opened one eye, tilted her head and looked at them. How very like herself they seemed! Neater perhaps and healthier-looking, but there was the same blue-grey mantle, snow-white head and breast

and greenish-yellow beak. How had they come there, appearing from the sky so unexpectedly?

They did not stay long as some noise frightened them away, and they went to perch on the roofs of the buildings near by, leaving, apparently as sentinel, a solemn black-backed gull who perched on the head of a statue and surveyed the world around him with unwinking yellow eyes.

But at feeding-time next day they came again, and when the man with the basket of fish had gone away a few came boldly down on to the ground and snatched scraps away from the rightful owners. "K" became quite lively fending for herself, hopping about amongst these agile visitors, sometimes having a miniature tug-of-war over a particularly choice morsel, the stranger most times being the easy victor, assisted as he was by both his wings. The weather continued stormy and the wild birds stayed. One in particular came more and more regularly to share the food of the captives and, watching them, it was easy to imagine what the conversation might have been between the free bird and the prisoner, if birds were able to talk and one were fortunate enough to understand what they were saying.

For several days now "K" had been eager for feeding-time, which brought, besides the pieces of fish, the stranger gulls. One of these had spoken to her several times and told her much of the wonders of the outside world. They asked each other questions first, of course: "How came you here, to this tiny patch of water, that you never seem to leave?" and "How came you from the sky as though the wind had blown you, and where do you go when you spread your wings and sail away?"

"K," of course, could answer very few of Wild Gull's questions; she only knew she had been there all her life with the ducks and plovers and the rest that shared her fate. But Wild Gull talked! He could answer questions by the hundred, and the more "K" learned the more she longed to know. What was there on the other side of all those houses, what was the sea, what did it feel like to be free, to be able to come and go, fly here and there wherever you wanted and sometimes to travel many miles—following the fish?

Wild Gull talked! He seemed to be rather a conceited fellow and would sit on the wire fence and preen his feathers as he replied to the questions of little "K" standing on the grass beneath. He told of the summer days when the sea was calm and he would swim lazily about and be rocked asleep by the motion of the waves. Or when the tide was out, leaving miles of firm and glistening sand for the gulls to run about on, amongst the patches of seaweed and stranded jellyfish; of the winds that blew about the cliffs and the spray tossed up from the waves as they broke upon the rocks. The gulls went inland sometimes, Wild Gull said, to the fields that were being ploughed, where they and the rooks walked over the furrows together, snatching at the worms and other creatures exposed by the plough.

Sometimes, when the weather was finer and the sun shone, Wild Gull would join his comrades and fly away, and "K" would be lonely till they came back again; but one by one the strangers disappeared, returning to the sea and their favourite haunts for breeding. "K's" friend was one of the last to leave, and it was his frequent request that she should accompany him. "We'll fly to a rock I know of," he said, "where hundreds of other birds will be busy preparing their nests, and we will build the finest of them all, on the safest ledge. We will go to a place where no men come, where we

cannot be robbed of our eggs or have our little ones stolen from us."

Day after day he talked like this and day after day "K" told him she would come if she could but it was impossible. And how she longed to go! To be up and away, to join the great colony of birds in some safe breeding-place—and fly like all the rest!

At last a day came when Wild Gull could wait no longer. "I must go now," he said. "The last of my companions leave to-night, and I cannot be left behind."

And away he flew, with the sun shining on his splendid wings.

"Here's a queer thing," said the man with the basket of fish, when he came to the birds' enclosure next morning, "here's one of these kittiwakes dead, and it's lying right up against the wire fence too, with its wing spread out, as though it had been trying to get away."

GREY HERON.

The Friend to Animals' Test

(Continued)

Muzzle and Eyes.

When cattle are in perfect health, beads of perspiration will always be found upon the muzzle, whilst if the animal is out of health the latter becomes dry and the eyes drowsy-looking. Sometimes the whites of the eyes have a yellowish tint, showing that the liver is at fault.

Excretory Organs.

The excretory organs comprise the kidneys, the skin and the bowels, all of which in cattle, under normal circumstances, are extremely active, as a large amount of water and waste products has to be eliminated from the body. Suspended rumination (cessation of cudding) is a sign that the animal is off colour, and the re-establishment of this act is certainly one of the earliest indications of returning health. Grinding the teeth is a common sign that the beast is not well.

Teeth of Cattle.

There are two kinds of teeth—temporary, or sucking teeth, and permanent.

There are eight permanent incisor teeth in the lower jaw but none in the upper. These teeth are described as "centrals," "middles," "laterals" and "corners." They are first of all temporary, but gradually replaced in pairs by the permanent incisors, and this replacement commences with centrals, and is followed by that of the middles, laterals and corners.

A fibro-elastic pad acts as a substitute for the upper incisor teeth; further, these teeth in all ruminants are loose in their sockets. In both cattle and sheep there are twelve temporary molars, so that these animals have twenty temporary teeth.

The number of permanent teeth is thirty-two, viz. eight incisors and twenty-four molars. The permanent incisors are usually spoken of as "broad" teeth, in order to distinguish them from the temporary or "narrow" ones. Both the temporary incisors and the molars are in the mouth very soon after birth. All the permanent molars are in the mouth by the time the animal is three years old.

The Tongue.

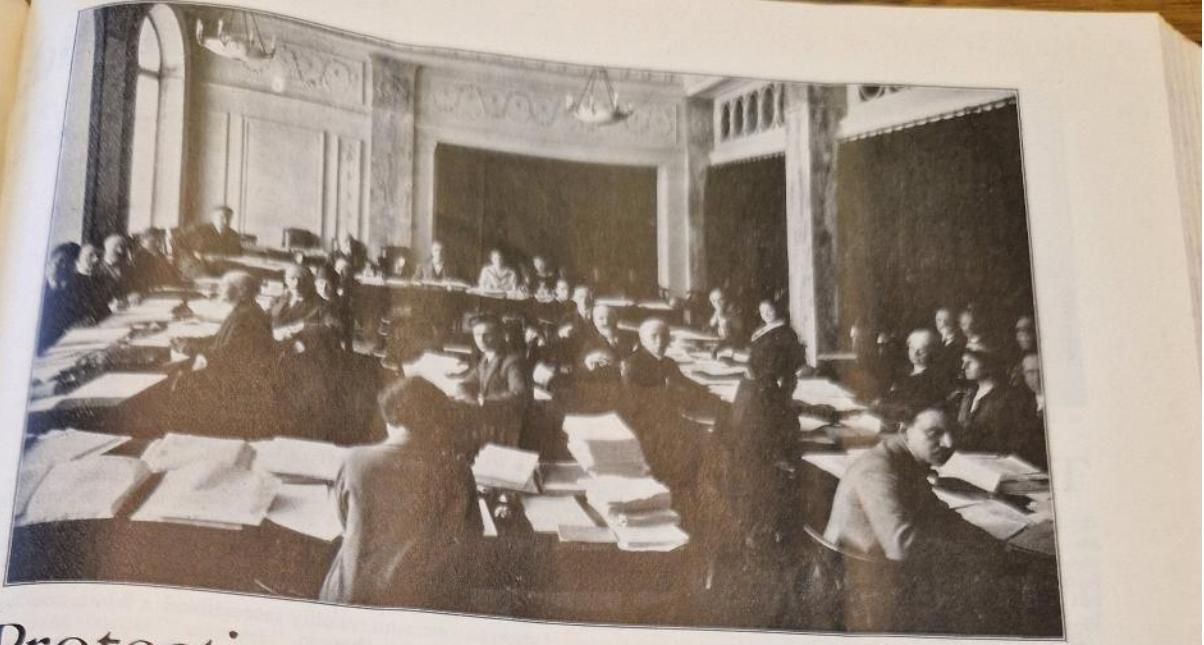
In the ox the tongue is a prehensile organ, being used by the animal for grasping the herbage, whilst it is being nipped off by the incisor teeth.

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Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People

THIS is probably to be the vast subject considered by the Advisory Commission set up by the League of Nations at Geneva. The first meetings took place at the end of May, and subject to the approval of the Council of the League, the work of the Committee will begin at once on the lines suggested in the report of the Chairman. It was an interesting Committee to join, being composed of the delegates of eleven countries and assessors appointed by ten organisations, four of whom are directly concerned with children, while the others deal mainly with subjects affecting women.

The Government delegates represent Belgium, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Uruguay and the United States of America. A polyglot lot, it might be said, but they succeeded in understanding one another very well in the two official languages of the League—English and French.

Every speech has to be interpreted, which adds to the length of the proceedings, but as most members of the Committee know something of both languages the interpreter usually cuts some of the discourses rather short.

The societies represented for the Children's Section of the Committee's work are International Scouts and Guides, the League of Red Cross Societies, including, of course, the Junior Red Cross, the International Union of the "Save the Children Fund," and the International Association for the Protection of Children, with its Headquarters in Brussels.

It was decided to concentrate mainly on the normal child but also to include questions affecting the abnormal child and children affected by abnormal conditions.

The representative of the Scouts and Guides succeeded in getting recreation included in the programme which might otherwise have seemed to be "all work and no play" which, as we know, makes Jack a dull boy and probably also makes Jill the same.

There are many ways in which the Guides can help the Committee if they will put forward their ideas to their representative.

Among the other subjects in the suggested programme which are to be discussed are:—

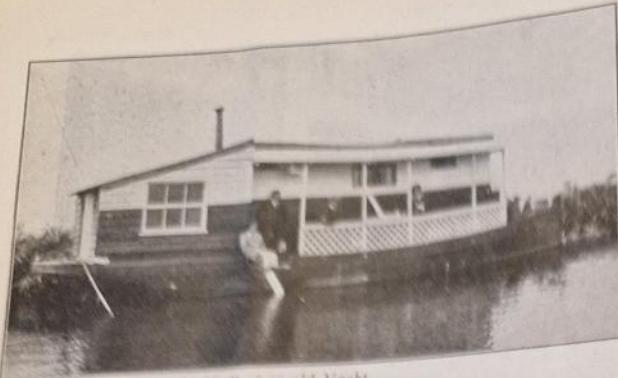
- (1) The effect of the cinematograph on the mental and moral well-being of children.
- (2) Biological education.
- (3) The neglected and delinquent child.
- (4) Alcoholism and its effect on children.

In considering these questions we must remember that the children of all nations are concerned and that the representatives of well-governed countries can do a great deal to help the children of other countries where the conditions may not yet be as good.

Would it not be possible to open up some of these questions at Guiders' Conferences and Ranger Debates as well as at the Patrol Leaders' Conferences, thus getting off the usual dull subjects such as details of uniform, saluting, etc.? Then, if useful decisions are arrived at, to send them to me in order that I may be able to use them at the next meeting of the Committee if I am still your representative? Please do. I need help and advice and depend on you to give it.

KATHARINE FURSE.

112, Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.



A Houseboat built on the Hull of an old Yacht.

To most people the term "Holidays Afloat" conjures up a picture of a yacht with a towering spread of canvas heeling to the breeze. There is no doubt that yachting on the open sea is a delightful and exhilarating way of spending a holiday, provided one has the means and the experience. With the former qualification only, experience is not necessary; but without the latter, independence has to be sacrificed by the employment of paid hands.

But there are other ways in which girls without any great knowledge of the art of managing a boat can take—and enjoy—a holiday afloat without risk; at a cost certainly less than that of staying at hotels or boarding-houses; and, if necessary, without having to be dependent upon the aid of a mere man.

Have you ever seriously considered the possibilities of a houseboat as a delightful and comparatively inexpensive way of spending a restful and health-giving holiday? Apart from the floating holiday homes on the Thames—to which the word "inexpensive" can hardly apply—there are scores, possibly hundreds, of houseboats snugly and securely moored in most of our tidal harbours and rivers. These houseboats vary in size, design and accommodation, from the large double-decked structures to be found built upon the hull of barges, and those which were once sea-going yachts, to bijou floating residences built upon the hull of a ship's boat.

Craft of the ex-yacht type are generally to be found in tidal creeks and rivers, since they require more depth of water in which to float than do their cousins of the flat-bottomed type. In consequence, a small boat has to be made use of in order to go to and from the shore; all provisions, stores, luggage, etc., have to be ferried across in the same way, and usually the question of a fresh water supply requires very careful consideration. Again, there is always the risk—and it is no light one—of one's houseboat being run into during the night by a passing vessel.

Nevertheless, the possibilities of a delightful holiday are boundless. One has only to become acquainted with the houseboat colony at Bursledon—within a few miles of Southampton—to realise the free and easy existence of a numerous floating population.

Take as another example the houseboats at Sandbanks in Poole Harbour. Here, within three miles of Bournemouth, will be found a number of houseboats of various sizes, all containing their quota of happy holiday-makers during the summer months; but, unfortunately, the hire of one of these craft cannot be described as moderate nor can the holiday be termed a restful one.

My ideal houseboat is one that is securely moored

close to a river bank, with the advantage of a landing stage so that the inconvenience of having to make use of a boat every time one requires to land is dispensed with. Of course, a small boat, whether rowing, sailing or motor, is a decided asset to the establishment and provides an enjoyable means of varying the life afloat.

The situation should be secluded, but not too much so—say within easy walking or rowing distance of a small town or village and within half an hour's train journey from a large one.

Imagine, then, a party of five girls about to make the experiment of a holiday in a houseboat. They answer an advertisement of a 45 ft. houseboat everything complete, except perhaps linen, for the sum of £5 per week. The next step is to write for particulars: how many persons can the boat accommodate? Is the hull watertight and the roof dry? Are provisions and fresh water easily obtainable? Is the locality a picturesque one and readily accessible? What cooking arrangements are there?

Supposing these questions—and they are very important—are satisfactorily answered and the houseboat booked for a fortnight. The party arrive. At first sight the houseboat looks rather small, for almost every boat viewed from without is deceptive as to the accommodation available.

However, they step on board and find themselves under a shady verandah. Their luggage is taken out of the small boat belonging to their temporary floating home and the boat is securely made fast.

A doorway leads into the after saloon, a well-lighted, cosy apartment with perhaps a piano. From the saloon are two flights of steps—one up, one down. Take the down ladder first. It gives access to a sleeping-cabin extending the whole width of the boat, with "bunks" on either side and the usual wash-basin, wardrobes and mirror. At the other end a doorway communicates with "a double-berth sleeping cabin," compact, airy and spotless. Beyond that is a bathroom while right up in the forward part of the ship is a large but low space for storing things. With the exception of this compartment, there is more than head-room to enable a tall person to stand upright.

It will be noticed that all the sleeping cabins are on the lower deck and partly below the waterline. The "living rooms," to use a shore expression, are on the upper deck to enable full advantage to be taken of the view. Here is another spacious saloon which, if required, could be utilised for sleeping purposes. In it is noticed a wireless outfit, so that in the event of the fickle weather becoming inclement one can hear a first-rate



Holiday Afloat

By P. F. VUAN
With photographs

performance from the nearest broadcasting station. There are also easy chairs, a settee, table, bookcase and sideboard.

Out of the saloon is the kitchen, conveniently placed so that there is little trouble in passing out the meals. Here, as is generally the case, there are two stoves; one a "Blue Perfection" with detachable oven; the other of the wickless paraffin vapour type—a splendid servant when hot water is required in a hurry, but one that requires a certain amount of understanding.

The inspection over, all that remains is for the new arrivals to unpack, get in provisions and make the best of every waking moment of their novel holiday—it will be their own fault if they don't.

So far we have only considered a stationary floating home. There are unbounded possibilities on a movable floating holiday on many of our rivers and canals, especially the latter. To many people a canal calls up a picture of a muddy stagnant ditch, crowded with lumbering barges "manned" by strident voiced men and women. The busy canals are certainly uninverting where they pass through large industrial towns, but from personal experience I have never met with anything but courtesy and good nature from the bargees.

Take for example that section of the Grand Junction Canal between Leicester, and its junction with the main canal at Norton. Here there is practically no traffic. The scenery is delightfully rural and picturesque. A halt can be made almost where and when you like, and a farmhouse where fresh milk, butter and eggs can be obtained lies within easy distance. There are locks to be worked—an interesting and novel experience this, and not beyond the power of the average girl—but there are no dangerous weirs that are a source of peril in many of our large rivers. The scenery never palls. The canal, never straight for any distance, wanders between hills or round them, meanders through woods and dales and sometimes crosses a deep valley by means of an aqueduct.

Now as to the means: One of the best is making the trip by motor boat, especially if the craft has a cosy cabin. The sight of a girl driving a powerful car through dense traffic is quite a common one; but one rarely sees a motor boat "manned" entirely by members of the so-called weaker sex. Yet, especially on a canal or a canalised river, far less skill is required to manage a motor boat than to drive along a busy highway. No great power is required. A four-horse engine is sufficient, since speed is out of the question. Owing to the shallowness of the average canal, it is impossible even with a high-powered motor to go much faster than four miles an hour.



A Houseboat built on the Hull of a Barge.

Other equally safe and picturesque inland waterways in England are the Trent above Nottingham and its tributary the Soar, which is rendered navigable by locks and is virtually a canal; the Yorkshire Ouse above York; and the upper reaches of the Derwent in the same county. There are also the Fenland rivers, but in this case the flatness of the surrounding country is apt to become monotonous.

Failing a motor launch or boat there are always punts and rowing boats available. These can be hired quite reasonably at almost every riverside town. Here, again, a canal scores, since there is little or no current to contend against, while in many instances, as in the neighbourhood of Leicester, there are "rollers" to enable the boat to be taken to the next level without having to work the locks. As a matter of fact there is a certain fascination about working a lock if one has to do it oneself and is not hurried by others waiting to pass through.

One advantage of a holiday in a punt or rowing boat over a motor boat on a canal is that weeds do not present such an obstacle. On the canal I have mentioned—part of the Grand Junction—I had no difficulty with weeds fouling the propeller; but on another—the almost deserted Grantham Canal, the motor boat was stopped again and again. A boat propelled by oars would have made light of the weeds. Imagine the satisfaction of having a whole canal to oneself and to progress at one's leisure through the beautiful Vale of Belvoir at will.

In a punt or open boat the difficulty arises of how to sleep. It is not always that a farmhouse can be found where they are able to accommodate a chance guest. The alternative is to camp out. This can be done either by sleeping in the boat under a waterproof awning or taking a tent with you. Fortunately weight on a trip of this sort is a minor consideration, and the tent need not be of the small, featherweight variety. The same applies to bedding. A folding bed, similar to those used by officers during the Great War, and a hair mattress, will be found to be most comfortable. It cannot, of course, be used in a boat with thwarts or seats across it. If pitching a tent ashore, choose rising ground well sheltered from the prevailing wind. Farmers and landowners are generally only too willing to give permission for well-conducted boating parties to camp, but they occasionally object to fires being kindled. Therefore it is preferable to take a Primus stove, not forgetting a supply of methylated spirit and matches. Paraffin is readily obtainable, and only a small quantity is required for these economical vapourised gas stoves. Also avoid if possible a standard diet of

In a Lock.

tinned stuff. New-laid eggs, fresh butter, home-cured rashers and an occasional chicken are far more appetising and nourishing, but there may be a difficulty in obtaining meat.

For wearing apparel anything serviceable and becoming will do, but do not forget a thoroughly waterproof coat or macintosh. For footwear shoes with crepe soles answer very well, although they are apt to slip on wet wood, especially if varnished. A crepe-soled shoe will outwear half a dozen pairs of ordinary rubber-soled ones, and is practically proof against cracking.

Umbrellas are not considered "good form" afloat, but provision should be made in other respects to guard against the vagaries of our British summer. If it should rain, then you are prepared; if it should be fine, then you won't regret the fact that your precautionary method was not required.

While on the subject of water, remember that drinking water from wells is open to suspicion; so boil every drop. Boiled water allowed to cool is not so palatable as a thirst-quencher, but it can always be made so by means of lemon and lemon-juice preparations.

If you are fortunate in possessing a dog take him—or her—with you. The animal will revel in the unaccustomed surroundings and, in addition to being a faithful companion, will provide a safeguard in the remote possibility of the uninvited attention of strangers.

There are many less enjoyable ways and few more attractive than a well-planned and enthusiastically spent holiday afloat.

About Rucksacks

I ALWAYS wonder why Guiders and Guides do not make more use of rucksacks when journeying to camps and training weeks.

A rucksack has several great advantages over a suitcase; it is more easily carried, more adaptable in shape; it is elastic as to its contents, and is less apt to go astray (being generally on one's back!); it takes up no room when empty, and it does not spoil with the wet.

For hiking also it has advantages. A haversack is really not much use, because it holds so little, and is difficult to adjust; whereas a rucksack holds as much or as little as one likes, and is easily slung on or off.

The cost of a rucksack is comparatively small; a good strong one can be bought at most shops for about 15s.; quite a serviceable one is sold at the Boy Scout Headquarters for 5s. 6d. or 8s. I translate an article from the French Guide paper, *L'Alouette*, on the art of packing a rucksack, and I earnestly recommend Guiders to try this summer whether the snail is not after all a wise animal to carry his belongings on his back, though they are not advised to imitate his rate of progress.

R. K.

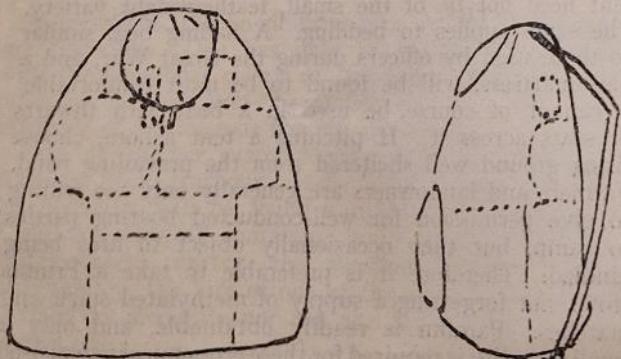


Fig. 1.

Now that camping and hiking are beginning is the time to get ready our gear.

Sister Guide! you have perhaps bewailed the all too small capacity of your rucksack, its enormous weight, and the topsy turveydom of its contents at the end of an outing or of a day in camp.

This is because you don't know how to set about it.

Here are a few useful tips:—

When one wants tidiness in one's cupboard one puts the things in in their order; when one wants tidiness in one's rucksack one does the same. Fig. 1.

Heavy things: shoes, in the bottom, standing up and not lying flat, so that one can get at them easily. Books and writing materials against the back, so as to keep it flat. In front of this put your change of under-wear and stockings. On top of this first storey put your mess kit (taking care to keep the parts which come against your back flat) and your toilet things. In front of this your jersey or sweater.

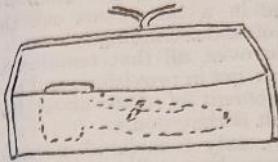


Fig. 2.

On the top, your Kodak or any other precious thing. Then your small belongings will go into the corners, your sewing things, first-aid outfit, and the few treasures which you take about with you; but don't take all sorts of oddments—only what is strictly necessary.

The great thing is to economise space. Now this is my advice to you:—

Make for each thing a little bag or case, which will be much better than wrapping it up in paper.

Bags for your shoes, one for your underclothes, one for your writing paper, notebooks, fountain pen and pencil. It is best to have this case of some waterproof material so that the damp cannot get in and make the envelopes sticky.

Have a white calico bag (which can be boiled) for your mess kit, and a waterproof bag for your toilet things.

For your sewing things, make a "housewife" or have a small box for your cotton, needles, thimble, buttons, etc.

Make the cases, if possible, of khaki-coloured stuff. Here is a convenient shape (Fig. 2) like a table-napkin case, deep or shallow according to its contents, fastened by tapes, which are better than buttons.

For your toilet things, get some thin waterproof for the lining. Take a wide band of stuff (10 in. wide, 34 in. long); turn down one end for a pocket, 6 in. deep, another also of 6 in. (4 in. between the two) and put some sort of fastening on the pockets. Line them with your waterproof material, and bind with braid. One of the pockets will contain your brush and comb; the other (divided into two compartments) will hold your soap, in its aluminium box, tooth paste, washing glove, nailbrush, and toothbrush. You can roll up a towel in the case and fasten it.

Mark everything with your name, and remember the proverb: "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

Your rucksack is well balanced on your shoulders, you have one hand free to carry things, and you are not too heavily laden.

Bon voyage, and good camping!

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it is important to remember that field glasses enable you to identify rare birds with precision, so that they should always be carried. Two essentials to success are very necessary in using field glasses, and they are—to keep very still, and to have an unlimited stock of patience. Careful concealment is also very necessary to avoid being seen, for birds are very watchful. You are more likely to see a good deal if you remain in the same place than if you go from place to place. You ought to have the glasses thoroughly clean before you go out; and you should get them focused at the most useful focus needed, in readiness, and have them slung in front, and so ready for use. Raise the glasses up carefully and with deliberation. The less movement there is when bird stalking the better, sudden movements being very likely to scare birds.

Of course there should be a system about your observations, and you should discover where birds feed, drink, roost and nest, and watch their operations at these places, so that you get by degrees a full life history of each bird. I would like here to give an example of Mr. Selous's observations in order to show how interesting are the observations you can obtain by watching birds with field glasses. Writing on the fighting of stock-doves he says:—

"This is very interesting and peculiar. They fight with continual blows of the wings, these being used as sword—or rather partisan—and shield. The peculiarity, however, is this, that every now and again there is a pause in the combat, when both birds make the low bow, with tail raised in the air, as in courting. Sometimes both will bow together, and, as it would seem to each other, facing towards each other, at any rate—but at other times they will both stand in a line and bow, so that one bows only to the tail of the other, who bows to the empty air. Or the two will bow at different times, each seeming more concerned in making his bow than in the direction or bestowal of it. It is like a little interlude, and when it is over the combatants advance again, against each other, till they stand front to front, and quite close. Both then make a little jump, and battle vigorously with their wings, striking and parrying. One now makes a higher spring, trying apparently to jump on its opponent's back and then strike down upon him. This is all plain honest fighting, but there is a constant tendency—constantly carried out—for the two to get into line, and fight in a sort of follow-my-leader fashion, whilst making these low bows at intervals. It is a fight encumbered with forms, with a heavy punctilious ceremony, reminding one of those ornate sweeps and bowing rapier flourishes which are entered into before and at each pause in the duel between Hamlet and Laertes, as arranged by Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum. There were four or five birds together when this fight broke out, but I could not feel quite sure whether the non-fighting ones watched the fighting of the other two."

Result of 'Look Wide' Crossword Puzzle

THE first correct solution of this puzzle that I opened was that of Miss M. PRINGLE, Captain of the 1st Longhope Company, to whom the prize is awarded.

SOLUTION.

Across.—14. Tri. 15. T.D.T. 18. Leo. 19. Z. 20. Err. 36. Gnu. 37. Ap. 38. Let. 40. U.K. 42. R.R. 43. Web. 45. Lo. 50. Lah.
Down.—1. Bottle. 3. Ho. 4. Q.M. 5. A.D. 6. Eh. 8. Order. 12-24. Steady. 13. Imp. 16. Vow. 17. Law. 21. Wit. 26. Ugly. 27. Ine. 29. Salutary. 34. C.A. 39. S.O.S. 45. L.L. 47. El. 48. S.A. 49. SH.

Across.—The members of the *Guides and Scouts* learn the meaning of good comradeship and also after awhile most of them develop great powers of resourcefulness.

Down.—It was the *Editor's* duty some months ago to publish in the *GAZETTE* several letters concerning the present *Ranger necktie*.

H.Q. was inundated with everyone's opinion.
Down.—He's a wet bob at a famous school.

The Quartermaster Test

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

PART III

IN resuming our discussion of the Quartermaster Test we now come to those sections for which the necessary knowledge is more easily gained from general camping experience than that required for the catering section, with which we dealt in the June number of the *GAZETTE*.

Under Section 2, COOKING, we commence with:—

Fireplaces, Fires, Fuel and Shelters.

The type of fireplace to be recommended is largely a matter of opinion, and the candidate for the test is of course permitted to advocate any type which satisfactorily performs its work; but she must know of more than one type in order to be able to deal with emergencies of situation and of materials obtainable. The french kitchen which we all made in the old days is not used so extensively as formerly; but it certainly has its uses and should be known to all quartermasters, although on light sandy soil it often gives trouble through the crumbling of its sides. To the minds of many campers, the simplest and most convenient form of fireplace is that made by removing a patch of turf (stacking the sods carefully for ultimate replacement) and simply building two parallel walls of bricks (two or three bricks high) so that all the pots and pans rest across these walls, and the fire is kept going between them. This fireplace can be made longer or shorter at a moment's notice to suit the necessities of the cooking, and if spaces for draught are left between the bricks, it hardly matters in which direction the wind may choose to blow. As a rule, bricks new or old, can be obtained in most camps.

The ordinary lore of the making of fires should be known to the quartermaster—the wisdom of starting with a small fire and then building it up, and the necessity of something dry with which to start it in really wet weather. It is perhaps more consistent with a practical outlook than with an artistic point of view, to keep an old packing-case under cover to break up for wet-day fire lighting emergencies; the idea has much to recommend it, and often saves a very delayed breakfast!

It is necessary also to understand fully the difference between dead wood and green wood, although nearly all woods in nearly all conditions will burn when the fire is really going. It is a tip worth knowing that dead twigs and branches will dry wonderfully quickly in intervals between the rain showers if hung over a line. Another point about fuel is to remember that much time and labour would be saved in more than one way if it were more generally realised that wood for the kitchen fire is much more useful in long pieces. When left in sticks of two or three feet in length it is much more easily pushed along into the fire under the pots, and need not be laboriously chopped or sawn into very short pieces.

A wood shelter is, of course, a necessity in wet weather, and should be included in the quartermaster's knowledge as well as a shelter for the fire. Very many methods of making a fire shelter are possible, but two things are chiefly to be remembered. The first is to avoid shutting in the smoke by making several walls to one's shelter, or by too low a roof, as this will cause the unhappy cooks to shed even more tears than usual! And the second is to bear in mind that however tightly one stretches a tarpaulin or a groundsheet without giving it other supports in the centre, it is sure to sag

The Music Sheet

in wet weather, and to hold pools of water, which are bad for the fabric and which often act as impromptu shower baths for the unwary. If old hurdles can be obtained they make excellent supports over which one can stretch and lash ground sheets, etc. The importance of firmly guying one's shelters should not be forgotten. To cover in the fireplace at night with bricks or a piece of old iron is a very wise precaution, particularly if there is no fire shelter. It is astonishing how few people think of trenching their kitchen shelter in wet weather as one would trench a tent, and so keep out the pools of surface water which collect where the most trampling takes place. All these little pieces of wisdom should be part of a quartermaster's knowledge and should assist her in running her department smoothly.

Methods of Cooking.

Under this heading the would-be quartermaster need know nothing out of the common so long as she knows the ordinary methods of cooking food in simple fashion. "Fancy" cookery is out of place in camp, though on the other hand, we do not want anyone to think that eternal boiling and stewing are the only possibilities! Frying is often a difficulty owing to shortage of frying pans; but if the camp dixies are the type with lids made for frying purposes, the difficulty is overcome. It hardly seems necessary for a quartermaster to have an extensive knowledge of camp ovens, as oven cookery for more than a few people often involves time and labour in oven construction which might be used better in other ways. If the method of baking meat over a fire (usually in a dixie) be understood, other baking is seldom necessary in an average camp; although, of course, the more a quartermaster knows of her own subject, the better! In case there are some who do not yet know this method of baking in a dixie, a brief explanation may be helpful.

About three-quarters of an inch of water is put into the bottom of the dixie, and the joint is set on a few small clean stones to prevent its touching the bottom and burning. Such fat as can be spared is spread over the meat; some lard must be spared if there is nothing else to be used up, or some of the dripping supplied by many butchers. The lid is put on, and the dixie is placed on the fire, which should be hot and red to give the best results, and not a fierce blaze. About every twenty minutes the joint should be basted with the boiling fat and water, the water conserving the fat and being an extra safeguard against burning. A little more water and fat should be added if it appears to be necessary. An average joint of six or seven pounds in weight will need from three to four hours to cook.

Practical Cooking is surely self-explanatory; the quartermaster must be able to put her theories into practice, but the point on which one must lay as much stress as on her own ability to cook is the necessity of *superintendence of others*. A good quartermaster must be able to hand on her knowledge and to show others how to do things. Certainly one might act as quartermaster and do most of the work oneself; indeed this is often done by conscientious Q.M.'s—but a little reflection will show that although those who do this are temporarily useful in running the feeding department of the camp, they are not as permanently useful as they would be if they were to impart their knowledge to others. After all, this is the aim which runs all through Guiding—not only to know how to do things oneself, but to be always passing on knowledge to others. Many of us have seen the rows of rather bored and helpless Guides standing in the camp kitchen, longing to take a hand with the cooking which the hot and overworked quartermaster is doing entirely on her own, even to the stirring of the pots!

IN response to many requests for information as to how to teach songs to Guides, and as to what songs to teach them, the Editor is setting aside a column each month in which such matters will be discussed. Here our Music Correspondent will review suitable songs, such as Guiders will find useful; here she will answer to the best of her ability any conundrums pertaining to music; and here, month by month, will be found a short article on some phase of the wide subject that we know under the heading of Music and Guiding; these articles will be written by a Guider who has actually put her theories into practice with her Company, and has found them to answer.

Criticism is often levelled at the type of songs that a great many Guides sing, and unfortunately it is frequently too justly earned. Music is such a force for good or evil that it cannot be too rigidly censored. Philosophers and psychologists from the days of Plato and Aristotle down to the present time have all recognised that there is music that is constructively moral (using the word here, and in all these articles, in its widest sense), and which is suitable for the developing mind of the boy or girl, and that there is other music which because of an ultra-sentimentality, a second-rate quality, or a downright viciousness, is quite unsuitable and should not be tolerated.

It is sometimes argued that Guides like the second-rate in music, and that the best has no appeal for them. This is often apparently true, but the reason is generally that they have never heard the best, or if they have it has been too difficult for them to grasp. There is good music which is simple as well as that which takes years of study before it can be appreciated, and among simple good music may be classed folk songs, songs which have weathered the elements for many generations, and still survive because they have good words, good airs, and treat of those emotions and situations which will exist as long as there are men and women in the world. Do not imagine that I wish to decry all music other than folk songs; we have need of all good music in this world; and a Guider should be very certain in her own mind that a song is first-rate before teaching it to her Company—if she is in any doubt let her avoid it like a plague, remembering how deleterious may be its effects on the mental stamina of adolescents.

It is because even those of us who have studied music in all its branches for years are apt to forget certain important facts, that this space next month will be devoted to an article on the musical education of the Guider, and we ask those of you who are skilled in the art of Euterpe to bear with us while we give some hints to others who have little experience in the ways of that charming Muse.

Answers to Correspondents

Exploratrix asks: "Do you consider 'Innisfree' (music by Arthur Poysler) a good song for Guides?"

Frankly, no. The words are not up to Mr. Yeats' usual standard in that they are over-sentimental about very little, while the music is of an insidious pot-boiler type, such as is turned out in masses every year only to die a well-deserved death. Unfortunately "Innisfree" still survives, and undoubtedly has an appeal for some people, but we hope that it will soon be forgotten. I am glad that you have raised this point.

D. Rudyerd-Helpman asks: "What are you to do with a girl who is tone deaf?"

There are so many degrees of tone deafness that it is difficult to generalise. In some people it is due to nerves, and in this

County Notes

We propose each month to devote a short space to news from counties that will be of real value to readers who may be on the look-out for new ideas in county organisation, rallies, handicraft training, musical competitions or festivals, and the many varied interests that go to make up Guide life.

The Editor will welcome notes of interest sent in through authorised county channels, provided they are of value to others, and not merely a record of county events.

The County Commissioner for Merioneth writes a short note of encouragement of the scheme, based on her knowledge of the value similar notes have been in the past in "Home and Country."

Merionethshire

FOR fifteen months this county has had a County Correspondent, whose business has been to collect and edit each week the Guide column in the local paper.

The idea was brought by the County Commissioner from South Africa, and was given every consideration and support by the Editor of the *Cambrian News*, who generously allows 750 words free each week. The correspondent was chosen by the County Executive.

It may be of interest to know that the County Commissioner sees and initials (except in exceptional circumstances) every item of news before it appears, and so is entirely responsible for what is published.

It has proved a huge success, and is one of the best forms of propaganda with the public, besides forming a link between the Companies. Whenever possible, Guides are encouraged to write their own accounts.

At present, a great effort is being made to get at least one Leader to consult her Patrol, and then write their opinion of *The Guide*. It is felt to be of supreme importance that every Guide shall feel she is in close touch with the Movement as a whole, and here is a definite way of helping Headquarters. This idea has received warm approval from the editor of *The Guide*.

Training.

The Guiders, feeling the immense importance of obtaining training, and realising the great difficulty of expense in either getting a Diploma'd Guider to the county, or of going to be trained, have decided to pay 1d. per week to the Guiders' Training Fund. (Incidentally it will make us feel more sympathetic towards the Guide who forgets her 1d. each week.)

Rangers.

One Company, the 5th Merioneths, 1st Dolgellau Rangers, are competing in the open ambulance competition at the National Eisteddfod in August.

Brownies.

On June 6th were the County Revels, one very important feature being an exhibition of Brownie handiwork (a) done in the county, and (b) outside the county. The response to try and send exhibits by other Packs was most splendid, and greatly appreciated by the county. One amusing competition was for the best kept hands and teeth, to be judged by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Registrations.

We shall be glad to know what other counties feel, but we are trying to aim that no Company is complete until it has its full quota, Brownies, Guides and Rangers, and therefore register our Companies accordingly, i.e. 5th Merioneths, 1st Dolgellau Brownie Pack; 5th Merioneths, 1st Dolgellau Guide Company, 5th Merioneths, 1st Dolgellau Rangers. At present this is the only complete Company, but we hope before Christmas to have several more. In the meantime we have, for example, 31st Merioneths, Abergynolwyn Rangers and Guides, but no Brownies. Again, the 19th Merioneths consist of Llan Festiniog Guides and Brownies but no Rangers.

We hope this will overcome the difficulty of the older girl who does not want to leave her Company, and be an incentive to Captains and Brown Owls to help to find suitable Ranger Guides to whom they may pass on their children, or as suggested at Swanwick, that Captains shall take on the Rangers, leaving their Lieutenant to carry on the Guide Company.

GWALDYS M. JONES, 6th Merioneths, Corwen,
Merionethshire County Correspondent.
Claremont, Corwen.

As one who reads *Home and Country*, the excellent paper issued by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, I

often think we might do well to have in our GAZETTE County Notes corresponding to those of the Federation Notes.

I know I have gleaned ideas from these Federation notes, which have been of the greatest help and proved adaptable to my Guide work.

I feel I have a great deal to thank *Home and Country* for, and as an imitation is the sincerest form of flattery "I suggested to Headquarters that we try the same scheme. As usual, my suggestion was most sympathetically received, and was followed by the request that Merionethshire should set the ball rolling.

The plan I suggest for obtaining county notes is the same as that adopted by the Women's Institute paper:

That every county shall appoint a County Correspondent, to whom all interesting news shall be sent, and who shall be responsible for editing her county's notes, and of sending up such material as shall be of real help and interest to the Movement, and not a tabulated list of fêtes and rallies. In our case, the notes should first be seen by the County Commissioner.

As we are not having a Guiders' meeting for some time, I, myself, have written these few notes. In future, should the idea be approved, and this county again be asked to contribute, the matter will be laid before the Commissioners and Guiders, who will be asked to write of their own doings and plans.

D. RUDYERD-HELPMAN,
County Commissioner, Merioneth.

Appointments

(July, 1925.)

Dist. C. for Congleton	... ...	CHESHIRE.
		... Mrs. Moseley, Buglawton Hall, Congleton, Cheshire.
Dist. C. for Longtown	... ...	CUMBERLAND.
		... Miss M. F. Fell, Knells, Carlisle, <i>vice</i> Miss D. L. Murray (resigned).
Asst. County C.	... ...	ESSEX.
		... Miss M. Sutton, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.
Dist. C. for "River" District	... ...	MRS. A. S. Swann, Redberry, Rainham.
Div. C. for Burnley	... ...	LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.
		... The Lady Alice Reyniess, Dyneley Lodge, Burnley.
		LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.
Dist. C. for Falsworth	... ...	... Miss I. Chesney, 49, Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
		LEICESTERSHIRE.
Dist. C. for Leicester South	... ...	... Miss D. M. Turner, Brockhill, Oadby, Nr. Leicester, <i>vice</i> Miss Franklin Rudd, M.A. (resigned).
		LONDON.
Dist. C. for Bermondsey North	... ...	... Miss J. Paterson, 1a, Bryanston Square, London, W.1, <i>vice</i> The Hon. Alreda Bewick-Copley (resigned).
Dist. C. for Deptford South District	... ...	... Miss V. Atkinson, Grimshaw, 142a, Holland Road, W.14.
		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Dist. C. for Northampton East	... ...	... Mrs. Jennings, Kepier House, Christ Church Road, Northampton.
		SHROPSHIRE.
Dist. C. for Shrewsbury	... ...	... Miss G. Arkwright, The Elms, Shrewsbury.
		YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.
Dist. C. for Hull Central	... ...	... Miss I. M. Jermyn, Swanland Club, Hull.
Dist. C. for Hull East	... ...	... Miss C. E. Atkinson, 11, Dover Street, Spring Bank, Hull.
Dist. C. for Hull North-West	... ...	... Mrs. Stafford, 21, Lewis Street, Hull, <i>vice</i> Miss M. H. Barber (resigned).
Dist. C. for Hull West	... ...	... Miss D. Eckles, 9, Alexandra Avenue, Grange Street, Hull, <i>vice</i> Miss Bigland (resigned).
		YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.
Dist. C. for Calverley and District	... ...	... Miss I. M. Walton, Woodleigh, Calverley, Leeds.
		YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING SOUTH.
Dist. C. for Doncaster West	... ...	... Miss M. E. Peake, Bawtry Hall, Yorks.
		ULSTER.
Asst. County Secretary	... ...	COUNTY ANTRIM.
Dist. C. for Maranlin	... ...	COUNTY DOWN.
		... Mrs. Green, Rathmore, Lurgan.
		SCOTLAND.
Dist. C. for Aberdeen South	... ...	ABERDEEN CITY.
Dist. C. for Old Machar	... ...	... Miss D. Miller, 146, Hamilton Place, Aberdeen, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Bruce Miller (resigned).
Dist. C. for Greenock East	... ...	... Miss E. MacLellan Urie, 8, Crown Street, Aberdeen.
Dist. C. for Johnstone	... ...	... Mrs. Paton, The Laoning, Auchenlochden Road, Johnstone.
Dist. C. for Linwood	... ...	... Mrs. Marshall, Easterhill, Bridge of Weir <i>vice</i> Miss Longton (resigned).
Asst. County Secretary	... ...	STIRLINGSHIRE.
		... Miss E. M. Scott Ferguson, 17, Allan Park, Stirling, <i>vice</i> Miss Curror (resigned).

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

[AUGUST, 1925]

WALES.	
Dist. C. for Menai Bridge and Llanfair	Mrs. Purdey, Tan Rhy, Penmore, Beaumaris.
Dist. C. for Pentraeth	Mrs. Hayes, Tan-y-Graig, Pentraeth.
County Secretary	Mrs. D. Hayes, Tan-y-Graig, Pentraeth.
	Miss M. N. G. B. Wodehouse, Ivy Tower (resigned); Miss Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.
OVERSEAS.	
Broken Hill District	AFRICA.—NORTHERN RHODESIA, Mrs. Ross Macartney, Broken Hill Mine, N. Rhodesia.
Div. Commissioner	BRITISH GUIANA, Mrs. Rigman, 126, Waterloo Street, Georgetown, Demerara.
Island C.	BRITISH WEST INDIES.—BAHAMAS, Lady Cordaux, Government House, Nassau, vice Mrs. Loftouse, M.B.E. (resigned).
Asst. Island C. Commissioner	EGYPT, Miss Stewart, The Mansa, Nassau.
Island Secretary	NEWFOUNDLAND, Mrs. Ralph Carver, Oasis, Ramleh, Alexandria, vice Lady Haking (resigned).
Asst. Island Secretary	NEWFOUNDLAND, Mrs. Harold Knight, 25, Leslie Street, St. John's, vice Miss V. Allardice, (resigned).
Dist. C.	Miss E. S. Alderdice, 4, Park Place, St. John's, vice Miss Reid (resigned).
	Miss V. Allardice, Government House, St. John's.

Advertisements

Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE," 25, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

The Editor reserves the right to refuse any advertisements not considered suitable.

Advertisements, together with remittance, should reach the Office by the 18th of each month.

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When replying to Box Numbers, write to the Editor at the above address, clearly marking the envelope with the number so that the letter can be forwarded at once. Unstamped letters cannot be forwarded.

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GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale, medium figure; hat, belt, jumper; good condition; £3 3s. Write Box 209, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S NEW UNIFORM for sale; never worn. Apply particulars, Box 210, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

UNIFORM.—14 Guide overalls for sale, in good condition. small sizes; also 9 belts. Write Miss A. Maclehole, Lamington, Lanarkshire.

GUIDER'S SERGE UNIFORM for sale; coat and skirt, stock size. Never worn. £1 1s. for quick sale. Box No. 212, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER'S UNIFORM for sale; serge, complete, good condition; height, 5 ft. 4 in.; £2 or near offer. Miss Lemon, Harrowsby, Maidenhead.

GUIDER'S COSTUME for sale, 35s.; hat, 9s.; gloves, 7s. All new: 44, Hayes Road, Bromley.

GAZETTES.—41 copies for sale, 1921-1924; would take 12s. 6d. or offers for odd copies. Write H. H., c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

CORONA TYPEWRITER for sale, good order; £5 5s.; seen London; also Guide Gazettes, January to September, 1923. Write Z, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

TENNIS RACKET for sale (Risley-Hexagon); perfect condition. Box 207, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

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.

SNAPS ENLARGED.—Send in your best film and sixpence for specimen; developing and printing list on application. Cox, 125, Haslemere Road, Southsea.

FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE.—Two bell tents, one old, one new; 15s. per week; after August 18th. Apply A. F. Talbot, Well House, Hermitage, Berks.

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.

TO LET.

BOULOGNE.—Holiday cottage to let, accommodating ten, in delightful fishing village near Boulogne; 5 hours London; return fare, £2; perfect sands; bathing; shrimp; tennis; boating; woods near; rent, £5 5s. weekly. Very inexpensive board and daily service if required. Miss Brandreth, Old Hollies, Teddington.

BOARDERS received; pleasant bungalow near Torquay; high position; Guide family. Apply W. Sadon, Clevon Hill, Barton, Torquay.

STUDENTS' HOME, 6, Rue Thibaud, Paris XIV, receives transients during holidays; single rooms; bath; garden; prices moderate. Secretary, University Graduate.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Shorthand-Typist for Headquarters. Must have speeds of 120-60 respectively. Write stating qualifications, age and salary required, to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters.

WANTED.—Guider's uniform; whole or part; height 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; large size. Dawson, 7, John Street, Forfar.

Suitable person wanted to take over CAPTAINCY in Southwark District; present Captain resigning end of July. Box No. 203, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER desires Secretarial Post; fully trained; languages; Edinburgh or district preferred. Apply Box 211, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

RANGER requires post as GOVERNESS; trained with children 3 to 7 years; prefer travelling. Box No. 213, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Licensed Guider to run small camp, Essex, August 20th to 30th; expenses paid. Apply Gibbs, 7, Montpelier Road, Ealing.

GUIDER (V.A.D., Life-saver) would give help in camp, August, part September for expenses. Write Box 214, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.
All orders over £1 in value (except camp equipment and tents), sent post free in the British Isles. This applies to orders sent from National Headquarters only. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides' Association, and crossed London County Westminster and Parr's Bank. Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED 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.

	ARMLETS.	Price	Postage
Red Cross (Nursing) ...	6		
Brownies—			
First Class ...	2		
Proficiency ...	2		
Recruit (Metal) ...	3		
Second Class ...	1		
Wings ...	6		
Brown Owl's ...	7		
Captain's ...	9		
Ranger Captain's ...	9		
Comptroller's (Silver Tenderfoot) ...	2 0		
County President ...	1 0		
Examiner's ...	6		
Guides—			
First Class, Red ...	6		
First Class, Green ...	6		
Proficiency ...	2		
Second Class ...	3		
Tenderfoot—			
Brass ...	3		
Gold ...	1 0		
Imperial and International Council ...	6		
Instructor's ...	6		
Lieutenant's ...	6		
Local Association ...	3		
Extension Guides ...	7		
Lone Guides ...	8		
Patrol—			
Choral ...			
Folk Song Dancer ...	4		
Hostess ...			
Ranger—			
Proficiency ...	2		
Second Class ...	3		
Star Test ...	3		
Tenderfoot—			
Brass, with Red Cloth back ...	3		
Enamel ...	7		
Trade ...	4		
Sea Guides—			
Proficiency ...	2		
Tenderfoot ...	7		
Trade ...	4		
Secretaries' Badges—			
County, Red crossed pens ...			
Division and District, White crossed pens ...	6		
Brownie, Brown crossed pens ...			
Tawny Owl's ...	7		
Thanks Badges—			
Silver ...	4 0		
9-carat Gold ...	1 1 0		
Transfers for Sea Guide Badges ...	1		
War Service Badges (for renewal only) ...	3		
CERTIFICATES.			
Leaving ...	1 0	2d	
CORDS.			
All-Round, Blue and White ...	1 3	2d	
Red and White ...	1 3	2d	
Gold All-Round ...	2 0	2d	
ENROLMENT CARDS.			
Brownie, 1d. each, or 10d. per dozen.			
Guides, 1d. each, or 10d. per dozen.			
Ranger, 1d. each, or 10d. per dozen.			
FORMS FOR OFFICERS' WARRANTS, COMPANY REGISTRATION, &c.			
Proficiency Badge Certificate Books ...	4	2d	
Transfer Books (24 forms) ...	6	2d	
HATBANDS.			
Cadet ...	2		
Guide ...	7		
Ranger ...			
Sea Guide Cap Ribbon ...	9		
Guider's ...	1 2 8	1d	
SERVICE STARS.			
Metal, on Red, Brown or Green Cloth ...	1 1/2	1d	
Five Years' Service Star ...	6	1d	
EQUIPMENT.			
Ambulance Outfit, pocket, Guide ...	1 6	3d	

	Price	Postage	Price	Postage
Bandages, triangular—				
plain ...	4	2d		
printed ...	9	2d		
Billy cans ...	2	6d		
Burser ...	11 6	5d		
and Lamp, in case ...	15 6	6d		
Refills for above ...	8	2d		
Compasses ...	6	2d		
Compasses on wrist strap ...	1 6	2d		
Hankiechiefs, white, embroidered with Trefoil ...	1 3	1d		
each				
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade and marline-spikes ...	10 1/2			
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade and marline-spikes (better quality) ...	1 9	2d		
Knives, "Girl Guides," with two blades ...	3 6			
Knives, "Girl Guides," with blade, tin-opener and marline-spikes ...	3 6			
Knives, Sports, containing large and small blades, corkscrew, tin-opener, marline-spikes and screwdriver ...	4 6	3d		
Lamp, signalling instructor's ...	6	3d		
Life lines (10 yards), with ring and swivel ...	2 0	6d		
Morse Tapper ...	5 0	3d		
Plates line for making Lanyards—				
Per coil ...	6	1d		
Per dozen coils ...	5 9	4d		
Pouch, leather, to hold ambulance outfit ...	1 9	3d		
Purse belt—				
Guide's ...	8	2d		
Guider's ...	2 6	2d		
Rope for knotting, per yard ...	1	2d		
Rope, coloured, Red and Blue, per yd. ...	3			
Safety-pins, gold, for Thanks Badges ...	5 6	1d		
silver ...	1 6	1d		
Safety-chains, gold ...	2 6	1d		
Splints, extension, for practice, per set ...	4 0	6d		
Staves ...	1 2	Rail		
(Not less than 3 can be sent by rail.)				
Stretcher, specially light for Guides ...	1 15 0			
(Made to order only.)				
Slings for above ...	6 0			
Stretcher Nets ...	1 9	3d		
Trek-Carts. (Prices on application.)				
Water-bottles, glass, felt-covered ...	3 0	6d		
Whistles—				
Nickel ...	8			
"Sea Guide" ...	1 0	2d		
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 ...	1 3 6	free		
Extra lettering, 3s. 6d. N.B.—Take six weeks to make ...	1 9 6	free		
(When ordering Company Flags, Guides should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)				
Cords and Tassels (Red, White and Blue), for Union Jack only ...	4 9	3d		
Flag Covers, waterproof ...	6 6	6d		
Flag Poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint) ...	6 0	Rail		
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.—				
Silk ...	4 3	1d		
Cotton ...	1 3	2d		
cheap ...	1 0	2d		
Patrol Flags, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours ...	1 3	1d		
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair ...	1 3	2d		
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair ...	1 10	2d		
Sticks for Signalling Flags—				
Morse ...				
Ditto, better quality (varnished) ...	5 1	6d		
Sticks for Signalling Flags—				
Semaphore ...				
This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks, fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.				
Trefoil for flag-pole ...				
Ranger ...				
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole) ...	10 6	6d		
Union Jack, unmounted, with rope and toggle ...	1 1 6	free		
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem ...	15 6	6d		
Emblem only ...	4 3	2d		
N.B.—Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.	3 0	2d		
SHIELDS.				
(Two designs, New and Old.)				
Challenge Shields. The shield measures 11 in. by 13 in., with oxidized settings ...	3 3 0	free		
Miniature Shields (6 in. by 5 in.) ...	15 6	6d		
STANDARDS.				
9 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only).				
Plain, unpolished ...	1 7 6			
" polished ...	1 10 0	free		
Double-sided Trefoil for pike top ...	10 6	6d		
Trefoil standard for standards ...	3	1d		
STATUETTE.				
Plaster Statuette of Chief Guide ...	16 6			
Box and Postage ...				
TOTEMS.				
Large mushroom shaped—				
2 ft. high, plain ...	16 6	6d		
" painted ...	19 6	6d		
" with emblems ...	1 13 0	6d		
(With more than 8 emblems extra. Box for totem is charged 1s. Od. Not returnable.)				
Brown Owl, for totem ...	2 9	4d		
" very large ...	7 6	6d		
" small, plush ...	8 6	6d		
" small, plush ...	1 6	6d		
GUIDERS' UNIFORM.				
DISTINGUISHING MARKS.				
Badges—				
Commissioners' Coat Badges ...	1 0	1d		
Cockades—				
Commissioners'—				
County, Silver { whether alumini- Division, Silver { um or tinsel } preferred. } 3 0				
District, Saxe ...	2 3			
Secretary's—				
County, Red ...	1 3			
County, Assistant, Red and White ...	1 6			
Division, White ...	1 3			
District, Navy and White ...	1 6			
District Captains, Green ...	2 3			
Captains, Navy ...	1 3			
Brown Owls, Brown ...	1 3			
Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—				
Commissioners—				
County, Gold and Silver { whether alumini- Division, Silver { um or tinsel } preferred. } 10 0				
District, Saxe ...	4 6	2d		
(Without Silver Badge, 2s. less.)				
Presidents' Sashes—				
County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide ...	13 0	2d		
" 3 in. " ...	6 6	2d		
Division, Silver ...	6 6	2d		
District, Saxe ...	4 0	2d		
Area Directors' Tassels ...	7	1d		

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1925

BELTS.		Price	Postage	HATS.		Price	Postage	BELTS.		Price	Postage	
Leather, with official buckle and iron swivels	... 3 3	3	3d	Felt, in two qualities	HATS.	3 6 4 0	6d	Sizes 25 to 30 in., 32 in., 34 in. & 36 in.	9	2d		
Release state sizes 24 in. to 40 in., round 2 in., 24, 26, etc.)	... 3 3	3	3d	Round Head, Hat				Brown woolen, in two sizes, small and large	1 6	2d		
No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been moved.	... 3 3	3	3d	20 in. Hat				EMBLEMBS.	2	1d		
GLOVES.				20 in. Hat				Kinds given in Brownie Handbook	2	1d		
Brown cape leather, short gauntlet	... 8 0	8	0	20 in. Hat				HATS.				
long	... 8 0	8	0	20 in. Hat				Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large	8	6d		
best brown washable goat skin leather	... 10 0	10	0	20 in. Hat				JERSEYS.				
short gauntlet	... 10 0	10	0	20 in. Hat				Brown	Bust, 24 in.			
long	... 12 6	12	6	20 in. Hat				26 in.	... 4 3	4d		
(Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20)	... 14 6	14	6	20 in. Hat				28 in.	... 4 6	6d		
HATS.				20 in. Hat				30 in.	... 5 6	6d		
Navy, felt, with clip	... 5 0	5	0	20 in. Hat				32 in.	... 5 6	6d		
(Release state size 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, etc.)	... 5 0	5	0	20 in. Hat				KNICKERS.				
soft felt, large or small brim	... 14 6	14	6	20 in. Hat				Brown Flannel-lined	Sizes 14 and 16			
(W. 6, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8)	... 14 6	14	6	20 in. Hat				18 and 20	... 2 6	3d		
Straw, cheap	... 9 6	9	6	20 in. Hat				20 in. Hat	... 3 0	3d		
medium	... 9 6	9	6	20 in. Hat				LANYARDS.				
best	... 9 6	9	6	20 in. Hat				Brown, for Pack Leaders only	5	1d		
... 9 6	9	6						(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)				
Length 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in.	... 1 0	1	0					Brown Cotton, in three qualities—				
Secure (Patent)	... 3 0	3	0					Length.				
(Does away with the necessity for hat-pins.)	... 3 0	3	0					22 in.	... 4/3, 5/4 & 8/-	3d		
HATCORD.								24 in.	... 4/3, 5/6 & 8/9	3d		
Silver	... 2 0	2	0					26 in.	... 4/9, 5/6 & 8/11	4d		
Camp Advisor	... 6 0	6	0					28 in.	... 5/-, 6/0 & 9/6	4d		
OKLAHOMA	... 6 0	6	0					TIES.				
JERSEYS.								Brown	... 4d & 6	2d		
Navy woolen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.	... 9 6	9	6					FOR MAKING UNIFORMS AT HOME,				
" " " 36 " 10 6	... 10 6	10	6					MATERIAL.				
Navy woolen with roll collar for Sea Guides... 1s. extra.	... 10 6	10	6					Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in., per yard				
LANYARDS.								Casement Cloth, Brown, Fadeless, 50 in., per yard				
White cotton	... 3	3	1d					Casement Cloth, Navy, 40 in., per yard	1 10			
OVERALLS. (For unofficial wear, camp, etc.)								" " Navy, 36 in., per yard	1 4			
Length, 30 in., neck 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 16 in.	... 11 6	11	6					... " Fadeless, 50 in., per yard	2 8			
45 in.	... 13 9	13	9					Drill, Navy, 27 in., per yard	1 8			
48 in.	... 14 9	14	9					Serge, Navy, 34 in., per yard	4 0			
52 in.	... 15 9	15	9					BUTTONS.				
Extra collars for above	... 1 0	1	0					Best quality, black, per dozen	5	2d		
(Sizes 13½, 14, 14½, 15.)	... 1 0	1	0					Cheap quality, black	2	2d		
OVERCOATS.								" " brown	2	2d		
Made to measure. In three qualities.								BELT HOOKS.				
In Navy Melton	... 3 5 0	3	5 0					For Officers' Uniforms	per pair	4	2d	
" Blanket Cloth	... 4 7 6	4	7 6	free				PAPER PATTERNS.				
PATTERNS.								Guides (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)				
Guider's uniform, two styles—								Serge Tunic and Skirt.				
1. Uniform coat and skirt								Drill Tunic, jumper length	each 6	1d		
2. Plain coat with hip-pockets and uniform skirt... 6	2	2d						Brownies (two sizes, large and small) Overall.				
(Sizes: 34, 36, 38 bust.)	... 3 6	3	6					Camp Overall	6	1d		
SHIRTS.								CHARTS.				
Navy taffeta	... 16 6	16	6	4d				Anatomical Lecture Charts containing 12 diagrams, including 2 coloured plates of blood circulation	3 0	5d		
Extra collars for above	... 1 6	1	6	1d				Compass	...			
Navy cotton	... 8 3	8	3	3d				Dumb-bell Exercises	...			
Extra collars for above	... 1 0	1	0	1d				Fires for Cooking	...			
White Jap Silk (13½, 14, 14½ neck)	... 18 6	18	6	3d				How to Act in Emergencies	...			
White Tricotine	... 15 6	15	6	5d				How to be Healthy	...			
Extra collars for above	... 1 6	1	6	1d				Knots, Hitches and Bends	...			
White Lawn	... 9 3	9	3	4d				Physical Exercises	...			
Extra collars for above	... 1 0	1	0	1d				Rescue from Drowning	...			
(Size 13½, 14, 14½; size 15, 1s. extra.)	... 1 0	1	0					Semaphore	...			
SHOULDER KNOTS.								Swimming	...			
White ...	1 1	1	1	1d				Tracks of British Animals	4 0	2d		
STOCKINGS.								Pocket size of above	4 0	2d		
Black Cashmere, S.W., W., O.S., per pr.	4 0	4	0	3d				Tracks of British Birds	4 0	2d		
Black Isole	... 3 6	3	6	2d				Pocket size of above	4 0	2d		
TIES.								Turk's Head Knot Charts, 12 for 10d. or	1	1d		
Brown, Emerald, Pale Blue, or Saxe Poplin	... 3 6	3	6	2d				Wall Chart. Skeleton	6	2d		
Navy and Saxe Barathea	... 4 0	4	0	2d				FORMS, REGISTERS, Etc.				
Black, Brown, Green, Orange, Pale Blue, Red, Royal Blue and Yellow								Bandaging Cards	2	1d		
Imitation Poplin	... 1 4	1	4	2d				Brownie Registers	2 0	4d		
TUNICS AND SKIRTS. (Tailor-made.)								Camp Fund Cards	1 1	1d		
Not in stock, only made to order. Self-measurement form on applica- tion.								Company Records, sheet for each				
Navy Drill for summer or abroad	... 3 3 0	3	3 0	free				Guide	2 0	4d		
" Serge, heavy 4/4 14 6 Ex. Skirt	1 11 6	1	11 6	free				Company Register	3 0	4d		
" fine 5 15 6 " 1 18 6	2 5 6	2	5 6	free				Company Roll Book	6	2d		
" Gabardine 7 17 6 " 2 12 6	3 3 6	3	3 6	free				Field Pocket Book	3 6	4d		
" Whipcord 8 18 6 " 2 19 6	2 19 6	2	19 6	free				First-Aid Cards	2	1d		
WATERPROOFS.								Guide Law Cards (pocket)	1	1d		
Official Waterproofs, length 46, 48 or 50 in.	... 1 19 6	1	19 6	free				Guide Law Cards (large)	6	2d		
Navy Showerproof Coats, length 45 or 48 in.	... 3 0 0	3	0 0	free				Guide Prayer Cards	1	1d		
GUIDES' UNIFORM.								Home Nursing Cards	2	1d		
BELTS (with official buckle).								Membership Cards	1	1d		
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.								Morse Cards, 12 for 2s. 6d. or	3	1d		
Plain Belts	... 1 2	1	2	3d				Morse Cards, folding lined	3	1d		
Swivel Belts. Two qualities 1 4 and 1 8	1 8	1	8	6d				" Norwood" Looseleaf Register	1 6	2d		
Belt Buckles	... 6	6	2d					Refills for above, per doz.	3	1d		
Belt Swivels	... 4	4	2d					Semaphore Cards, folding linen	3	1d		
N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.								Patrol Report Forms, 12 for 10d. or	1	1d		
EMBLEMBS.								Patrol Roll Books, pocket size	3	1d		
Birds or flowers or trees	... 3	3	1d					Recruit Forms, 24 for	6	2d		
Plain (for embroidery)	... 2	2	1d					Test Cards	1	1d		
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems								Test Cards, Campers'	1	1d		
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern, each	1	1	1d					Test Cards for Domestic Service and				
								Homemaker Tests	1	1d		
								Test Cards, Rangers'	1	1d		
								Test Cards, Tenderfoot for Girl Guides	1 1	1d		
								Union Jack Defined	2	1d		

AUGUST, 1925]

BOOKS AND PLAYS.

THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE

	Price Postage	CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT.	Price	Postage
<i>Aubulon Guide for Girl Guides</i> . By F. W. Sturz.	1 0	<i>Camping and Woodcraft for Girl Guides</i> . By H. B. Davidson.	6	1½d
<i>Adventure Scouts Explained for Girl Guides</i> . By F. W. Sturz.	1 0	<i>Camping Handbook</i> . By Margaret Price.	6	1½d
<i>Books of Testimony</i> . By Mrs. J. L. Newell (Never Testify).	1 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Bracelet Making at Home</i> . By Mary White.	1 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Breeding</i> . With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams.	1 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Care of the Young Person in Health</i> . The 100 Standard	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Careers and Occupations</i> . A Guide to Professions and	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Child Health and Hygiene</i> . A Report of Chapter in "Girl Guide.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Child Health and Hygiene</i> . Their Care and Management.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Child Health and Hygiene</i> . By Faith L. Maynard.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Child Health and Hygiene</i> . Every-day Social Problems for the Nation's Youth.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Cook Book and Advertising</i> . Illustrated. Edited by Bernard	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Cook Book</i> . The Repair of Household Articles. Illustrated.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Decorating</i> . Illustrated by Paul N. Hasluck.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Dressmaking and Lace</i> . Illustrated by A. Macbeth.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Dress, Gown and Robe Book of Problems</i> . By E. M. Fenton.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>First Aid in Dressmaking</i> . A Book for Girl Guides. By Grace Lodge	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>First Aid in Dressmaking</i> . Illustrated by 50 Diagrams in colour. By Sir J. Cantlie	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>First Aid Manual</i> . For Boy Scouts and other Similar	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Organisations</i> . By J. W. Dane. Chief Officer Croydon Fire	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Brigade</i> .	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>First Aid to the Amateur Photographer</i> . By Will R. Rose.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>First Aid to the Emergency</i> . St. John Ambulance Association Handbook.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Flag of the World</i> . Their Story and Associations. By W. J.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Guides</i> .	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Friend to Animals</i> . A. By Frank T. Barton, M.R.C.V.S. A handbook of instruction for Scouts and Guides on the "Friend to Animals" and "Horsemanship" Badges.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Games and Recreational Methods</i> . By Charles F. Smith.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Girl Guide Badges and How to Win Them</i> . Edited by Mrs. Janson Potts.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
<i>Handyman's 1,000 Practical Receipts</i> . The. Edited by Bernard E. Jones.	2 0	<i>Clothes Boards</i> .	2 6	2d
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