

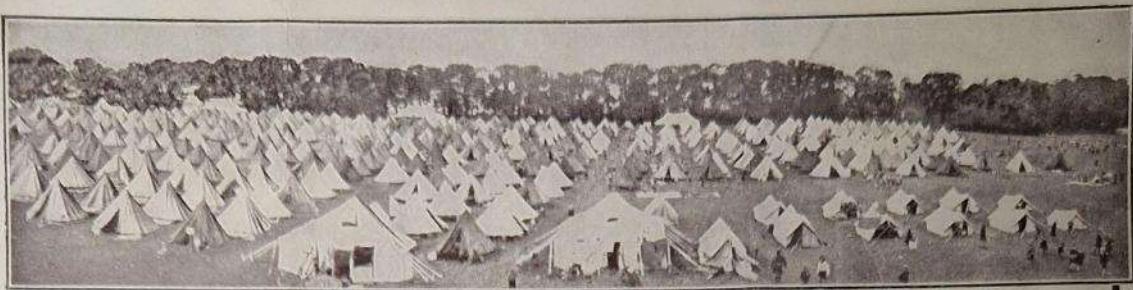
THE

GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE



June, 1926

Price Threepence



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CAMPING HOLIDAYS

ON THE

G.W.R.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION FOR 1926

It will give you a large number of selected sites specially chosen for Camping, together with all necessary preliminary particulars relating to site, landowner or tenant, amount of land available, drinking water on site, etc.

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FELIX J. C. POLE, General Manager,

All communications with regard to Advertisements should be addressed to The Girl Guide Gazette, Advertisement Department, 18, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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1st Shanghai Ranger Company.



Coming Events

Foxlease

June 11-18.	Brownie Training	Entries
closed.		
June 22-29.	General Training	Entries
closed.		
July 2-9.	General Training	Entries
closed.		
July 14-21.	Imperial Camp. (See, Mrs.	
Strathie, 60, Iverna Court, S.W.)		
July 27-Aug. 3.	General Training	
Waiting List only.		
August 3-12.	General Training	Waiting
List only.		
August 17-24.	Brownie Training	Waiting
List only.		
August 27-Sept. 3.	General Training	
Sept. 7-14.	General Training	
Sept. 17-21.	Woodcraft Training. (Preference will be given to those who were entered for May 3-8 if application is made before July 1st.)	

Fee for Woodcraft Week-end:—

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

Notice.—The Long Guide Conference will take place at Foxlease, September 24-28. All applications should be sent to Miss Wootten, Glebeland, Downside, Epsom.

The Extension Guiders' Conference will be held at Foxlease, October 19-26. Applications for this will not be taken until August.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks, until one month before the week starts. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the £2 deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

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 £1, 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 to Foxlease.

Fees.

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

Week-end Fees.

Single rooms	£1 5 0
Double rooms	£1 1 0
Shared rooms	£0 17 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 (for five people), or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend, when only one or two rooms are required. In the latter case an extra charge of 5s. will be made for the use of the sitting room. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s. (for three people) or 15s. for a Guider alone.

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

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

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the manager.

FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

Guiders are asked to note that when a training week is marked *closed* it is no longer possible to consider applications, even when Guiders write saying they will sleep under canvas or find rooms in the village, etc., etc. The Guider in Charge cannot undertake to train more than a certain number of Guiders, so the main factor is not really accommodation but numbers. The courses must be limited if the training is to be of real use to those who visit Foxlease.

This does not apply to applications from Overseas Guiders, for whom special vacancies, within limits, are kept.

FOXLEASE TRAINING CAMPS.

June 18-25.

June 29-July 6.

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

Guiders are asked to state on application if they wish to enter for the test as well as taking the training, and if so to enclose written permission from their District Commissioner, also stating that they have already camped at least once under canvas. Those Guiders who have already attended a Foxlease Training Camp can only be entered on the waiting list. The Quartermaster's Certificate will not be taken at these camps.

All applications to be made to Miss D. Horan, The Homestead, Brockenhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if withdrawal is made over two full weeks before the date of a camp. Fee, 25s. for the week. Further particulars on application.

Training

G.F.S. GUIDERS' TRAINING WEEK.

August 26th to 27th at Edwardstone Vicarage, Suffolk.

Trainer, Miss Robinson.

Fee for the week, £11. (Booking fee of 2s. 6d. included).

Inquiries and applications should be marked "Camp" and addressed to The Secretary for G.F.S. (G.G.), Townsend House, Greycourt Place, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Please apply early.

Camping Notices

CHESHIRE

COUNTY CAMPING BY-LAW FOR 1926.

On account of recent cases of smallpox in Derbyshire the following camping rule has been made for 1926:—

"All Guiders and Guides going out to camp from within ten miles of Derbyshire or camping within ten miles of Derbyshire, must have been vaccinated within seven years of December, 1926."

This rule applies to all who may come from Cheshire, or other counties into Cheshire, to camp within ten miles of Derbyshire.

Camping

DEVON SWIMMING CAMP.

A SWIMMING CAMP will be held at Budleigh Salterton from June 22nd to July 1st. The Royal Life Saving Society's tests (Bronze Medal, etc.) and the Swimmer's Badge will be worked for and taken at this camp. There will be a few vacancies at this camp for Guiders to take Camper's Licence, Commandant—Miss M. O. Williams. Fee 27s. 6d. Apply to Miss Lee-Norman, Plymtree Manor, Cullompton, Devon, enclosing 3s. deposit and stamped addressed envelope. Closing date, June 8th.

SURREY

Please would all Surrey Guiders note that the written permission of their Commissioner or Camp Adviser must be obtained before they decide to take their Guides to camp joining with other Companies outside their District.

The Group Camp will be held at Netley Park, Gomshall, and will be open for the following weeks: July 29th to August 5th; August 6th to 13th; August 7th to 14th; August 14th to 21st; August 21st to 29th. Fee about 11s. 6d. a head. There will be bathing in the Shere

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

Our Cover photograph—*The Lesson*—was specially taken for the *GAZETTE* by Janet Allan and Agnes Martin, "Grendon," Harcourt Road, Wallington, from whom copies may be obtained.

Swimming Bath. Applications should be made immediately to the Secretary, Miss Lloyd, Weston Lodge, Albury, Nr. Guildford.

Survey would like to explain the reason the Group camp fee is so low: it is because all equipment, including tents, is owned by the County. A fund was raised to acquire these, and Districts and even Companies named and gave tents to the County.

WESTMORLAND.

A TRAINING CAMP for the Camper's Licence, Campcraft Badge and Quartermaster's Certificate will be held beside Lake Windermere from Friday, June 15th to June 20th (5 days). Fee, 35s. Swimming will be in charge of a Bronze Medalist.

Commandant: Miss Brewster.

Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to Miss R. Musgrave, Wyndford, Kendal.

Conference

COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

The joint Conference of Scout and Guide Commissioners, arranged to take place at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Herts, from June 20th to July 3rd, is now open to Commissioners from all parts of the world. The speakers will include the Chief Scout, Chief Guide, Mrs. Roch, Miss Bewley, Miss Chilton Thomas, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Crichton Miller, Miss Vera Barclay, Captain Wilson, Sir Montagu Burrows, and Mr. Dymoke Green.

Fee for the four days, inclusive, 2s.

Applications should be sent to Mrs. Everett, Elstree, Herts, accompanied by a booking fee of 10s.

A few vacancies still remain.

Wales

CAMPING IN WALES.

Permission Forms.

Will-Guiders and Camp Advisers, before forwarding Camp Permission Forms to the local Camp Adviser, first look through them carefully to make sure that they are properly and adequately filled in. So often important bits of information are omitted, without which it is impossible for the Camp Adviser to know whether she is justified in passing the site. These omissions apply particularly to forms for Holiday Homes, which are sometimes sent in almost blank. It is just as important, if not more so, that sleeping accommodation and sanitary arrangements should be adequate for the number of Guides in an indoor camp as it is for an outdoor one, and without the necessary information as to numbers of beds, compartments, etc., the adequacy cannot be judged.

Much extra correspondence and postage, as well as time and trouble, could be saved if forms were never forwarded except when really complete.

Preliminary Applications for Sites.

The Welsh Camp Advisers also wish once again to call the attention of all Licence Holders to the rule "That before booking a site it is necessary to notify the local Camp Adviser." Not only is this an act of courtesy, but it is also part of the recognised plan of camping. We feel that all Guiders do not yet realise the difficulties of the Camp Adviser. In many cases it is not possible to correspond with the farmers, which means that the

Camp Adviser has to pay a personal visit to get a site booked. In the popular camping districts a great deal of time and energy is wasted if, after a twenty-mile journey, it is discovered that a site has already been booked by someone else but not notified. A postcard would have prevented this and would in other instances save much correspondence and many very awkward complications.

There is also the point of view of the Guide who does things properly, and books her very specially selected site through the Camp Adviser, only to hear later that in the meantime a fellow-Guide has casually booked the site direct with the farmer and so has got in before her, quite unbeknown to the Camp Adviser.

In view of the two points mentioned above, we do strongly appeal to all Guiders to comply with the aforesaid rule of notifying the Camp Adviser before booking a site. At the same time we would like to console with those who have suffered from the lack of observance of this rule, and to thank those who by strict compliance with all camping rules help to make things easy for us, and save us so much time and trouble.

Rosa C. WARD
(Camp Director for Wales).

WALES.

A TRAINING WEEK will be held in South Wales at Pencerrig, Builth Wells, Breconshire (by kind permission of Colonel Morgan Lindsay) from Tuesday, August 24th to Tuesday, August 31st. General Guide Training will be taken by the Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch, Diploma'd Guide. Camper's Training will be taken by a Camp Adviser who will also test candidates who have their Commissioner's permission to enter for the Camper's Licence. Fee for week, 35s. Guiders wishing to attend the week should write for application forms as soon as possible, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to Miss C. Noel, 4, Rock Terrace, Tenby, South Wales.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PARADE.

A CHURCH PARADE for Catholic Guides will be held at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, on Sunday, June 27th, at 4 p.m. Nearest station, Sloane Square. All Catholic Guides are invited to be present.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

The League of Nations Union is arranging a series of outdoor meetings in outlying villages and remote country districts in the counties of Derbyshire and Suffolk this summer. The Committee would be glad of offers of help for Suffolk from those who—

(1) Would speak at some of the meetings to be held between June 28th and July 3rd.

(2) Who would lend cars to transport speakers to and from meetings.

(3) Would offer hospitality to speakers.

In Derbyshire hospitality and transport have already been arranged, but more speakers are required between June 21st and June 28th.

Third class return fares of speakers from their homes to Suffolk or Derbyshire will be paid in addition to hospitality being provided and transport to and from the places of meetings.

Names of those who would help should be sent to The Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.



The East London Pageant

Few, wandering round the slums of East London to-day, with its general air of grim and sordid drabness, would realise the colourful history which once was ours. To-day our brightness comes to us from the flaming gas-jets illuminating the coster barrows in the teeming streets, from the sudden glimpse of some fruit shop at the corner, or from the bubbling laughter of the children, triumphing over environment.

But time was when Briton, Roman and Saxon camped in Stepney fields, race succeeding race in many a bloody battle. Here also Saint Augustine preached the Gospel of Christ to throngs of eager listeners. Here in our midst, William the Conqueror set up the Tower, the pride of London, haunted now by a sad procession of those who languished in its noisome dungeons, or payed the utmost penalty within its shrouding walls.

The first stone bridge that ever crossed an English river was built at Bow as a thankoffering by Queen Matilda, for her rescue from deadly peril of drowning when crossing Lea Ford on her way to Barking Abbey. Since then many a gay cavalcade has passed across this bridge on its way to hunt in Epping Forest.

Richard II, while still a lad, quelled Wat Tyler's rising of the Essex peasants, rushing to storm London along the Mile End Road.

These and many other incidents, both warlike and peaceful, took place where now stand nought but rows and rows of dismal houses. We still have the docks, linking us, by means of the ocean liners, with the romance of many a warm and sunny clime. We still have the Tower, the haunt of tourists, setting out to rub up their history, and to view the famous Crown Jewels, guarded by the almost as famous Beefeaters.

We have other famous buildings, such as the London Hospital and the People's Palace, a witness to the generosity of those who have loved East London. But much of the glamour is indeed gone for ever. We like to feel, however, that the coming of the Guides and Scouts to this Division is an historical event which is worthy of note at the end of the procession of great happenings.

So we have devised this Pageant for two purposes. First, to show the people of East London—Scouts, Guides, parents and friends, from Wapping Old Stairs to the Isle of Dogs—what famous history was staged in their midst. Secondly, to raise money, for we have dreamed a dream, which with your help could easily materialise. We hope to find and furnish a permanent camping place for the Guides of East London, where those who otherwise would not be able to afford it may be taken in and given a real holiday in the country they so seldom see. For this purpose on June 20th, at 3 p.m., after our two performances in East London, we have taken the ROYAL

(Continued on page 103.)

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on May 18th, 1926.

PRESENT: Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (in the chair), Miss Nanette Bewley, Mr. P. W. Everett, Lady Delia Peel, Miss Helen Talbot.

It was reported that the following had agreed to serve on the Training Sub-Committee:—

Miss Bray,
Mrs. Houston-Crawford,
Miss V. Erskine,
Mrs. St. Leger Glyn,
Miss Joyce Weston.

It was reported that the Chief Commissioner, Lady Delia Peel, had resumed her position as Chairman of the Rules Sub-Committee.

Arrangements for the County Commissioners' Conference on June 3rd were considered, and it was decided that the conference should be held in the Boy Scouts' Council Chamber at Headquarters and that luncheon should be arranged at the Rubens Hotel.

Suggestions for Training Schools in the North and West of England were considered by the Committee.

It was agreed that the Hon. Mrs. Eric North should continue to act as Guide representative on the National Council of Social Service.

The following recommendation from the Executive Committee of the Catholic Boy Scouts' Advisory Council was approved:—

"That the Catholic Girl Guides be included in the Catholic Scouts' Advisory Council."

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for June 15th at 2.30 p.m.

AWARDS

Blue Card Diploma

Miss Jean Atkin of Argyle.

Gold Lanyard

Miss C. L. Hughes, Captain and Aldershot Company.

Gold Cards

Company Leader Millie Stewart, 4th Company City of Edinburgh.

Patrol Leader Margaret Sherrard, 5th Carlisle Company.

Patrol Leader Annie Rodman, 4th Company City of Edinburgh.

Headquarters' Notices

COLOURS

An official ruling has now been obtained on the subject of the dipping of the Colours which is that *all* Colours are dipped in the presence of any member of the Royal Family.

SPECIAL LONE GUIDE COMPANY.

It is proposed to run a Special Lone Guide Company for girls over the age of sixteen who for various reasons are unable to take up active Guide work but wish to train with a view to doing so in the future. The training will be carried out through correspondence and will include instruction in all branches of Guide work.

Commissioners will be notified of any girl in her area who wishes to join this Company.

Guides will not remain members of the Company after they are considered qualified to take on the work of a Guide in any branch. If it is impossible for

them to take on regular work they will then become Lone Guides or resign.

Anyone wishing to join this Company should apply to the Head of Lone for particulars.

BOOK OF RULES, 1926.

CORRECTION.

Booklover Badge (Guide).

A misprint has occurred in the list of books given. For *Wild Animals at Home*, by Mortimer Batten, read *Wild Animals at Home*, by Ernest Thompson Seton.

NOTICE.

The delay in issuing the June GAZETTE is regretted, but it is entirely due to the strike.

Amendments in the Book of Rules

It has been decided that any proposed alterations in proficiency badge qualifications shall be published in the GAZETTE before they come into force, so that Commissioners and Guiders may have an opportunity of considering them.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—NOT TO COME INTO FORCE UNTIL 1927.

First Class Badge

Add after "doctor, fire, ambulance, etc., "garage and nearest place for petrol."

Patrol Leaders.

That Guide Patrol Leaders who have given up their Leadership to younger girls and are now wearing their white stripes crossed through should instead continue to wear their lanyards.

Company Leaders.

In exceptional cases a Company Leader may be appointed. The uniform is that of a Patrol Leader with a third stripe on the pocket.

Second Class.

That "Must show good general carriage, walking and running, or at least have shown that she has made a real effort to improve" be substituted for Physical Exercises in the Second Class Test.

That "Run a mile (Scout's Pace) in 10 minutes" be inserted instead of "Run 100 yards in 20 seconds."

Fire Brigade Badge (to supersede the present qualifications).

A Guide must hold the Ambulance Badge.

Fire Prevention.

Have fire prevention knowledge on the following subjects:—

Airing bedding and linen.

Hot ashes.

Boiling over of fat, oil, etc.

Candles.

Children playing with fire, fireworks and matches.

Gas (various).

Lamps.

Smoking and dropping lighted matches.

Petrol.

Stoves, oil, gas, electric.

Flannelette.

Christmas Decorations.

Fancy dresses involving cotton-wool and other inflammable material.

Inflammable hair washes.

Seeking for an escape of gas.

Cleaning blouse, etc., with spirit.

Furniture polish.

Celluloid toys and articles.

Iron.

Chimney fires.

Fire-guards and Act of Parliament relating thereto.

Heath and campers' fires.

Fire Extinction.

Calling the Fire Brigade by fire alarm, telephone or messenger.

What to do pending the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

Use of different types of extinguishers.

Use of buckets, etc.

Clothes catching fire.

Petrol and spirit fires.

Chimney fires.

Motor-car fires.

Ventilation at fires.

Use of fire hose and hydrants.

Curtain fires.

Electric fires.

Rescue Work.

Knowledge of secondary means of escape.

Fireman's lift and carrying the injured.

Improvising ropes.

Lowering by lines.

Chair knot.

Jumping-sheet.

Crawling through smoke.

How to drag an insensible person (describe method).

How to use a chute escape.

Warning inmates.

Precaution at entertainments, theatrical performances, etc.

How to rescue horses.

How to call ambulance.

Needlewoman's Badge.

After (a) "A blouse or baby's frock" add "or equivalent garment."

Embroideress and Empire Knowledge Badges.

Embroideress Badge for Rangers.

A Ranger must be able to embroider an emblem or an equivalent design and do two of the following:—

(1) Work a decorative border to a towel or tablecloth in cross-stitch in one or two colours, or a gros or petit point panel.

(2) Do a piece of quilting work showing all over stitchery and sprig designs. This may be done in white or colours.

(3) Make and embroider a piece of bed or table linen with drawn thread work or cut work or woven borders.

(4) Make a piece of lingerie or a blouse and ornament it with scalloping and English embroidery, ironing off the design.

(5) Make a sampler with name and date, showing not less than twelve different varieties of stitches or groups of stitches.

(6) Do a decorative panel or cushion cover in applique work and be able to couch cord and use a variety of outline stitches; or

Apply a motif on a Standard and understand the mounting of the work on a frame.

(7) Do a piece of wool embroidery showing foliage, flowers or birds in crewel, satin or other suitable stitches or fillings.

(8) Do a piece of silk embroidery showing:—

Satin stitch or shading; or

Darning and shading; or

Couched or laid silk embroidery.

(9) Do a piece of work showing metal couched and raised, and understand the various methods of using felt or cord or parchment in padding. Also how to use bullion.

A Ranger must also understand the

joining of materials by one of the following methods: fagotting, Oriental stitch, lace stitch, coral stitch, surface darned herringbone.

Empire Knowledge Badge.

(a) Be able to name all the principal self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Empire.

(b) Must correspond for at least a year with someone in one of the Dominions or Crown Colonies and write an essay on the Dominion or Crown Colony.

(c) Must find out what articles in her home can be obtained within the Empire and know where they are produced.

(d) Either (1) know details of facilities for land settlement and other employment for women in one Colony or Dominion; or (2) draw or model the course of one river of the Empire from source to mouth and know something of the country through which it passes.

(e) Act with her Patrol scenes from the history of two of the following:—

Nicholson.	Botha.
Drake.	Hudson Bay
Cook.	Company.
Wolfe.	Gordon.
Livingstone.	Hastings.
East India Company.	Rhodes.
Scott.	Hawke.

EAST LONDON PAGEANT

(continued from page 163).

HORTICULTURAL HALL, Vincent Square, Westminster, and we are bringing our Pageant to the West End in the hope of raising funds. We trust that all kind friends in London, and any visiting the City, will patronise our show and bring as many friends as possible. We are doing our best to make it a first-rate entertainment. All over East London we are borrowing and making clothes, knitting chain armour, etc., and we have secured a first-rate producer.

The tickets are 10s, 6d. and 7s. 6d., reserved and numbered; 5s. and 2s. 6d. unreserved. To be obtained from Mrs. Janson Potts, Blackboro' Lodge, Reigate, Surrey, from any East London District Commissioner, or from the Box Office, c/o Miss Fox, Wayside, Chiswick, Surrey.

PLEASE COME.

Camp Advisers

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

CORNWALL.
C.A. for St. Ives Dist. Miss Luke, Fortuna, Hayle, Cornwall.

C.A. for Looe, Liskeard and Padstow Dist. Miss E. Tatham, Catchfrench, St. Germans, Cornwall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
C.A. ... Miss Penberthy, Dean Hall, Newham, Gloucestershire.

Asst. C.C.A. and C.A. for Forest of Dean. Miss Kerr, The Haie, Newham, Glos.

C.A. for South Glos. Miss Edith Frost, The Red House, Almondsbury, near Bristol.

C.A. for Cheltenham, and Dist. Miss M. Gibson-Craig, Elmhurst, Lypiatt Road, Cheltenham.

ULSTER.
Head of Camping for Ulster. Mrs. Hugh C. COCHRANE, Lifford, Co. Donegal.

C.C.A. ... CO. ANTRIM. Miss M. W. Anderson, Ballea, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.

C.A. ... Miss J. Pakeman, Langford Lodge, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.

CO. BELFAST. Miss E. E. Turnbull, 9, Chlorine Gardens, Belfast.

C.A. ... Miss N. Shipp, Doonleigh, Galway Park, Belfast.

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

C.A. ... Miss M. E. Goldsmith, Bank House, Hillsborough, Co. Down.

CO. LONDONDERRY.
C.C.A. ... Mrs. Moody, Dogleap, Limavady, Co. Derry.

COUNTIES TYRONE AND FERMANAGH.
Miss E. Dickie, Edenfield, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Head of Camping and Miss Bayes, State C.A.

Asst. C.A. ... Miss Radford.

Asst. C.A. ... Miss E. Lee.

Asst. C.A. ... Miss W. Drury.

SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL VEREINA, Klosters, Graubunden, is the address of our Guiders' Nature Centre in Switzerland this summer.

Dame Katharine Furse, Miss A. Maynard and Miss d'Avigdor, as well as one or two other Guiders interested in nature study, hope to be there during parts of the summer, after the middle of June.

The idea is that bathing, walks, hikes, woodcraft and handicrafts would be the chief occupations, though anyone who joins will be free to do whatever she likes. Uniform will not be necessary.

Friends or relations of Guiders (of either sex) would be welcome. Roughly the following are the chief items of expense:—

The return fare, 2nd class, Victoria to Bale, costs £5 12 2

The return fare, 3rd class, Bale to Klosters, costs 1 8 3

One fortnight's board and lodging in first-class hotel, including gratuities to servants but not afternoon tea or baths ... 9 10 0

£16 10 5

Guiders are asked to communicate direct with the Manager, Hotel Vereina, about rooms.

For Guiders travelling independently, all information regarding the journey and tickets, passports, reserved seats, meals on train, etc., may be had from the Office of the Swiss Federal Railways, Lower Regent Street, London, W.1.

The following Guiders have kindly undertaken to act as Patrol Leaders for those wishing to travel out in a party. They would be willing to answer questions and assist with arrangements:—

June 18th—Miss Stettauer, Fairlawn, Riverwoods, Marlow, Bucks.

June 21st—Miss F. O. H. Nash, 52, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.3.

July 2nd—Miss E. B. Griffiths, 32, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.1.

Arrangements for the care of Cadets, Rangers and Sea Guides can be made, if desired, after June 15th with the Guider-in-Charge, Vereina Hotel, Klosters, Switzerland, who will make herself responsible for their welfare. Before June 12th any communication with regard to junior parties should be made to Miss d'Avigdor, 6, Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.10.

Miss d'Avigdor would be glad to hear from any Guider ready to volunteer as Patrol Leader in charge of a party for the journey, on dates other than the above.

All inquiries should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.

PSYCHOLOGY LECTURES.

For women only, by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, in Kingsway Hall, at 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. (Same lecture repeated.) Mondays.

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June 7. Chair, The Hon. Mrs. St. Aubyn, "Food Psychology and Character."

June 14. Chair, Lady (Travers) Humphreys, "Psychology of the Child and Young Person."

June 21. Chair, Miss Gladys Burlton, B.A. "Psychology and Women's Health."

June 28. Chair, Mrs. Arthur Webster, "Sunlight, Happiness and Psychology." Tickets: Transferable, 5s. and 7s. 6d. whole course; single tickets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

Apply Miss Shaw, M.B.E., 94, Abbey Road Mansions, N.W.8; Mrs. Rodwell, Editha Mansions, Edith Grove, S.W.10; Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.

LETTERS

BARNARDO GUIDES.

To the Editor.

DEAR MADAM.—May I once more make known our great desire that the Barnardo Girl Guides should have an opportunity of going into camp?

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the many Companies in the past who have so kindly sent invitations for our Guides to go into camp with them, and I venture to hope that invitations will be sent again this year.

May I also make an appeal through your columns for the help of two or three Guiders in this village during the month of August?—Yours, etc.,

BEATRICE PICTON-TURBERVILL
(Governor).

RANGERS AND GUIDERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I read with interest the letter in the April GAZETTE from the Ranger Captain who expressed the view that, as Brown and Tawny Owls were members of the Girl Guides' Companies, and not merely glorified "Brownies," so Guiders should also be members of the Rangers, if they intended to encourage their older Guiders to enter that branch of the Movement.

Is not this Guider looking at the question from a rather narrow view-point? She apparently leaves out the important fact that Brownies, Guides and Rangers are all members of the Girl Guide Movement; their work necessarily differs, but one cannot blink the fact that they are all members of one Association. Why, then, should there be any necessity for officers of Guide Companies, many of whom have already plenty to keep them fully occupied, to undertake the work and membership of what is, after all is said and done, merely a branch of the same Movement to which they already belong?

In all these questions it seems that the main point gets overlooked; it is the GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT, and whether one is a Brownie, Guide or Ranger, one is still a part of the whole.

There must, of necessity, be Guiders who specialise, some in Brownie work, some in Guide work, others who are Rangers pure and simple. Apparently the only method of ensuring that Guiders shall have some knowledge of all three, is to select prospective Guiders from among older Rangers; then it can never be said that they encourage their older Guides to join something of which they themselves have had no experience.—Yours, etc.,

VERA SMITH
(Lieut., 51st Newcastle-on-Tyne
Y.W.C.A. Co.).



FOR GUIDERS.

The Adolescent Girl. By Winifred Richmond, Ph.D. (Lecturer in Psychology, George Washington University, Washington.) (Macmillan. 5s.)

This book for parents and teachers contains much that is of interest, and while it does not contribute to the old discussion anything that is very new or very striking, it marshals the facts clearly and has many good suggestions to offer.

It opens with an historical survey of Society's attitude to the girl and the woman throughout the ages. Dr. Richmond then proceeds to discuss in two succeeding chapters the *Abnormal Girl* and the *Delinquent Girl* as they exist in America to-day. Under the former heading she classes the troublesome hysterical type, girls who develop delusions and phobias, who are excessive day dreamers, and degenerate into eccentrics and cranks. This chapter also deals with epilepsy and the borderland cases which so often develop—sooner or later—into insanity. Under the title of the Delinquent we have a most interesting if distressing tale of the different forms of petty crime, and particularly of sexual offences, which are more common in everyday life than we should wish to believe. The causes of these lapses are discussed, and how far present social conditions allow a chance for the over-sexed and under-educated girl to run straight.

The greatest need in the problem is an intelligent attitude on the part of the community—the recognition of the fact that *the delinquent girl is an unadjusted girl.*

The latter section of the book deals with the *Normal Girl*. It emphasizes very wisely the variation both in physical and in mental equipment of the average girl, and the necessity for finding out what kind of daughter we own before we plan her education course. The present day fortunately presents so many and such varied educational possibilities that it is no longer necessary to force square pegs into round holes, and to make every member of a family follow the same rigid conventional school course. To force the *intellectual pass* with the average or slightly sub-average child, is to ruin a mentality which in its own form is of supreme value to the race.

The girl of average intelligence is the feminine component of that backbone without which Society would disintegrate. She does more perhaps than any other single factor to preserve and perpetuate such social organisation as the race has worked out. She can be trusted to pass on what was given her but scarcely to elaborate and refine, and much less to improve upon it. The girl of average intelligence who is born into a superior family has a hard time of it. . . . The insistence upon intellectual accomplishments too often results in stunting the abilities that she does possess, or in evolving a feeling of inferiority which may be the foundation of serious mental trouble."

Not only must we study the intellectual varieties of girls, but also their temperamental differences, and no one can handle a child wisely who does not allow for this. The most important factor in the problem is of course the girl's emotional relationship at this period—both towards her own sex and to "boys."

The book closes with a sensible chapter upon *Training and Education*, in which the writer repeatedly urges the desirability of all necessary information on matters of sex being in the hands of every girl from her earliest years, and of the need for frankness and simplicity in dealing with the whole subject. A girl who has grown up in full possession of the facts of life seldom experiences any shock as she passes into maturity, and is safeguarded against almost all forms of sexual trouble. Finally, the other important duty of a parent towards a daughter is to see that she is given the right "vocational training" to fit her for the kind of work in life which really suits and appeals to her own peculiar type of temperament and character.

E. J. C. M.

THE OPEN AIR.

Tramping with a Poet in the Rockies. By Stephen Graham. (Macmillan & Co. 8s. 6d.)

Campers, read this book!

"To sleep under the stars, to live with the river that sings as it flows, to sit by the embers of many an evening fire and just dream away time and earnestness, to gather sticks to keep the old pot a-boiling . . . to make friends with bird and beast, and watch insects and grubs—to relax and to be— Isn't that the very spirit of camping?"

They don't stay always in the same place these two men; as the title tells us they are tramping in the Rockies. But they are not in a hurry, and the book, full as it is of the zest of adventure, gives us at the same time a feeling of peace, the peace of beautiful far away places—of mountain places, and of forests.

Mr. Stephen Graham has a way of making us see the things he saw and loved, and what is more he is able to give us something of the "feel" of it all. "A great mountain like God Almighty in the midst of His creation was visible to us through the trees."

They take big risks these two, but what is adventure without a spice of danger in it? "We had no food in our haversacks, only a little sugar, but we counted ourselves happy, though hungry, because we had been up on top of a great mountain and had come down." Achievement, in fact! Each chapter ends with a sort of verse summary, mostly modern unrhymed verse. That particular chapter ends thus,

"The impossible or nothing, be our cry.
Don't you loath the perfectly possible?
I do."

And of course we agree with him!

F. R.

YARNS.

The Adventure Club. By Rose Fyleman. With illustrations by A. H. Watson (Methuen. 3s. 6d.)

Readers of the *Merry-go-round* will know these brave adventurers and most of their adventures, but they will bear re-reading, especially if you are about ten years old, and like to hear of ordinary people who manage to have the same kind of excitements in their summer holidays as those which come to all of us if we look for them. Barry and Linnet are, it is allowed, not the most ordinary children, but the Hallibond family might be ourselves or our next door neighbours. We like them all, especially Kitty, aged six, who (so her elder sister informs us) "occasionally has fits of obstinacy." The illustrations too are just what the book wants and manage to convey exactly the right impression of the children and their doings. As to the adventures themselves, they include damming up a stream and knocking over the owner by the subsequent rush of water; getting locked into a church tower; and rescuing a baby from its own belongings. Somehow there are certain faint remembrances in this book of those earlier adventures of another author, the "Treasure Seekers" and "The Would-be Goods." It is so faint that perhaps it is only fancy. Yet if, having enjoyed *The Adventure Club*, you search in forgotten shelves for that old lost key to fairytale, Miss Fyleman, having so many keys of her own, will surely understand.

R. H.

NATURE LORE.

The Life Story of a Fox. By J. C. Tregarthen. (Black. 2s. 6d. net.)

An autobiography, beginning with the earliest memories of a fox-cub and his two sisters in the earth where they were born.

The story as it progresses is full of incident and tells of many of the experiences in a life of adventure and describes some narrow escapes.

A fox has to be an expert "woodcrafter," and an adept at scouting, especially when food is scarce during a hard winter. He must also have a wise head and plenty of wits about him to baffle the hounds, which manoeuvre takes place four times in the course of this narrative.

This type of book, in which an animal describes his own thoughts and feelings, may appeal to some, but when so comparatively little is yet known about the extent of the mental powers of the wild folk, it seems a pity to adopt a style of writing which forces them to use man's reasonings and forms of speech. It is this and the fox's many feelings—which one doubts he could have had—that make an otherwise interesting book a little tedious.

E. D. T.

The Girl Guide Gazette

Articles and Reports, photographs and drawings for insertion in the GAZETTE, letters to the Editor, and Books for Review should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guides' Imperial Headquarters, 23, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Advertisements (other than classified line advertisements) and all business communications in this connection should be addressed to the Advertising Manager, THE GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 18, Henrietta Street, W.C.1.

Subscriptions should be sent to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 23, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

The Cinema

WILL all you kind folk who answered my appeal in the GAZETTE for help forgive me for waiting so long before thanking you. It was not because I was unappreciative of your response, but because I wanted to tell you something of the results.

Your letters and essays opened the way and made it much easier for me to follow all the information I have received since. I handed them to the Head of the Children's Branch at the Home Office, who was also very interested in the personal views of so many women who actually see the effect of the cinema on the children.

Since taking up the question I find that it is being considered in all directions and by every type of person. The difficulty of censorship appears to be to attain any standard which will satisfy everyone. The points of view of the censors in three countries will illustrate this difficulty.

When I went to see the censors in London I told them that someone had complained to me that when he took his children to a carefully chosen cinema he was horrified by a film depicting a lady in her bath telephoning. The censors told me that they had considered this subject very carefully and finally decided it was just as well to show that ladies have baths!

At the League of Nations Committee for the Protection of Children, when it sat in March, the delegate from Japan announced that the censors in Japan cut any part of a film which shows people kissing!

The Canadian Assessor then told us that in three Canadian States the censors will not allow a film to be shown in which ladies may be seen smoking! So you see it is not easy to devise a standard of censorship which will suit everybody, but nearly all countries have their censorship and also legislation with regard to what films children may see.

It seems to be generally agreed that the cinema has a definite educational value, but that this is not as great as might be imagined, except when the films depict scenes with which the child is already familiar or when the children have had lessons and even lantern slide demonstrations of the subject before the film is shown.

In countries where children have special séances it is often found that they do not attend willingly because they find the educational films dull, and they clamour for something more exciting. In some countries children are allowed to see any film so long as they accompany their parents or guardians. This has opened up sundry difficulties, as children hang about outside the cinema until they can persuade some stranger to adopt them for the purpose of getting in. One can imagine the unsuitable circumstances to which this may lead. In other countries children are only admitted to the cinema where all the films shown have been passed as suitable for children. This has been found

to push up the standard of all cinemas as the parents and guardians usually want to go with their children.

Some countries do not admit children at all under the age of 18, but the authorities are faced with the difficulty of estimating the age of a young person who is not provided with a birth certificate.

It is also agreed that the cinema is of recreational value, especially in country districts where the people have little opportunity of seeing what goes on in the world beyond.

On the whole, the drama films seem to be generally considered a danger, particularly to the adolescent. Though the moral at the end may be all right, so much that is disagreeable and insinuative takes place during the act in the usual common and vulgar film that the mind becomes confused and the distinction between right and wrong may be difficult to grasp.

The idea that exciting films tend to encourage crime is disputed now, but the cinema is often quoted as "Extenuating Circumstances" when children and young people are brought to Court.

The chief danger of the films seems to be the immoral effect on adolescents both physically and psychologically. It is probable that most of the risks run off a child's back, but when boys and girls of adolescent age go to the films much, a good deal of mischief may start. And yet, where else can they meet so comfortably?

From the physical point of view there seems to be but little doubt that the stuffy atmosphere and the cramped positions are bad for children, but doctors do not agree as to the ill-effect of watching films on the eyes of children.

Several members of the League of Nations Committee wished to introduce legislation to prevent children under 6 years of age being taken to cinemas. Other members opposed this on account of the adults often being unable to obtain the recreation they need if they cannot take their babies with them. Also on account of the greater danger to babies if they be left locked in at home while the parents go out, or the alternative of locking the children out of their homes while the parents are away.

It was contended further that a child in arms is safer in the dry warm atmosphere of a well-ventilated cinema than it is at an ice hockey match in Canada, where the damp cold atmosphere of a covered rink is saturated with tobacco smoke. I only quote this to show another of the difficulties in legislating for the whole world with regard to a question as international as the cinema.

I have here shown only a few of the difficulties in what is undoubtedly a very complex problem. Added to these are the innumerable vested interests and, sad to relate, also the influence of degenerate minds which prefer what is unwholesome and also sometimes even wish children to be affected by what is impure.

There is no question but that the film has come to stay, and that it undoubtedly possesses great factors for good, but public opinion will have to be educated in order that it may insist on a high standard of morality and culture being maintained in films.

One fact has been proved to me conclusively, namely, that most of the authorities concerned, including the film producers, are keen to provide what is wholesome but they are at present bound to produce "what the public wants." And this is shown by profits. Of the long and beautiful films shown up to date, I am told that only "Robin Hood" has paid at all. Naturally the producers cannot force what is good on the market, and as they cannot afford to produce films altruistically they continue to cater for the masses. This tends to become a vicious circle, as the taste of the public degenerates and the films become more and more vulgar and disagreeable. On the other hand people who would

be best able to influence the film industry from the moral, social, artistic and educational point of view become so disgusted that they never get beyond the hideous posters outside the cinemas, and thus their influence is lost.

Both my Home Office friend and our British film censors told me that they receive practically no advice or criticism from the public, so that they have nothing to quote when trying to improve the standard of films. They would be very glad to receive correspondence on the subject, but they say that the best way to help is to arouse public opinion and to bring pressure to bear on the Local Authorities to exert their very extensive powers to prevent the public showing of unsuitable films.

In the Guides we have a great chance of encouraging good taste, and if we can influence our girls throughout their service in Brownies, Guides and Rangers or Sea Guides to want good films and to boycott bad ones we may do quite a lot to leaven the lump of public opinion.

Please go on helping, because it is one of the ways in which we may be able to do a great deal for the good of the future.

I shall always be delighted to receive any advice and suggestions.

KATHARINE PURSE,
112, Beaufort Street, Chelsea.

International Council

By MRS. ESSEX READE (Chairman).

(Reprinted from the new Annual Report, where further particulars of foreign organisations and British Guides abroad can be found.)

A DISTINCT increase in the number of Girl Guides is to be noted in Estonia, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden. In Palestine, although there is no great increase in numbers, a decidedly higher standard of efficiency has been reached, which is all to the good. In Jerusalem they have started a Cadet Company to train girls of three nationalities as Guiders. Although the numbers in Egypt do not appear to have increased, they represent a great many new Guides, especially among the British Companies, as every year many of the girls go home to school, or, among the soldiers' children, move on to new stations. The great need is for more Guiders, particularly in the Garrison Company. This demand for more Guiders comes also from the British Guides in Paris, where one might have expected to find plenty. Possibly girls who have just left school and who are going to Egypt or to Paris will take note of these requirements and do what they can to help us by volunteering their services. The British Guides in Brussels would also be glad of volunteers. The Japanese in their report mention the great pleasure it has been to them to have the assistance of British Guiders, and they also express their pleasure at hearing that more countries are adopting the trefoil as their badge.

From Persia we hear that the Guides there are now all in uniform.

During the last year a permanent Training School for Guiders has been started in Poland by Madame Malkowska.

The Russian Refugee Girl Guide Companies still keep the flag flying. Though they have had to close down in Poland and Serbia, new Companies have been started in Estonia and Paris.

This year the reports from Finland have been put, not under Finland, which is the Swedish name of the country, but under Suomi, which is the Finnish name, and which naturally the people of that country prefer to use. At one time Finland belonged to Sweden, and one-eleventh of the population are Swedish-speaking, but ten-elevenths are Finnish-speaking, so it is, of course, their Finnish name of Suomi that they prefer, now that they are an independent state.

The report of the Guides at Constantinople has been put in under Turkey.

The new Headquarters in New York has been completed and paid for. The Girl Scout Little House in Washington has been furnished and equipped, so that daily demonstrations in home work and child care are given by groups of Girl Scouts. A camp site on the

Hudson River has been given as a memorial to Mrs. Everett Macy.

Owing to the troops having moved from Cologne to Wiesbaden, the British Guide Company hopes to continue working in the latter place.

An interesting development in 1925 has been the formation of the Nordiske Forbund, or Northern Association of all the Guide organisations in Scandinavia, and they propose to hold a big Guide Camp in Denmark in 1926, which all the Guiders of the Nordiske Forbund can attend. This co-operation of one country with another is an excellent sign. The same spirit of friendliness is to be seen in the camps. For instance, the Luxembourg Guides joined the French *Eclaireuses* in a Camp in Alsace, as did also some of the *Girl Guides de Belgique*. The Cologne (British) Guides had a Week-end Camp with the St. George's (British) Company in Brussels. The Menton (British) Guides were invited by the French *Eclaireuses* of Nice to spend a day with them at Cap Ferrat. An original Camp was that held by some British Guides at Constantinople on a house-boat, off the island of Bodoll.

In Denmark tents were used for the first time at a Camp in Samso, which 700 Guides attended and for which they borrowed fifty-four tents from the Army.

Twenty-five Companies camped under canvas and in houses in Hungary, and as camping has been so successful the parents have become very friendly towards the Guide Movement. The Hungarians also had a so-called Moving Camp in Switzerland. Some of the Hungarian Companies consist entirely of peasant girls who wear their own national costume instead of uniform.

A big Jamboree was held in August in Latvia to which some British Guides were invited, but owing to the cancelling of the sailing of the ship on which they were to travel, they had to give up attending it.

A Guide magazine has been started in Czechoslovakia and one was to be started in Hungary in January, and one in Norway at Christmas, the latter to be called *Speiderpiken*.

"Rules and Policy" (*Satzungen und Reglement*) has been published by the Swiss Guides in German.

The *Manuel des Guides de France* has been republished with additions. A section for Brownies (*Jeanettes*) has been started, and the Brownie book (*Livre des Jeanettes*) has been published.

Guide literature in Hungary is increasing. They now have five Guide books and their own song. Miss Abcarius of Syria has published a book on Girl Guiding in Arabic.

(Continued on page 178.)



VI. "THE OLD ORDER"

THE description of the details of our County Competition ended thus. "Each District and each Division Commissioner to select in any way she thinks suitable, the best all-round Company from her District or Division to compete in the Finals at the County Rally."

The Captains held a conclave.

"Inspection will be the thing," said the Captains in Commissioner A's District. So they proceeded to dye and press and polish uniforms, each Company determined to surpass all others in smartness of equipment.

But Commissioner B's District said, "Books will do the deed—books and Second Class work." So they collected all their registers and smartened them up with ruler and rubber. They re-covered them and ornamented them with drawings and scraps. The number of Patrol log books increased amazingly in the next few months.

In Commissioner C's District the Guiders placed their faith in correct ceremonial and in drills. Companies vied with each other in forming guards of honour and in the details of signalling squad drill; while the Guiders in Commissioner D's District exclaimed, "Games will win the day—gaiety in good sport, ingenuity in teaching test work by means of games, etc. etc."

And because these Captains each knew well the vagaries of their own particular Commissioner, they were quite right in their surmises, and there, awaiting the Division Commissioner's decision on a certain day, stood the four Companies which had excelled respectively in inspection, books, drills, and games.

And the Division Commissioner metaphorically tore her hair!

"Guiding is getting too difficult for me," she said. "I cannot keep up with all the technicalities of drills and uniforms. Guiding used to be a jolly game which all of us, from 8 to 81, could play, but it is rapidly becoming a science which only the younger folk can master."

But of course she rose to the occasion, as she always has done for the last ten years. And to the assembled Companies she said words to this effect:

"My duty is to select the most Guide-like Company. To my mind Guides should have three outstanding characteristics: resourcefulness, helpfulness and cheerfulness. I am going to try and discover which Company excels most in these three. We will begin by pretending

that for some quite unavoidable reason, neither your Captain nor Lieutenant have been able to come to-night, and that they have not been able to send the key of the cupboard in which your equipment is kept. Let me see how you will carry on."

Out of those four picked Companies only one rose to the scratch. One Company stood waiting for someone to dismiss them; another fell out and buzzed round their Leader. "Let's do drill," they cried. "No-signalling" "No-Rounders," etc. The third Company dismissed to their corners and settled down to an apparently endless round of Patrol work. But in the fourth Company the Leaders stepped out smartly, dismissed their Patrols to corners with an additional "Seconds, carry on," and then held a hasty consultation, drew up an emergency programme, handed a copy of it to Madam and proceeded to carry it out.

For the next part of the test, our Division Commissioner sent out of the room several of the newest recruits, giving each one a card which described an injury, and before the Companies could guess what was going to happen, she cried, "Guides, there has been a motor accident just outside your club room—carry on."

It was not difficult to judge which Company was the best at improvising first aid appliances and at helping the invalids, nor was it hard to see which Company was the most nonplussed at being told to signal for an ambulance when the signalling flags were supposed to be locked up in the cupboard!

Finally, as a test in cheerfulness, Madam called for a Camp Fire Sing-song and found it quite easy to see which Company settled down most quickly and started a series of joyful rounds and catches.

When she came to add up the marks, the Division Commissioner found that each Company had come out top in one section of the programme, but that none of them had done particularly well on the whole. One thing was certain, however—every Company had thoroughly enjoyed their evening.

"It wasn't like an inspection at all," said Commissioner A's Guides, bristling with starch and elbow grease.

"Madam never even looked at our log books," said Commissioner B's Company, slightly injured, "but it was fun dealing with the casualties."

"We came into our own over the signalling," said Commissioner C, "but we hadn't a chance on the rest of the programme."

(Continued on page 178.)

SCOUTS THE WOODCRAFT TRAIL

Edited by MARCUS WOODWARD

This feature provides an exchange of ideas on all phases of Woodcraft. Readers are invited to forward their Woodcraft notes for publication, for the benefit of other Guiders and Guides. Our monthly competition suggests a subject of general interest.

Sing a Song of Spring.

THE FACE OF SPRING.

The gracious still beginnings on the earth,
The tiny stirrings upward. All of worth
In joyous crocus gold aglow with mirth;

In greeny gold of early daffodil,
In starry celandine aglitter still;
In robin's song of uttermost goodwill.

All bliss in purple bloom on elm trees high;
In silver birch trunks 'gainst a misty sky;
In dells where hidden violets scented lie.

All mystery of mating birds, of call
Of wary woodland lovers, big and small;
Of lark's ascending music and its fall.

All wonderment of catkins, and of green
Sweet leaves on hawthorn bushes when first seen.
All beauty that shall be, or e'er hath been.

F.M. H. L. (Capt., 1st Bramford Rangers).

[Copyright reserved.]

A wreath of bay-leaves is due to the writer of the beautiful lines printed above, kindly sent in response to a recent invitation to readers to contribute songs of Nature and Woodcraft. More than fifty poems were submitted, for which I beg to return sincerest thanks to the talented contributors. I ventured to pass the manuscripts for judgment to a distinguished literary critic and poet, who very highly commended "The Face of Spring" and several others, and has given me a goodly selection as being worthy of such modest immortality as can be conferred by their appearance in *The Woodcraft Trail*, and I look forward to printing them as occasion offers. Specially commended was a little poem on hazel-catkins, suggested by my request to readers to attempt to answer the question, "What is pollen?" in a way to appeal to young people's understanding.

CATKINS.

Winds of March are gaily blowing.
Through the veins the sap is flowing.
And the swaying hazel flower
Sheds abroad its golden dower,
In a sudden dusty shower.

Magic gold, from Land of Faerie,
Sprays the hazel, nothing chary,
On the wind. Its golden hoard
In the long lithe catkins stored,
Far and wide is freely poured.

Then this dust, by breezes freed,
Falls upon the waiting seed,
That in Autumn seeks the earth,
Dowered by dust with life and birth,
—Dust, indeed, of wondrous worth!

Now the gold that gives us pain,
—That men sell their souls to gain,—
Earth yields meekly, grain by grain,
But the gold of sun and tree
Bringing life, is given free!

D. H. (D.O., 1st Fife Pack).

What is Pollen?

The author of "Catkins" also kindly forwards the following little lecture on the mystery of pollen, with the idea that it might be suitable as a camp fire yarn for Brownies:

HONEY FOR SALE!

I like honey—don't you? I like to think, when I am eating it, that every single drop was once buried deep down in the heart of a flower, and I sometimes wonder what the flowers in the vase opposite would say if they knew it was their honey I was eating. I don't expect they would mind because, after all, it wasn't any good to them, so, like all sensible folk who have got goods to dispose of, they advertised.

All the gay colours and graceful shapes and sweet scents are not there simply to beautify our houses and gardens and give poets something to write about. They have a definite purpose—they are there to attract customers. And I leave you to decide whose way of advertising you like best—the lily's or the grocer's! You have only to sit down beside a snapdragon or convolvulus flower on a warm sunny day to find out who are the customers.

Some plants are always taking half-holidays. You will notice a big yellow weed, rather like dandelion, which always shuts up its flowers' shop at noon. Other flowers cater for night-customers. Now, bright colours are no good at night, so they advertise with pale-coloured petals, which gleam in the darkness almost like white lamps.

Do you know what the flowers ask for in return for their honey? Have you ever smelt a lily so close that your nose was all covered with yellow dust? I expect you have, heaps of times.

This dust is very precious; indeed no plant can make its seed without it, so you can imagine how valuable it is. Now, strangely enough, all plants prefer to exchange their own pollen-dust with their neighbour, rather than use their own pollen for their own seed.

So bees and other insect customers, in return for the honey, carry away the pollen and deposit it on a neighbouring flower. They are the carriers, the errand boys of the floral world.

If you hadn't poked your nose into the flower and carried away the pollen, a bee would probably have come and taken it away on its legs.

"O, velvet bee, you're a dusty fellow,
You've powdered your legs with gold."

says the poetry book. However, as you have taken the pollen, it is a pity you are not small enough to run along the dim flower-corridor into the little honey-chamber at the end, and claim your sweet reward. There are certain horrid little insects, which instead of entering the flower the proper way, and taking away the pollen, break straight into the honey-chamber and steal the honey. Don't you think it's very mean of them?

I don't expect you ever thought there was so much industry going on inside each quiet, gentle flower, did you? But don't you always find that it is the people who do their work with the least fuss who get through the most?

How Flowers Marry.

A more serious camp-fire yarn on pollen is contributed by another correspondent:

A flower can be divided up into four parts: Sepals (the green leaves seen when the flower is in bud), petals (the coloured part), stamens, and pistil.

Pollen is a dust-like powder which is made up of exceedingly small cells; it can be carried from flower to flower in different ways, (1) by the insects, (2) by the wind.

Stamens are the little "stalks" found inside the flower and

the top part is really a transparent "bag"; this holds the pollen, and without the golden dust the flower could not carry on its work.

The pistil is important, because the grains of pollen stick on to the top of it and in time help to make seeds; the pistil has a large swelling at its base. This is called an ovary, and the minute specks inside it are called "ovules," which mean "little eggs," so that the ovule is really the beginning of a future plant. This is what happens:

Each of these ovules begins life as a single cell full of living substance; this has the power to grow other cells, which divide again and again, and so form a number of ovules in the ovary. Next the ovule has to grow into a seed. Air, water, food, sunshine are all needed, but these are not enough, something else must take place if the ovule is to become a real seed—hence a little of the pollen from the stamen must in some way reach the top of the pistil and send down a slender tube to touch the ovules.

Insects are attracted by the colours and scent of the flowers, and in passing into a flower, to look for honey, they brush past the stamens; if the stamens are ripe, they will burst, and shed their pollen over the backs, etc., of the bee, which, having collected the honey, leaves the flower, and goes to another, this time brushing the pollen off its back on to the top of the pistil of the other. The pistil, when ripe, is sticky, and so retains the yellow dust.

Now the work of the pollen begins. The tiny grains remain on the top of the pistil, but grow larger until their skins burst. This skin stretches, and, after growing in length, joins up again, and forms a tube; this goes down to the ovules, touches them, and from this meeting of a pollen-grain with an ovule, a seed is formed. If the wind is going to carry the pollen the stamens will be long, and very often hanging, while the petals may not be brightly coloured.

This account of the mystery of pollen might not fully satisfy all inquisitive young minds. A thoughtful child might ask: "What if no bee came to visit a pistil, bringing pollen, or if no wind blew it a grain?" The story of the way some flowers are self-pollinated makes a beautiful chapter of this fascinating subject; and perhaps many botanists are at fault in saying the self-pollinated flower is degenerate: what of the sweet pea?

I suspect that none of us, in this world, will ever be able to answer the question, "What is pollen?" Still, here is a theme which should lend itself to a happy sort of camp-fire yarn; and if any other readers should feel inspired to try to write one, further notes would be welcomed for the *Trail*.

One Minute Yarns.

A FLIGHT OF FAIRIES.

Going through a marshy hag-wood, when perilously poised on a rotten tree-stump, I found myself surrounded by many tiny fluttering wings. I managed to keep perfectly still, and found they were not fairies, but a large family of tiny wrens having a lesson in flying. One alighted on the flap of my coat-pocket, and remained there some seconds, resting its unaccustomed wings before following the family.

BAD LUCK FOR THE WEASEL.

Coming down a rough farm road between hedges, I saw a rabbit coming towards me at breakneck pace. I froze. It was within inches of my foot before it noticed me; then dashed through the hedge to the left. I awaited the pursuer. On it came, a willowy streak of fur, so intent on its hunt that it was within a yard before it became aware of my presence. Then it raised its head, cast a look of utter hatred at me from its wicked eye, and "juacked" at me (it is difficult to express the sound). I stepped forward, causing the weasel to slip through the hedge to the right.

LONG-NEBBIT THINGS.

Last spring, when walking on the moor, my attention was called skywards by the croaks of a raven and cries of two

curlews. They were attacking the raven—an unusual proceeding. First one, then the other, rose circling above the raven, and appeared to fall on him, when he gave a croak. He tried to fly east, but that they would not permit, and all the time they kept up continual crying. I watched them as long as my eyes could see them, and after that still heard the cries. Were they driving off the raven from their nest?

"IT SAYS IN THE PAPER—"

That thrushes never come to windows or eat bread I read in a letter to the *G— Herald*. I raised my eyes to the window, and there a thrush was greedily eating crumbs, while blackbirds and sparrows, etc., perched near by, waiting till it had finished its feast. The thrush will share the window-sill with no one.

BOLD BLACKIES.

Blackbirds, many people speak of as shy birds. That is not our experience. They come quite frankly to the window, and if no feast is there, dab on the pane, to say it is expected! One Mr. Blackie for two years has brought his family, and fed them on the window-sill. At first they only came to the back of a seat near, and he carried the pieces of bread to them. But soon they came and helped themselves. Indeed, one Miss Blackie became far too forward, and would come into the rooms even, uninvited, to a tea party!—to hop about the floor, picking up crumbs. Alas, soon after this, her visits ceased, and the dead body of a female blackbird was picked up not far off.

M. C. B. (Gareloch, Dumbartonshire).

"Open your Eyes."

Readers who contributed to my book, "The Woodcraft Trail," now on sale at Headquarters, may be interested to learn that it is being given a warm welcome by oversea Guiders, and that some oversea papers are giving kindly reviews. *The Star* of Johannesburg, remarks: "'Nothing ever Happens' is a plaint that was probably heard in the Garden of Eden—perhaps justifiably, you might consider. Marcus Woodward does not think so, and has written what amounts to a complete and final refutation of this complaint in 'The Woodcraft Trail,' an admirable little nature book. It is filled with observations and suggestions for further observations, enough to keep a troop of Guides or Brownies busy with inquisitive eyes till further orders.

'Nothing ever Happens!' With birds that fly and sing—gracious flowers—the thousand things which go to make a wood or a stretch of bare veld—wooded hills with a russet carpet of fallen leaves—and bluebells: 'Nothing ever Happens!'—INDEED! The reviewer (from whose "Indeed!" one conceives as a man left amazed and gasping, as it were, after reading the letter of our good friend, Miss Nothing-ever-happens) speaks highly of the contributions from Guiders printed in the book, how inspired they are with the love of the Trail.

THIS MONTH'S COMPETITION.

One Minute Yarns.

Readers this month are invited to contribute short Woodcraft yarns, such as would be suitable for a one minute's entertainment at the Camp Fire—telling of little incidents of wild life that might be recorded in two or three lines in a Woodcraft Log-book. (The brilliant little sketches printed as "One Minute Yarns" this month will indicate the style of note in request.) Bits of Woodcraft philosophy—happy passing thoughts that have been caught and recorded—will be as welcome as incidents: such as the inspiration which came to the Scottish poet on seeing a butterfly: "The butterfly fits like a stray thought o' God."

A Prize-book is sent to those who forward contributions which are published in the *Trail*, considered by the Editor to be of special merit; and a special Prize Gift Book is awarded for the best competition note received each month.

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

Address letters to "Woodcraft," GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and post so that they arrive not later than the last day of this month (June).

American Brownies

By EDITH BALLINGER PRICE (*Great Brown Owl of America*)

(Speech given at the Brownie Conference, April 7th to 14th, 1926.)

I KNOW people always begin a talk by saying how happy they are to be here; it's rather expected, like "Once upon a time" in a fairy tale. But I really *am* happy to be here—ever and ever so happy.

However, I shouldn't be here at all had it not been for a bit of Brownie magic some years ago. One cold, rainy winter's night in the seaport town of Newport, Rhode Island, United States, a few people were asked to come and hear an English Guider talk about English Brownies. But instead of a Guider, it was a fairy person, who so magicked at least one of that little group that she could not but follow. For a long time people had tried to lure me into Guiding without success, but Miss Rhys Davids had only to crook her finger and say, "Hist—come!" and I came eagerly to the little folk.

And do you want to know how she did it? She was speaking of telling stories to Brownies, and she said: "If you look off over their heads and say, 'There's a high hill—and on top of the hill is a castle—and in the castle is burning a red light . . .' every head in the Pack will turn to look at it."

I turned around to look at it: I had to. And of course I'd read and seen plenty of what the Guide Movement was doing for the youth of the world, and in theory I heartily approved of it and all that, but it was the castle with the red light burning in it that really brought me in!

Which only goes to prove once more what I think we in America are slow to realise, and what you know so well—that a Brown Owl is not exactly the same thing as a Guide Captain, and that a Brownie is different from a Junior Guide.

I really don't know what I shall tell you about Brownies in America. Outwardly they look very much like yours, although that would probably surprise the Pack that was here the other day; the ones who were afraid I shouldn't understand the Grand Howl done in English! Their uniforms are just the same colour, and they wear English badges and Six emblems. The most outstanding difference is in their hats. We cannot yet buy Brownie equipment from our Headquarters, so, to make home manufacture easier, we cut our Brownie caps from the same material as the uniform. It's a pointed cap, with the point turned over and caught down on one side so that it does not flap about.

Our uniform is made with a raglan pattern sleeve, which allows for the expansion of growing Brownies' shoulders, without the bursting at the seams attendant on set-in sleeves. And instead of a necktie, our Brownies have a brown bootlace which laces up the front of their overall and is tied at the top. The brooch is worn on the right collar; and Sixers wear a shoulder tab of their Six colour on the left shoulder. This makes it a lot easier for Brown Owl to pick out the Sixers when she wants them quickly.

Of course we've not had Brownies nearly so long as you, and they suffered from mistakes at the beginning. Instead of profiting by your experiments and by what you had already learned, some of us invented a quite new and quite impractical programme, which is very hard to do away with. You know it is sometimes more difficult to do away with a bad thing than to start a good one. So the old mistaken American programme will still persist in rearing its head here and there—

just as Boggarts sometimes creep inside the Pow-wow Ring, in spite of the best one can do.

That first programme was so cut and dried, so formal and final, that we all grew very much frightened and began to lay stress upon the *elasticity* of the Brownie programme. And we laid so much stress on it that it became entirely too elastic. It stretched and stretched so that one couldn't see the ends of it. So much so that many so-called Brown Owls were inventing laws, promises, hats, uniforms, for their groups, with no idea of what they were aiming at. Or else they made miniature Guides of their Brownies, with the natural result of losing them all to Guiding later on by leaving nothing to look forward to.

But how difficult it is to keep in mind—that programme that must be indeed flexible enough to admit of the thousand imaginative quirks individual Brown Owls can give it, yet united enough to link it securely to the principles and practices of Guiding.

In our country it's perhaps even more difficult than in yours, unless you include in yours all the wide-flung dominions of the British Empire. Think of a country so vast that it takes five days and four nights in a fast express train to cross it from coast to coast—a country that includes within its boundaries mountains and deserts, snowbound places and almost tropical forests. A Brownie programme quite suitable for New England may not do at all in Nevada; requirements that fit Texas may not suit Oregon.

I sat one day at my desk beside the open window where apple blossoms leaned in, and robins were talking of nestbuilding, and read a letter from a Brown Owl on the coast of Florida, who said:

"What Nature tests and games can I give my Brownies? We have nothing here but sand and hermit crabs."

So it is very difficult indeed to think of every corner of the country at once, and frame some sort of programme that each Brown Owl may interpret as best suits the requirements of her region—yet keep a distinct unity, that the whole fabric may not become a patchwork.

The present American Brownie Tests for the three ranks are rather different from the English, and I thought you might like to hear them. After discarding the first unsuccessful American programme we adopted yours word for word, but we soon found it must be modified here and there. Your First Class Brownie Test encroached too much on our Tenderfoot Guide requirements, and in various other ways we found that we must change certain things to fit the American child. After several National Pow-wows and some experiment in the field we have settled on the present tests—as much as one can ever settle on anything in so growing a game as Brownies.

(The Tests were then read.)

It is difficult, isn't it, to talk very long about Brownies without mentioning imagination. It sometimes seems to me that the world nowadays is suffering from a sort of slow atrophy of the imagination. It's such a great power, and it's going quite to waste in so many of us. Perhaps it's worse with us in America: we've less tradition, and tradition is such fine food for the imagination.

Imagination is such a huge word. I like to think that part of it almost spells "magic," and magic can have so many wonderful interpretations—from our

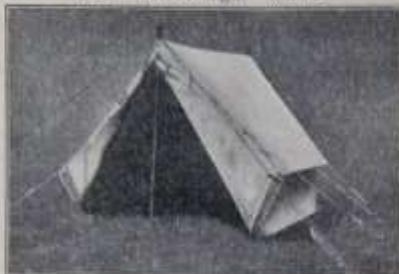
(Continued on page 174.)

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(Continued from page 172.)

"let's pretend" in the Pack, all the way up to that rare enlightening vision that makes us find fun and joy and beauty all along the way.

American Brownies, I think, find those first steps in magic rather difficult. They are such sophisticated little mortals: what with the cinema, and the radio, and the elaborate toys, such a lot of imagining is done for them. They're not thrown on their own resources to find the joy of using their heads and hands. And of course that's where the Pack stands ready to help.

There's always a danger of thrusting *too* much magic at them, isn't there? but in America I think we're more apt to suffer from the opposite extreme: that of too much practicality, and, above all, too much the *pedantic* point of view. By that I don't mean that the teacher does not make a good Brown Owl—the true teacher is comrade and friend and leader always. I'm thinking of the old-fashioned "school mistress" who sees in her Pack only one more class. It must be quite difficult to be a school teacher and a Brown Owl and to do both well, the school mistress point of view is so apt to trip up the Brown Owl.

The truth of the matter is that a Brown Owl is born and not made, and although training will help her tremendously, in any case, it cannot create in her those characteristics which are so essential.

In a talk the other night we were reminded of Alice in Wonderland trying to get into the wonderful garden, and afterwards I fell to thinking that it might so well apply in many ways to us Brownie folk. For through that little low door we look into the lovely garden, and children are at play in it. We can't go in until we have made ourselves the proper size—come down to the Brownies' stature instead of trying, on hands and knees, to force our clumsy way in. But how often, when we've made ourselves the right size—we've overdone it, gone too far—and found then that the forgotten key lay high above our heads. . . .

In the United States the time is ripe for Brownies. That's proven by the numbers of groups that are trying, rather in the dark, to formulate some sort of stepping-stone to Guiding. The need is there, the little folk are knocking at the gate. Our national organisation is waking to the call. We've reached the place that you reached a number of years ago and have passed, our Guiding is established now on a firm enough basis to admit of branching out.

We need many more Brownie people; we need training; we need Eagles. Our country is divided under Guide organisation into twelve great Regions, each including several states larger than England, and each is supervised by a Regional Director. We need supervision of Brownies in the Regions, and we need insignia and equipment of our own. We need tremendously that pull all together that will make Brownies forge ahead.

But slow growth is safest and surest. Little by little we are growing and learning, just as a Pack grows and learns. You know that wonderful moment when Brown Owl realizes that *Pack Spirit* has suddenly appeared, that out of a heterogeneous mob of recruits and Boggarts the *Pack* has emerged as a whole. With our huge nation-wide Pack that hasn't quite happened yet. We're still individuals, pulling in different directions; there's a Boggart here and there. But some day, and that soon, I hope, we shall find ourselves all turned the same way.

Meanwhile, I bring to you from us the heartiest of Brownie greetings, and we hope that you'll reach out a hand across the water that we may catch it and hold it fast, and add our Brownies as strong little links in the chain of friendship and fitness that must one day circle the earth.

Gilcraft Talks on Ambulance Work*

By DR. W. L. STEPHEN

IX. DISLOCATIONS AND SPRAINS.

SOMETIMES it happens that a sudden jerk or (No. 1) strain pulls the bone farther away from the joint than usual. The ligaments holding it stretch a little, and when the strain ceases, the head of the bone may slip past its socket, and become fixed above, below, or to either side of the socket. This is called a *dislocation*, because the bones are misplaced.

The signs are:—

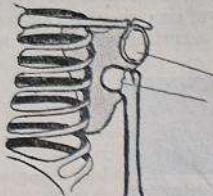


Fig. 1.

(a) Sudden pain.

(b) The limb cannot be moved, and is often fixed in an unnatural position, e.g. in a shoulder dislocation the arm is fixed sticking out from the side.

(c) Swelling. The head of the bone can often be felt, and also the empty socket.

(d) Loss of power.

(e) Numbness below the joint.

Compare these with the signs of a break, and remember you must not expect to find all of them.

Treatment.—Do not try to replace the bones. That is no job for a Guide. Support the limb by bandages or otherwise in the most comfortable position, and leave the treatment to the doctor. Treat shock, of course, if it is present, and you will give some relief by applying cold wet cloths to the joint.

SPRAINS.—We have noted above that a sudden pull or jerk may stretch or even tear some of the ligaments or bands round the joint. This is called a *sprain*.

The signs are:—

(a) Pain.

(b) Swelling.

(c) The joint feels hot.

(d) Later there is discolouration from the bruising.

Treatment.—Bathe the part with cold water and apply cloths wrung out of cold water. These must be kept wet.

If this fails to give relief, hot water may be used instead.

The joint must then be rested for some days.

A sprained ankle is very common. If it happens outside, do not remove the boot, but put a bandage over it. Dip foot, boot and bandage into cold water and get the patient home. There remove the boot and go on with the treatment as above.

STRAINS.—This occurs when doing some violent exercise. It is a straining or perhaps rupture of a part of a muscle. There is a sudden sharp pain at the injured place, the muscle may cramp and cannot be used.

Very gentle rubbing may relieve the pain. If not, put the patient into a comfortable position, and apply hot fomentations.

Perhaps a word as to the preparing of hot fomentations might come in here. Usually plain white lint is used, but flannel or other soft material will do. Cut the lint twice the size necessary to cover the part. Place it in a handkerchief, and dip into a bowl of very hot water. When it is thoroughly well soaked remove it, and holding the handkerchief by the dry ends, wring out most of the water by twisting the ends. Open the handkerchief and lay the hot damp lint doubled on the part to be

treated. Cover as quickly as possible by a piece of oiled silk and some cotton-wool and fix by a bandage.

A Visit to Scandinavia

LAST AUGUST.

AT the invitation of Miss Lidholm, a Patrol of English Rangers were invited as guests to camp at Ribbingsholm with her Y.W.C.A. Swedish Guides. It was a lovely spot in a forest where a river formed a series of lakes. Passing through Denmark, we were entertained and slept at the houses of both Green and Blue Guides, also at Malmö in Sweden both organisations gave us hospitality.

At camp we were thoroughly spoiled, not allowed to do any orderly work and waited on by everyone; in fact, it became the thing to ask, "Have the English rested enough?" This remark arose because we had been overheard to express some surprise at the first day's programme, which began with a march through the forest from 6.30 to 7.30 and ended with a camp fire from 8.30 to 10.30, with no rest hour in between.

The programme was later cut short both ends, and often whole days were spent in lovely excursions on the lakes or through the forest. Map reading was well taught; when out marching each Patrol Leader was provided with an ordnance map and a halt called where the path divided, and the Patrol Leaders then pointed out the route to their Patrols.

As compared to an English camp there was more instruction and ceremonial; we stood round the flagstaff for half an hour or more, being addressed, and for prayers, and on our outings we were always marched. Most of the Guides slept in the School House. Our tent with its walls always guyed up was a source of continued wonder to the neighbourhood; we once counted as many as sixty men and boys, spectators from the village. Nothing was ever touched, but once, when we returned we found they had honoured us by hoisting our little Union Jack on a twelve-foot-high pole.

Finland.

On August 26th, 1925, I crossed from Stockholm to Finland. Miss Lidholm, President of the Free Scout Brigade, procured for me through the Government a free railway pass to visit any Guide Companies in Finland, so I travelled all over the southern part of their beautiful country, having as my interpreter part of the time one of their Patrol Leaders, a charming girl who had learned German for a year at school, and although my German also was very weak we got on quite well together, and in many places found Guides who spoke a little English. I saw most of the Finnish-speaking Guides, first because there are more, and secondly through the indefatigable kindness of Miss Anni Collan arranging my trip for me so that I was met by Guides everywhere, even when arriving at 5 a.m.

The thing that struck one again in Finland was the position of the Patrol Leader; the adults are all working full time to reconstruct their country, and the young girl takes her share. In one small town in the centre of Finland I spent from 7 to 8 a.m. discussing Guide matters with a keen Patrol all under 17. They had got a wonderful grasp of Guiding, and I found their Leader had picked up ideas from a Miss Stark whom she had met at a Patrol Leaders' Camp at Varella. Miss Stark I discovered was at the World Camp at Foxlease; thus do ideas spread in our large family. And I too have brought ideas back from Scandinavia—one that a headquarters is not really necessary, nor is even a Captain! I met several Guides who did not know who their Captain was.

(Continued on page 182.)

*Adapted from the *Scouter*.

Old Inns

By JOSEPH

THE phenomenal revival of road traffic, the vast expansion of rambling club programmes, and the general desire on the part of townspeople to spend half-days and days in the country, have been responsible for a corresponding resuscitation of many of the hospitable habits of 16th and 17th century life in England. Perhaps the best evidence of this is the re-purification of the old roadside inn and its welcoming signboard. Interest has been revived in its history, its origin, its meaning and tradition; for, to pedestrians, cyclists and wayfarers generally, "mine host" is the one thing needful for the comfort of the traveller. One may then travel "light," when "mine inn" is well appointed.

Two or three hundred years ago there were, of course, many signs on the road—in villages and country towns especially—with quite a local interest. "The Black Horse" might be met in many of the shires, and it had

and Companions." It has, of course, no connection with that animal or with the mason's craft. Perhaps some burly Cavalier in Puritan times thought ill enough of his contemporaries to suggest a lewd transcription of the text the Puritan was never tired of quoting: "God encompasseth us." Whether that be so or not, the inn-keeper has thrown in his lot with the Cavalier.

Whoever believed in such a monster as the "Swan with two Necks"? Yet, such a signboard is very common, and is due to a corruption of the phrase, "A Swan with two Nicks." At a certain season of the



The Five Alls, Marlborough, Wilts.

no special significance; but there were "White Horses," "Red Lions," "Gates," "Green Mans," and many others which meant something more.

One of the most curious things about inn signs is the corruption of the name which has almost obliterated the original meaning of the emblem employed. For example, we have "The Cat and Wheel," which refers to St. Catherine's Wheel, that instrument of torture being used in the saint's martyrdom. Of course, the martyrdom had no local significance. Experts, however, have found another explanation for this device as an inn sign. "Balance-wheels" and a "cat," used in the game of trapball, were provided at such an inn for the amusement of its patrons.

"The Cat and Fiddle," again, introduces that animal in a roundabout way. Caton, the governor of Calais, was known as "Caton Fidèle," and through the process of corruption, the "faithful Caton" became "Cat and Fiddle," doubtless because the original significance was forgotten, if ever indeed it was known, by the inn-keeper or his patrons, who preferred the bucolic to the martial in their pleasure.

We are all familiar with the inn sign, "The Goat

year, swans are nicked on the beak for identification purposes. The operation is known as "Swan Upping" from the fact that the birds are taken up the river (Thames) for that purpose. Until the present time the practice has persisted, and the Vintners' Company, one of the famous old City companies, mark their swans with two nicks.

Many of the oldest inn signs are associated with the happy-go-lucky habits of the people in Merrie England. "The Pig and Whistle," for instance, has nothing to do with the porker of fact or fiction. It is, indeed, a "pig" but of earthenware (country folks still refer to crockery in the mass as "pig"). Into this jar or vessel was poured the libations of "wassail"—a beverage consisting of apples, and sugar in solution, and ale. The latter term was vulgarly corrupted into "Whistle," probably on account of some generally accepted folk-pronunciation.

Not less remarkable is "The Iron Devil" sign. Here, too, the name as corrupted means nothing. In fact, it would almost seem that in this instance a peculiar *diablerie* was at work in perverting the beautiful French *hirondelle* (swallow) into such a mischievous form.

Inn Signs

ANCRUM

Not all inn signs, however, are subject to such perversion, although their names are sometimes sufficient disguise for their origins. "The Bolt-in-Tun" might reasonably be supposed to mean a bolt in a tun, or large cask, but here the parodist steps in, and puns on the heraldic badge of Prior Bolton, the last of the ecclesiastical potentates of St. Bartholomew's before the Reformation. "The Sign of the Bolt-in-Tun" in Fleet Street, London, is now a railway-receiving and dispatching office. A similar fate has overtaken "Blossom's Inn" in Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London. In the eighteenth century the name was corrupted to "Bosom's Inn," but the old name has been restored. Here, of course, the original name referred to the blossoms which surrounded the effigy of St. Lawrence on the sign.

Wayfarers in all parts of the country frequently come across the inn sign of "The Green Man"—a name which admits of no corruption, fortunately. So we have the satisfaction of seeing the materialisation of the compliment paid by the Lord of the Manor to his game-keeper or "green man" (because dressed in that colour) when married and promoted to the status of inn-keeper nearby the estate.

History, too, is written for us in such inn signs as "The Blue Boar," the emblem of King Richard III; "The Bear and Ragged Staff," that of the Earls of Warwick and Leicester; "The Bull's Head," that of King Henry VIII.

Others again bear on their face the exact character in ancient and modern usage. Commemorative signs such as "The Marquis of Granby," "The Victoria," "The Prince of Wales," etc. "The Bowling Green," "The Skittles," "The Fighting Cocks," "The Fox and the Goose," etc., advertise the provision of the landlord for his patrons. The last mentioned is not so obvious, perhaps, because the royal game of "Fox and Goose" is no longer played, but the proverb remains—"To set a fox to keep a goose"—with, of course, the usual result to the goose!

The sport of cock fighting is now happily a thing of the past. The name, like the tradition, survives

notably in "The Fighting Cocks" Inn at St. Albans, and "The Cockpit" just off the Birdcage Walk, London. On the sign of the former the fight is depicted on one side, and the crowing victor on the other.

Many famous artists have painted inn signs, of which perhaps the most famous are "The George and the Dragon" by Millais, and "The Man Carrying the Load of Mischief" by Hogarth. The former was hung outside the George Inn at Hayes Common, Kent. Unfortunately it is now lost, despite the great care which the proprietor exercised while he was in residence. The following amusing story of its execution is told. The proprietor doubted the great artist's ability to paint his signboard! But Millais and his brother William, who were painting in the neighbourhood at the time, were able to convince him that they could execute the task. Accordingly they started on it, Millais doing one side, and his brother William the other. When it was finished, the joy of the proprietor knew no bounds, and so jealous was he of his work of art that he took it in at night or when bad weather threatened.

"The George and the Dragon" sign of the Millais brothers made the inn famous!

A very different story attached to the sign by the great Hogarth. Originally it stood near the Tottenham Court Road end of Oxford Street, but both inn and sign have long disappeared. Hogarth put a fragment of experience into that work of art it would seem, but then he was, *par excellence*, the painter of satire in the eighteenth century. Fortunately for all lovers of his work a copy (perhaps, indeed likely, by another hand) is still to be seen at Blewbury in Berkshire. One read

on the original the satire, "drawn by experience and engraved by sorrow," and the rhyme:

"A monkey, a magpie, and a wife,
Is the true emblem of strife."

Remember you are dealing with the loose-living eighteenth century as seen by its greatest graphic satirist, and you will appreciate the reference. Earlier in the century the poet Gay had voiced his view of that loose-living habit in "The Beggar's Opera," so that evidently the sign is no exaggeration.

Represented on the sign are a woebegone man with a woman of the time on his shoulders. Above the man's head she holds a glass of gin in her right hand, and with her left tugs the man's hair. A magpie sits on the man's shoulder, and a monkey on his left. The estate of married life is satirised by the appearance of a padlock



The Load of Mischief, Blewbury, Berkshire.

and chain round the man's neck, and the whole vivid incident is seen in front of a pawnbroker's and a gin house.

Often, indeed, it is down a country lane where it is least expected that one finds a charming old inn with signboard complete. Such is "The King and Tinker" at Forty Hill, Middlesex. As the phrase goes it is "miles from anywhere"; yet here is an inn claiming to be "established 1,000 years," although, of course, no such claim is made for the present building, although it may well date from the last of the Stuarts. Depicted on the sign are both King and Tinker and the story goes that King James I, who lived at Theobald's Park, nearby, arrived at the inn which stood on the site, and asked his way. The tinker expressed a wish to see the King, whereupon the King invited him to mount beside him; but the tinker wanted a sign by which he would recognise the King, so the King settled that puzzle too, by saying that when they reached the hunting party all would stand uncovered except the King. Subsequently the tinker discovered by these signs that he was indeed riding beside his royal master. Whether the story be true or not the legend remains in this neighbourhood, and upon the sign the pictorial record is before us.

A little further north, at Waltham Cross, an inn sign is carried across the road and bears the name of "The Four Swans." Undoubtedly this sign is very old, at least as far back as the thirteenth century. Waltham Cross, the original, you remember, was built to the memory of Queen Eleanor in 1294, and the place was well known in monastic annals at least 200 years before that period.

Middlesex is not the only county where the quaint and old in inn signs may be encountered; Surrey is full of such landmarks. Dorking supplies several choice examples such as "The Old Wheatsheaf," "The Red Lion," and "The White Horse." All of them suggest the country habit and the "bravery" of Merrie England. At Shere, too, there is a "White Horse"; and Reigate displays a "White Hart" and "Swan." Most of these names are emblems for royalty and knighthood, and generally connote chivalry. The "White Hart" was the cognisance of King Richard II; the "White Swan" that of King Henry IV and King Edward III.

At Leatherhead, in Surrey, it is delightful again to come across the tinker, to whom the inn-keeper of "The Old Running Horse" boasted to keep open house. There is also the legend of a certain Dame Elynour Rumming who lived at this inn in the year 1520. She was not conspicuous for her beauty, but was sufficiently celebrated to gain a memorial in a couplet which the sign displays:—

When Skelton wore the laurel crown
My Ale put all the Ale wives down.

Skelton had celebrated the lady in his satirical piece—*Tunnyng of Elynour Rumming*—and the fragment on the board remains.

The mention of the Four Swans sign which stretches across the road at Waltham Cross reminds me that the sign of "The George" at Crawley so extends itself. This is one of the really famous old inns of England. A century ago it was at the height of its fame when the Prince Regent annexed Brighton and on the way to and from that resort visited this inn, and all his fashionable followers did likewise. The reason for that popularity was that this famous inn was the half-way house between London and Brighton. But "The George" is much older than the Prince Regent's day—it belongs at least to the early sixteenth century. That mellow ness is due to the use of our fine English oak timber. "The George" at Crawley is not the only "George" whose signboard spans the road. His namesake at

Nunney in Somerset does similarly. Although it is obvious that "The George" signs are anything but picturesque—they are "word" signs only—yet they do claim attention, if for nothing else than their habit of crossing the roadway.

About the same period of fame—the mid-sixteenth century—on the edge of the Bishop of Ely's garden in Holborn stood an old inn, picturesque in its situation. Yet how many of my readers could say off-hand where the bishop's garden lay, and where the inn?

Such, however, is the preservative of popular support to old institutions that the "Mitre" still stands, and serves refreshment to its patrons. Above its doorway may be seen its symbol—the Mitre—in stone, and swinging in the bearing arm the same symbol with the year 1546. The significance of the name is plain, because the inn stands on episcopal ground. The buildings around it to-day scarce give it breathing space, but about midday the sun finds its way into the passage of Ely Place where it stands, and one may find even yet a faint suggestion of historical perspective in the conjunction of that sign and symbol of an inn.

Wiltshire preserves a series of quaint conceits in sign emblems. It really sounds too egotistical for ordinary law-abiding citizens to be told by the soldier, "I Fight for All"; the priest, "I Pray for All"; the King, "I Rule for All"; the lawyer, "I Plead for All," and John Citizen, "I Pay for All." Yet at Marlborough in that county these five "all's" are displayed, although no one expects that the claims will be met.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL (cont'd from p. 168).

Norway has published a list of Efficiency Badges and instructions on how to gain them. These badges will be all embroidered by cripples in one of the biggest Cripple Homes in Norway.

In Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, Girl Guides have taken part in the festivities given for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, forming Guards of Honour and so on. The Girl Guides at Menton formed a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught when he attended an entertainment in aid of the Russian refugees.

In a few countries the numbers have decreased, but on the whole the Movement may be said to be steadily spreading, though more rapidly in some countries than in others.

TALKS ROUND THE CAMP FIRE (cont'd from p. 169).

Commissioner D, whose Guides have never yet won a competition, prided herself that hers had excelled at the Camp Fire, though they had been woefully deficient at the ambulance and signalling.

It remains to be seen, of course, how the Company which triumphed on this occasion will fare in the County Finals, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that it depends entirely on whether the County Judges belong to the Old Order or the New.

(Note.—If any particular Division should recognise the details of this Competition, the writer hopes that the Guiders will not try to see their own portraits in the people and Companies described above. The writer was in no way concerned with judging the Competition and cannot possibly tell what happened in any District other than her own, which most certainly is not portrayed here.)

The Guide

GUIDERS whose Company has not yet seen *The Guide* in its present form are invited to write for a free specimen copy to The Broadway Press, Dartford, Kent. The paper contains a weekly article on badge work written by expert Guiders, legends of Patrol Emblems, a Patrol Leaders' Page, practical articles on camping, Guide cartoons, serial, etc.

Am I My Brother's Keeper?

ONE October morning I set out, notebook in hand, to pay some visits in a poverty-stricken patch of streets in a certain quarter of London. I hope I looked braver than I felt. Having some spare time on my hands I had promised to undertake some Care Committee work. What that meant I had little idea, except that it had to do with children in elementary schools. It was explained to me that my first duties would be to attend the school I was to work for, whenever the school doctor went there, to visit the parents afterwards to explain the doctor's report and persuade them to let the children have the necessary treatment, to arrange for those children whose parents could not give them enough to eat to have school dinners, when necessary to arrange for convalescence for delicate children.

"I suppose the parents won't mind," I said to myself doubtfully, as I turned down a grubby side street, where babies played on doorsteps and about the pavement. I seemed to have entered a new country and was uncertain of how I should like it. Here we were, 13, Ham Street. I knocked on the door and asked for Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith came down and was apparently not at all surprised to see me. I murmured that the doctor had said that Tommy's teeth needed treatment. "Yes, I know, he's got some shocking teeth," she said. "He'd better have them out. After all, the teeth's everything, aren't they, miss? And when shall I take him?" Well, that visit was not very alarming, and I went on encouraged. I spent the morning wandering in that little network of streets, still feeling rather new and strange and sometimes getting lost, for the streets were very alike and puzzling to a stranger. I felt encouraged by the morning's work. To be sure one or two parents told me firmly that they did not hold with treatment, but some of these relented after a little persuasion and agreed to take Tom or Annie if an appointment were made at the hospital. But what struck me most was the friendliness which generally greeted me; indeed one mother went so far as to ask my advice. "What ought I to do for our Emily, miss? The poor kid's that thin I hardly likes to wash her on Saturday nights."

A year later I was again walking down Ham Street. Nothing was strange now, and instead of being in a country of strangers I felt friends all around me. Each street had its little group of associations. Here lived the delicate little boy who had gone to a convalescent home for four weeks, and had been so happy he had asked to stay four months; here lived the little girl whose eyes had needed treatment, but whose mother could not take her because of the three babies at home. I had acted as escort, and was friends with the family forthwith. Here lived Mrs. Horace, whose family always seemed in need of treatment, which she smilingly agreed to; as I passed the door the four-year-old on the step called out. "Here's the tooth lady, mummy!" but I was leaving Mrs. Horace in peace to-day. Of course, not all the parents were so easy and friendly as Mrs. Horace, sometimes treatment had only been obtained after a dozen visits; sometimes it had not been obtained at all. But I had found the spice of adventure in tackling a difficult task of that kind, and learnt the joy of seeing doubt, even hostility, give way to trust and friendliness.

Whenever the doctor went to the school, I would be there while he examined the children, sounding their hearts and their chests, looking at their teeth and throats, and testing their eyes. Whenever he found anything needing treatment I would make a note of

it; if the mother had accepted the invariable invitation to come to the school to see her child examined I would speak to her then and there; if not, in a day or two I would go and see her and give her the doctor's report on Willie or Lizzie. These inspections are always an event for a Care Committee secretary. It gives a unique opportunity of seeing child and parent together in school, and is a reminder that school and parent and doctor and Care Committee are all working together for the sake of the child. And personally I always liked anything that brought me into contact with the school. I suppose every Care Committee worker always thinks her school the best in London, its children the most attractive, its teachers the most helpful and enterprising. That is certainly what I thought of mine.

So far I have only spoken about the care of children while they are at school, but every effort is made not to lose touch with those who leave school—to try and see that they get suitable work that they like; to persuade them to join Scouts, or Guides, or Old Scholars' Clubs; to put them in touch with the evening institutes, for the classes there are sometimes of vital importance to a child's future career. And if this friendly hand is necessary for happy normal boys and girls, how much more important it is for the difficult boy or girl between 14 and 16, if those who come from unhappy homes, or those who having given trouble all the way up the school are just beginning to respond to the teachers' care and trouble, when the time comes for leaving school, if those boys and girls are linked to some organisation where those same ideals taught at school are put into practice, it may make all the difference to their growing into selfish, useless members of society, and useful, loyal subjects of the nation.

Before I finish, I should like to tell you of one development of my Care Committee work. My close touch with the school and parents helped the undertaking, which in turn strengthened my relations with both. I was distressed to find how little alternative there was for the children to playing in the streets in the evenings; on a cheerless winter evening little people would be playing in the gutter or trailing up and down the street. I decided to start a club for some of them, and as I was particularly fond of the little ones, and as the need seemed greatest there, I determined to start it for the seven and eight-year-olds. I decided to begin in a very small way because I had never done anything of this sort before, so one day I went into school and demanded twelve nice children between 7 and 8. I was taken to the class rooms and asked to choose them, which was a little embarrassing, but the plan was very successful. The little nucleus thus chosen was invaluable for the more difficult children that presently attached themselves to the club, for the number did not stop at twelve but grew rapidly, and the club had presently to be divided into juniors and seniors.

Lastly, we are terribly short of workers to do both Care and After-Care work. Will some of you come and help us, or if you are still too young, will you remember us as you grow older? If you will write to me, I will tell you anything more you want to ask me, and let you know where the need of workers is most urgent. Or, if you forget my address, each district has its Organiser's office, and you will find the addresses of all those in the telephone book, under London County Council Children's Care Offices.

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(Hon. Sec., Recruiting Committee
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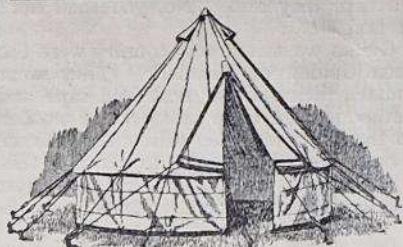
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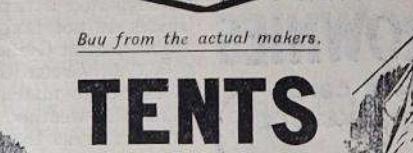
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A VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA (continued from p. 175).

At Tamaors each Patrol has what they call an Aunt, who, though too busy to take meetings, has herself passed the tests, and is there to help the Patrol Leaders when they come to her in difficulties.

The Finnish Guides were most grateful and pleased to have a visitor to, as they put it, "inspect them." Miss Ulla Hausen had only just returned to Helsingfors, but I got to her Headquarters and met her Guiders once; they have a lovely little chalet in a park near the sea. Also we had a large united Rally of all three Guide organisations and a conference of their leaders afterwards. In Helsingfors at that conference one was able to realise the difficulty of the language. Everything everyone said had to be translated twice, so conversation took time; but for all that, they did talk, and it was most interesting.

Denmark.

In September I spent ten days visiting Guides both in town and country. The thing that struck one most was the important place hikes took; not only is walking encouraged by badges, but every Sunday the trams from Copenhagen are full of Scouts and Guides going to spend the day at Deer Park, leaving from 6.30 to 9.30 a.m., returning from 3 to 5 p.m. At the cheap rate it costs 6d., and one wonders how they can afford it. They wonder how we afford Headquarters; it is a question of values, and who is to say they are not right? It is worth thinking about. I saw one Company sixty strong whose Headquarters held ten; it had been a coal cellar, now painted and furnished by the Guide Patrols meeting in it every night. They are wonderful at handwork and carpentry.

They play very few games—under the circumstances it is obviously difficult—but they might play more out of doors. This same Company had a meeting to discuss how to keep St. George's day; they discovered that the only time when the whole Company could parade together was 6 a.m. However, they were determined to keep it, and voted unanimously that those who did not turn up must resign! They all came! They have a very definite idea that Guides are people who "hump their own pack," and once when going to the steamer we suggested a taxi, they said, "No, you shall not! Guides do not taxi."

The neatest Guides we met in any country were the Y.W.C.A. Green Guides, of Denmark. They wear rucksacks to match their uniform, neat field caps, and when the weather is cold have heavy white woollen sweaters under the tunic, with the white collars turned out over, the neck being low enough to allow of this. Patrol leaders and seconds are marked by a neat silver stripe on shoulder strap. Silver buttons denote attendance.

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Don't forget them for Camp

On Keeping Accounts

By P. W. EVERETT, *Hon. Treasurer, Girl Guides Association.*

LAST month I gave a sample system of Account-keeping applicable to Commissioners and Guiders who do *not* stock and undertake the purchase and sale of equipment, badges, books, etc. For County Secretaries and others who are responsible for large quantities of badges and other Guide equipment, and who have to keep a certain stock in hand in order to execute orders quickly, a more elaborate system of account-keeping is necessary.

In such circumstances, I advise the keeping of a separate

TRADING ACCOUNT

to deal solely with those items which are bought and then sold again.

I advocate this course for two reasons:—

- (1) It prevents the mixing up of two quite distinct types of accounts.
- (2) It shows at the end of the year whether a profit or loss has been made on the actual trading.

But before opening your books of account for trading, you will have to decide whether you are going to work on a cash-in-advance basis or whether you will allow your customers to receive their goods before they pay for them.

If you adopt the latter course, your accounts will be still further involved, and I therefore recommend most strongly the cash-in-advance system, and because I intend only to explain this system, I set out quite clearly the arguments (financial, practical and moral) in its favour. They are:—

(1) Business on a cash basis sets a splendid example to all those with whom you deal to be businesslike and not to buy goods until they can pay for them.

(2) If accounts are opened with Secretaries or others and they run into debt, your records will be still further involved by having to keep a *ledger* account with each Secretary.

(3) If the Secretaries run into debt (and many of them inevitably will) you yourself will always be short of money.

To avoid all these troubles, announce to your customers (secretaries and others) that you will only deal with them on a strictly cash basis, plus postage. In other words, do not issue goods unless a remittance (with a generous postage allowance) is received.

If too much postage is received, stamps are returned at once. If goods are not available, they are invoiced and you make a note in a separate book of the waiting order, and despatch goods as soon as you receive them.

To carry out this system you will require:—

(1) *A Cash Book*, in which all moneys received and spent will be entered.

(2) *An Order Book*, in which orders in detail for goods to be supplied to you will be made out in duplicate—one to keep, one to send to Headquarters.

TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1925.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Stock as at January 1st, 1925	55	2	0	By Sales	110	18	0
" Purchases	107	1	0	" Discount	18	10	0
" Incidental Expenses	9	3	0	" Stock as at December 31st, 1925	30	0	0
Net Profit	8	2	0		179	8	0
	£179	8	0				

If you have a General Account as explained last month, as well as a Trading Account, it will now be possible for your auditor to make up a balance sheet

which will show the true financial position of the Guide organisation for which you are responsible.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1925.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Sundry Creditors	32 5 0	Cash at Bank	6 9 8
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1925	145 3 2	Cash in Hand	0 9 6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£177 8 2	Investments (at cost), £150.	120 0 0
		4 per cent.	0 9 0
		Sundry Debtors	50 0 0
		Stock in hand	<hr/>
			£177 8 2

Little Alice

I HAVE been wondering if I ought to give my small heroine a fictitious name, but I find it impossible to think or write of her as any 'other than "Little Alice."

We think of Guiding as a fine activity for developing the normal child; we are apt to forget it is also a chance for the abnormal child.

Guides gave little Alice her chance. I first met her five years ago, and she was then an untidy child, very small for her eight years, and exceedingly talkative. Big blue eyes looked from a pale face which held a curiously vacant expression. Little Alice had started life with the handicap of a retarded brain, which made learning almost an impossibility. School was out of the question for her, and at eleven she was still as undeveloped, mentally and physically, as she had been three years ago.

Then we started a Guide Company. Little Alice, eager and interested, watched the Guides wistfully. The suggestion that she should join too filled her with joy and her mother and neighbours with doubt and some amusement.

"You'll never do nothing with her," they declared. Her mother finally agreed to her joining, with many reminders as to the task involved—and one very small, very enthusiastic Guide was added to the Company.

The joy of appearing in uniform for the first time! The very real desire to learn the Tenderfoot test! Week after week, and month after month, we struggled valiantly with the laws, and knots, and crosses. It was a task needing patience, for time after time we had to begin all over again—and yet little Alice's rather pathetic endeavours to master her work dispelled any irritation. When the day of her enrolment arrived, her pleasure was our pleasure, and whereas the investiture of many an efficient recruit has long since been forgotten that ceremony will always linger in my mind. It was little Alice's first achievement.

Learning, presented in the form of games hitherto unknown, made a slight impression on a brain that had never responded before. Parades held in the open air, and delightful picnicking and tracking expeditions over the hills, worked a physical improvement. Progress, it is true, was slight, but it was there, and it was very gratifying. It was not very long before little Alice became the general care of the company, and I do not think she ever experienced the "outsider" feeling which is unfortunately sometimes the case where physical or mental defects are present.

I doubt if little Alice remembers her Guide Law still, but it does not really matter, for she *has* learnt to put those laws into practice, as her mother's appreciative remarks bear witness. Minding the baby and running errands for neighbours, doing all sorts of jobs in the home—these things are a part of her Guideship, and more than once, on being late for parade, she has explained very volubly that she "eloped to wash the dishes for mum." To miss a Guide meeting was the hardest punishment she could have, and an effective threat when she misbehaved.

Her dreams of outward glory were realised, I think, when she appeared in our first Guide concert, resplendent in a page's costume. The train, which she had to hold, was a source of much anxiety to her. During the rehearsals she would make a belated dive towards the queen with a cry of, "Hi, Ann, I ain't got 'old of that there piece of stuff!"

Consequent lull in proceedings, while the Company check their mirth and control their features!

There was a very real regret in my heart when I left the Guides and little Alice. From time to time she writes to me a letter which, for her, represents really hard work, and is, despite its thumb-marks and straggly lines, very much appreciated.

When I went there for a short stay last summer, little Alice met me as I was going through the village one day. It might have been two days, not two years, since she had seen me.

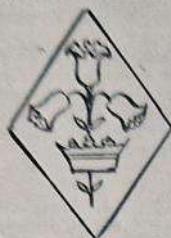
"Hallo, Lieutenant!" she said, with a smile, and launched straightway into a garbled account of village life, Guides and herself. Her description of how they—that is, the Company—won the silver cup at a District Rally was delivered in a dramatic if not elegant manner.

"There were that cup—all silver! It were a whopperer! An' blow me if we didn't go an' win it!"

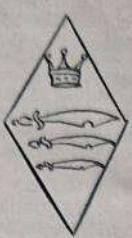
I was quite overjoyed to discover that little Alice had grown, and that her face had lost a good deal of its vacant look. The benefits of Guiding are still working their way, and she is as keen as ever.

The patience, perseverance, the leisure time given—they have been well worth while, and I can think of no better reward than to know that, to a child who is handicapped, new happiness and new chances in life have been given. Neither can I think of any better eulogy of Guiding than this story of "Little Alice."

FREDA WHITTAKER.



Cambridgeshire.



Middlesex.



Worcestershire.

County Badges—Third List

THESE are of the nature of "coats of arms." They are shown on lozenges unless it is stated that they are shown on a disc or circle. A few of the early ones are on shields, but shields are warlike things unsuitable for Girl Guides, and so the lozenge has been utilised for all the recent badges of this type. A woman's coat of arms when she is a spinster, or a widow, or of different rank from her husband, is always shown on a lozenge. Some say this shape is derived from the distaff and quote the lines:—

" Adam delved " (hence the spade shape of many shields)
" and Eve span—
And that was how the world began."

Buckingham.

Party per pale, sable and gules, a swan with wings expanded and inverted argent ducally gorged or.

Party per pale sable and gules means that the background is red on the left half, and black on the right half. Gorged ducally means that a duke's coronet is round the bird's neck.

This badge is similar to the arms of the town of Buckingham.

Cambridgeshire.

Azure, a crown or, encircling a flowering staff of lilies proper.

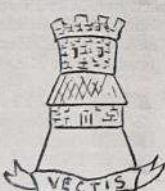
Cornwall.

Sable. Fifteen bezants or, five four three two and one, and a ducal crown.

This is similar to the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall. Bezant is a golden roundel.



Somerset.



Isle of Wight.



Buckinghamshire.

Dorset.

Purpure. A castle triple towered argent. In front of the castle, an escutcheon quarterly land 4 France and England 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland. England and France are both on gules.

This is one of the rare occasions in which purpure is used on an English Coat. This is quoted in Burke's "General Armoury," and the seal of Dorchester is similar.

Hertfordshire.

On a disc azure, a hart proper couched on a ford wavy azure and argent.

This is derived from arms used usually for Hertfordshire.

Isle of Wight.

Sable. The Vectis or, on a mound verte.
The Isle of Wight has no official Island arms.

Leicestershire.

Argent. A lion rampant gules.
This is derived from Simon de Montfort's coat of arms.

Middlesex.

Gules. Three seaxes proper, in chief a Saxon crown or.
The County of Middlesex had these arms granted to them by the College of Arms in 1910.

Oxfordshire.

Argent. Above three rivulets wavy azure, an ox gules, passant.

Derived from the City of Oxford coat of arms.

Sussex.

Azure, six martlets, 3, 2, and 1 or.

These heraldic birds are sometimes supposed to be martens and sometimes swallows, but they are shown usually with neither beak nor feet. This badge is similar to other devices used in the county.

Shropshire.

Azure, three leopards heads guardant or.

Part of the Shropshire arms.

Somerset.

Or. A dragon rampant gules, holding in the claws a mace erect azure, his teeth and tongue azure.

Similar to the County Council arms granted by College of Arms, 1911.

Worcestershire.

A pear tree verte, bearing seven pears sable, with the trunk of the same. In chief the sky or, in base wavy azure and argent, and between hills.

This badge refers to the famous pears of the county, the hills are the Malvern Hills and the river the Severn.

The Sixth South African Guiders' Training Week

THE above was held at the Diocesan College, Randbosch, Cape Province, from January 6th to 13th.

This year the camp was organised by the Cape Provincial Commissioner, Lady De Villiers Graaff, with the assistance of Miss Findlay, Provincial Secretary. It was an unqualified success and an inspiration to all who attended it.

Besides the usual Guide work, there were special lectures on Health, Basket-work, Country Dancing and Post Guide work.

Finally the Chief Commissioner—Mrs. Fulford—Provincial Commissioners and Guiders were At Home to a large gathering of friends. After an interesting exhibition of Guide work, the day's programme concluded with a well-arranged Pageant of Famous Women, in which all the Guiders in residence took part.

Appointments

(May, 1926.)

Div. C. for Southend-on-Sea	ESSEX	Mrs. Ale Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., 20, Crowstone Road, Westcliff.
Dist. C. for Southend		Mrs. Arnold, 45, Crowstone Road North, Westcliff-on-Sea, <i>vice</i> Mrs. A. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned).
Div. C. for Eastleigh	HAMPSHIRE	Mrs. Hignett, C.B.E., The Garth House, Chandlers Ford, Hants, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Edward Christian (resigned).
Dist. C. for Lyndhurst	ISLE OF WIGHT	Mrs. Clayton, Fins Cottage, Brockenhurst, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Twiss (resigned).
Island Secretary		Mrs. A. C. Milne Home, Levington House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, <i>vice</i> Miss D. Penethorne (resigned).
Dist. C. for West Wight		Miss Margery Hume, The Mount, Totland Bay, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Chetwode Ram (resigned).

LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST	
Dist. C. for Harpurhey	Miss B. West, Wardale Cottage, Bowes, Middleton.
Dist. C. for Hulme North-East	Mrs. Higgin, 25, Langton Road, Cheltenham-Hardy, <i>vice</i> Miss B. Greenwood (resigned).
Dist. C. for Hulme South	Mrs. Scott, Dickson, 27, Radcliffe Road, Withington, <i>vice</i> Miss B. Greenwood (resigned).
Dist. C. for Oldham North	Miss M. Butterford, Wardale Cottage, Bowes, Middleton.
Dist. C. for Whittington and Weston Rhyn	Miss N. Lowford, Trewern, Oswestry, <i>vice</i> Miss R. Leighton (resigned).
Dist. C. for Woking	Miss M. L. Tribe, Foster, Coombe End, Dorking, Surrey.
Dist. C. for Coventry N.W. Dist.	Miss R. M. Threlfall, Compton Hall, Coventry.
WALSHIRE	
Assist. County Secretary	CARMARSHIRE Miss Lidger, New Road, Llanelli.
Dist. C. for Hawarden	FLINTSHIRE Miss F. M. Rose, Bryn Edwin, Flint Mountain, N. Wales.
Assist. Div. C. for Cardiff	GLAMORGANSHIRE Miss S. Vachell, 8, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
Dist. C. for Dinasorth	MERIONETHSHIRE Miss E. Hughes, Tremheol, Pentreys-dreorth.
Dist. C. for Caerleon	MONMOUTHSHIRE Miss A. M. Pratt, Cefn Llwyn, Pentraeth, Monmouthshire.
OVERSEAS.	
Commissioner for British Guides in Brazil	Mrs. McCormick, 236, rue Domingos Pequena, Rio de Janeiro.
Chief Commissioner for Ceylon	CEYLON The Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, Dilwyn, Rosemead Place, Colombo.
Dist. C. for Cairo City	EGYPT Mrs. G. G. Rawson, 15, Sharita Ismail Pasha, Garden City, Cairo, <i>vice</i> Mrs. C. A. Williams, (resigned).
Secretary	INDIA Mrs. Chitty, Mackay's Gardens, Nungambakkam, Madras, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Chappe Hall (resigned).
Organising Commissioner	URUGUAY Mrs. Bush, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Henderson (resigned).

Advertisements

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

The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line (ten words to a line), reference to a Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

FOR SALE.

GUIDER'S HAT, BELT, etc., for sale (new), cheap.	Box No. 293, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.
NEW HARRISON CIRCULAR RIBBER KNITTING MACHINE	for sale, excellent condition; complete with bobbins, winder, etc. £4.
GUIDER'S UNIFORM	for sale, fine serge; waist 28 in., bust 36 in.; two shirts, white (one silk, one cotton); belt and hat, good condition, complete £1.15s. Box No. 295, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.
HOME-MADE VERBENA BATH SALTS.	Orders taken in aid of the 1st Chelworth and Bideford Company Funds; best quality 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. jar, 1s. lesser quality, same quantity; postage extra. Apply to Miss Millicent Hoare, Chelworth Hall, Bideford, Devon.
GUIDER'S UNIFORM	for sale, good quality, medium size. £2 10s. Apply Mrs. Page, 7, Macklin Road, Salisbury.
GUIDER'S UNIFORM	for sale, perfect condition, medium size. £2 10s. Box No. 286, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.
GUIDER'S UNIFORM	for sale, medium, nearly new. £1 10s. Guide hat, 2 jumpers, belt; lot 6s. Adams, Elvenden, Bovingdon, Dorset.
PRINTING.	Our Guides will print your programmes, tickets, handbills, notices, newspaper, etc. Please write for price list and particulars to the Hon. Secretary, Chelsea Guide Press, 1, Redcliffe Road, S.W.10.
"GIRL GUIDE GAZETTES"	bound from 5s. 6d. Books needed. Lessons by correspondence. Mrs. Vidler, Carter's Bindery, Rye.
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; 3s. each, postage extra. Volume of thirteen complete. £2. postage 4d. Easily produced. From Author, 171, Camden Road, N.W.1.

TEN GUIDE JUMPERS for sale, medium sizes, good condition. What offers? Apply Miss Close, Batson, Victoria Avenue, West, Swanage, Dorset.

FOR SALE.—Lot 1, 300—2½ yards best uniform drill, 40 in.; 9 yards navy cassiment, 40 in.; 8 blue and 8 mauve slip overalls for country dancing. Lot 2, 250—3 best hessian palliasse covers, 6 ft. by 3 ft., and 1 ditto 6 ft. by 5 ft., used twice; 6 medium-sized navy camp overalls. Carriage forward. Box No. 396, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

FOR HIRE.

CAMP EQUIPMENT AT HALF USUAL PRICES. Complete for 20 Guides. For full particulars apply Miss Tennant, Great Maytham, Ralston, Kent.

BELL TENT for hire, nearly new. Apply Miss Evans, Lombardien, Limpfield, Surrey.

FOR HIRE.—Beautiful acting clothes, all sizes; historical, fancy, fairy, special terms for Guide concerts from 2s. 6d. Write The Hon. Secretary, 2, Chandos Buildings, Bath.

TO LET.

TO LET.—An ideal camping site in the picturesque village of Shenley, Herts. For further particulars apply Mrs. Tidey, Mansfield, Shenley, Barnet.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.—Bungalow, Fairbourne; 28 single beds; 11 bedrooms; bathroom h. & c.; dining-room accommodate 50; camping accommodation adjoining. Vacant June 1st to June 24th, July 17th to July 24th, August 1st to August 7th, August 15th to August 22nd, and September 7th onwards. £10 10s. per week. Apply Peacock, Fairbourne.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Guider's complete uniform, stock size. Horton, St. Denys College, Warminster.

WANTED, July 24th to August 2nd, Anglo-Catholic Captain holding Camper's Licence to assist Guiders of a London Company in country camp. All expenses paid. Box No. 291, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED.—Guider, 1st Class, for Scotland, to help Commissioner as Secretary and Division Captain, not necessarily expert as regards secretarial work; live out. Write Box No. 290, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WANTED, LIFE-SAVER, Guide camp, South Coast, week beginning July 28th. Expenses paid. Apply Miss Dobbs, 90, Knatchbull Road, S.E.3.

WANTED TO BUY.—Copy of original Handbook by Miss Baden-Powell; good condition. Box No. 287, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

SCHOOL WANTED for holiday, 25 Brownies, within 40 miles London, Surrey preferred; first week in August. Apply Box No. 288, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

GUIDER wants holiday post, July; sea preferred; young children. Box No. 289, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

SCHOOL OF GARDENING AND NATURE STUDY, CLAPHAM, NR. WORTHING.—Principals: Miss Cornelius Cracknell, N. D. Hort, and Miss Florence Collins. Practical and theoretical training in Gardening and Nature Study. Short courses can be arranged. Healthy out-of-doors life. References kindly permitted to Miss G. Lister and Miss A. Hibbert-Ware.

LONE GUIDER WISHES TO DO TYPEWRITING at home; small salary. Miss Cobb, Mockbeggar, Nr. Rochester.

A GIRL GUIDE IS WANTED to go to Rotorua, New Zealand, to help with domestic and dairy work on a farm. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED.—Guider with Swimmer's Badge for camp, Seaham, Durham; August 3rd to 17th; expenses paid; state age and qualifications. Viscountess Allendale, Dilston, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

WANTED, A LIFE-SAVER with Swimmer's Badge for Camp in Isle of Wight, July 31st to August 9th. Expenses paid. Apply D. Nicholson, Creek Cottage, Lymington, Hants.

GUIDER WITH CAMPER'S LICENCE wanted to take eleven Guides and Guider camping first or second week August; seaside preferred. Expenses paid. Willing to join another Company. Box No. 292, c/o GIRL GUIDE GAZETTE.

WILL ANY COMPANY camping August holiday week, East or South Coast, let another small Company join? E. Fry, Kingsley Avenue, Pinions, High Wycombe, Bucks.

SWISS GUIDE, aged 17, wishes to join English family one year. Knows little English, would look after children 5 to 12, give French and music lessons in return for board. Apply Renée Chapuis, 36, Chaussée de l'Etang, St. Mandé, Seine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Cash must be enclosed unless a Deposit Account has been opened.

All orders over £1 in value (except camp equipment and totems) sent post free in the British Isles. This applies to orders sent from National Headquarters only. Cheques should be made out to the Girl Guides' Association, and crossed Westminster Bank Ltd.

Please note that mistakes in orders cannot be rectified unless notified within 14 days from date of invoice.

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

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

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

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6860.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIRGUIDUS, SOWEST, LONDON.

*New items in this list are underlined.

REGISTERED GOODS.

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

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

EQUIPMENT.**FLAGS, TOTEMS, TROPHIES.**

	FLAGS.	£	s.	d.	Postage
Carrier, leather, for flag	2	11	2	4	4d
Company Colours, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., height Dark Blue, with First Class Badges and Motto. Mounted on brass-jointed pole	1	2	6	0	free
With Name of Company, One line lettering	1	2	6	0	free
" " " " " N.B.—Takes three weeks to make	1	2	6	0	free
(When ordering Company Flags, Guiders should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)					
Cords and Fasces (Red, White and Blue), for Union Jack only	4	9	0	2d	
Flag Covers, waterproof. Length 47 in.	0	0	0	2d	
" " " " " 53 in.	0	0	0	2d	
Flag Poles, brass-jointed (bayonet joint)	6	0	0	2d	
Morse Signalling Flag, 24 in. by 24 in.	6	0	0	2d	
Silk	4	0	0	1d	
Cotton	4	0	0	1d	
Patrol Flag, cheap	1	2	0	1d	
Semaphore Flag, with emblems (birds, flowers or trees) printed in colours	1	2	0	1d	
Semaphore Signalling Flags, 12 in. by 12 in., per pair	1	2	0	1d	
Semaphore Flags, 18 in. by 18 in., per pair	10	0	0	2d	
Sticks for Signalling Flags—					
Morse	8	0	0	2d	
Ditto, better quality (varnished)	9	0	0	2d	
Semaphore	4	0	0	2d	
(This postage covers 6 Morse or semaphore sticks; fewer than this cannot be sent except at purchaser's risk.)					
Trefoil for flag-pole	6	0	0	2d	
Ranger	10	0	0	2d	
Union Jack, 6 ft. by 3 ft. (mounted on brass-jointed pole)	1	2	0	free	
" " " " " unmounted, with rope and toggle	15	0	0	2d	
Wands for Brownie Sixers, with emblem	2	0	0	2d	
Emblems only	8	0	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	0	0	2d	
Brownie Award. In white metal. The figure of an elf peering round the stem of a mushroom. Made to order only	4	0	0		
	STANDARDS.				
8 ft. poles in three sections (made to order only)—					
Plain, unpolished	1	7	6		
" " " " " Polished	1	10	0		
Painted, polished	10	0	0	2d	
Double-sided Trefoil for pike top	2	0	0	1d	
Trefoil transfer for standards	0	0	0	1d	
	MUSHROOM SHAPED—				
2 ft. high, plain	18	0	0		
" " " " " natural	19	0	0	2d	
" " " " " with emblems (Please state emblems required)	13	0	0	2d	
10 in. high	12	0	0		
(Box for totem is charged 1s. Not returnable.)					
Brown Owl, for totem	3/3, 7/6 & 7/9	42	3	9d	
" " " " " plush	1/6, 2/6, 0/- & 2/6	42	3	9d	
" (N.B.—Large Totems and flag-poles cannot be sent overseas. Flags can be sent unmounted.)					
	TOTEMS.				

BROWNIE UNIFORM.

	ARMLETS.	£	s.	d.
Braid, single armlets, 1d. Per yard		1	0	0
	BELTS.			
Size 25 to 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., and 36 in.		2	0	0
	CAPS.			
Brown woollen, in two sizes, small and large		1	0	0
	EMBLEM.			
Kinds given in Brownie Handbook		2	0	0
	HATS.			
Rush, in three sizes—small, medium, large		2	0	0

		Price		Postage				Price		Postage		
Brown—	Bust, 24 in.	4	3	4d		Navy Serge.	On Bodice.	SKIRTS.				
"	26 "	4	6	6d		Length is measured from shoulder to hem.						
"	28 "	5	0	6d		Length 32 in.						
"	30 "	5	6	6d		" 35 "						
Brown.	All Wool Serge, on Bodice.	Length 25 in.		7	6	" 38 "						
"	27 "	8	0			" 41 "						
"	30 "	8	6			" 44 "						
"	33 "	9	0			" 47 "						
"	36 "	9	6									
KILTS.		3d		Black Cashmere Gym. Stockings		STOCKINGS.		per pair		3	11	
Brown.	All Wool Serge, on Bodice.	Length from shoulder to hem				Black Cashmere,				2	4	
"	Length 25 in.	7	6			Black Cotton				1	3	
Brown.	Fleecy-lined—	3d		DISTINGUISHING MARKS.		3d		3d				
Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20	...	2	9		Patrol Leaders' Stripes					2	1d	
Brown, for Pack Leaders only	...	5	1d		Badge, Sea Guides					4	1d	
LANYARDS.		1d		Seconds' Stripes		1d		1d		1	1d	
OVERALLS.		4d		Badge, Sea Guides		4d		4d		4	1d	
(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)				TIES.		TIES.		2d				
Brown Cotton, in three qualities—	Length 25 in.		4/3, 5/4 & 8/—	3d	Green, Lemon, Orange, Red, Royal Blue, Sky		4d, 6d & 8d		2d			
"	27 "	4/6, 5/6 & 8/6	3d		Black Sateen for Sea Guides					1	0	
"	30 "	4/9, 6/— & 8/11	4d									
"	33 "	5/—, 6/0 & 9/6	4d									
"	36 "	5/3, 7/— & 9/11	4d									
Brown	TIES.	4d, 6d & 8d		TUNICS.		TUNICS.		2d				
GUIDE UNIFORM.		2d		(N.B.—Length is measured from back of neck to bottom of hem.)		2d		2d				
BELTS (with official buckle).		Cotton—In three qualities—		Jumper Length—		Jumper Length—		2d				
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.	Size.		Inside Sleeve.	Back Length.	Size.		Length.	Cotton		Serge		
Plain Belts.	Plain Belts.		1	2	13		16	4/6, 6/— & 8/6		4d & 4d		
Swivel Belts.	Swivel Belts.		1s. 4d. and 1	8	13		17	4/9, 6/3 & 9/—		4d & 4d		
Bell Buckles.	Bell Buckles.			6	14		18	5/—, 6/6 & 9/8		5d & 4d		
"	Swivels			4	14		19	5/6, 6/0 & 10/—		5d & 4d		
(N.B.—No belt can be exchanged if buckle has been removed.)		15		20		36		5/9, 7/4 & 10/6		6d		
EMBLEMBS.		15		21		39		6/—, 8/— & 11/—		6d		
Birds or flowers or trees	Overall length—		Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.		Overall length—		Proportions correspond to same in Jumper Length.		Overall length—		Overall length—	
Plain (for embroidering)	Size.		Length.		Size.		Length.		Size.		Length.	
Transfers for Sea Guide Emblems—	0		33 in.		0		5/3, 7/3 & 10/—		0		8/— & 13/—	
Albatross, Penguin, Sea Gull, Stormy Petrel, Swan, Tern	1		36 "		1		5/6, 7/6 & 10/6		1		8/9 & 14/3	
HATS.		2		39 "		6/—, 7/9 & 11/—		2		9/6 & 15/9		
Guide, Wool Felt—Sizes 6, 6½, 6¾, 6½, 7, 7½, 7¾	2s. 9d.		42 "		3		6/3, 8/— & 11/6		3		10/3 & 17/3	
Ranger	3s. 3d. & 3		45 "		4		6/9, 8/6 & 12/—		4		10/9 & 18/6	
Linen, sizes 6½ to 7½	3		49 "		5		7/—, 9/— & 12/6		5		11/3 & 19/6	
Head Scarves, navy, for camp	2 0		52 "		6		7/3, 9/6 & 13/—		6		11/9 & 20/—	
Chin Straps	10½											
Sea Guide Hats (sizes 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾)	4											
Covers for above	4											
Straw	2 6											
HAVERSACKS.												
Navy, single	1		1 3		2d		GUIDERS' UNIFORM.		GUIDERS' UNIFORM.		GUIDERS' UNIFORM.	
double	2		1 10		2d		DISTINGUISHING MARKS.		DISTINGUISHING MARKS.		DISTINGUISHING MARKS.	
Slides for above	per pair		1		1d		Badges—		Badges—		Badges—	
JERSEYS.				1		Cockades—		Commissioner's Coat Badges		1		
Navy woollen, V neck. Bust 30 in.	7		6		2d		Cockades—		Commissioners'—		Commissioners'—	
"	32 in.		8		6d		Commissioner, Silver		Please state whether aluminium or		Please state whether aluminium or	
" with roll collar for Sea Guides, 1s. extra.							Division, Silver		tinsel preferred.		Division, Silver	
KNICKERS.				3		Secretary's—		District, Saxe		District, Saxe		
Navy Blue Fleecy Lined, 22, 24 and 26 in.	2		6		2d		County, Red		County, Red		1 3	
Navy Blue Woven, 22, 24 and 26 in.	2		9		2d		County, Assistant, Red and White		County, Assistant, Red and White		1 6	
" Knitted, 22, 24 and 26 "	6		3		4d		Division, White		Division, White		1 3	
LANYARDS.				4		District, Navy and White		District, Navy and White		2 3		
White Cotton, best quality only	3		2d		4d		Captains', Green		Captains', Green		1 3	
Navy Cotton, for Sea Guides only	5		2d		4d		Captains', Navy		Captains', Navy		1 3	
PLIMSOLLS (Black).		per pair		2 11		Brown Owls', Brown		Brown Owls', Brown		1 3		
SHOULDER KNOTS.		each		1d		Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—		Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—		Cords (complete with Badge, 13 in. from shoulder to knot)—		
Patrol Colours				1		Commissioners'—		Commissioners'—		Commissioners'—		
SHOULDER TAPES.				1d		County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide		County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide		County, Gold and Silver, 6 in. wide		
SHOULDER TAPES.				2d		Division, Silver		Division, Silver		Division, Silver		
HATS.				3		Division, Silver		Division, Silver		Division, Silver		
Navy Wool Felt, large or small brim, sizes:		6½, 6¾, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7½		4d		Area Directors' Tassels		Area Directors' Tassels		Area Directors' Tassels		
Ditto Fur Felt, large or small brim				4d		HATCORD.		HATCORD.		HATCORD.		
Straw, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾				4d		HATCORD.		HATCORD.		HATCORD.		
Hat Securer (Patent) ...				5		(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)		(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)		(Does away with necessity for hat-pins.)		
The above prices are for Badges measuring not more than 4 in.				4 0		JERSEYS.		JERSEYS.		JERSEYS.		
Badges exceeding this length will be charged accordingly.				4 6		Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.		Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.		Navy woollen, V-neck. Bust 34 in.		
Unless colour is stated, lettering will be made in red.				5 0		" " " 36 "		" " " 38 "		" " " 38 "		
Shoulder tapes can only be made in quantities quoted above.				5 6		" " " with roll collar for Sea Guides, ls. extra.		" " " with roll collar for Sea Guides, ls. extra.		" " " with roll collar for Sea Guides, ls. extra.		
(When ordering shoulder tapes, Guides should be careful to give the correct name of the Company as registered.)				6 0		JUMPERS.		JUMPERS.		JUMPERS.		
Length, 30 in. Neck, 13½, 14, 14½, 15				10		LANYARDS.		LANYARDS.		LANYARDS.		
White cotton				9 6		3		11		6d		

OVERALLS. (For unofficial wear, camp, etc.)		Price	Postage	Price	Postage
Length, 48 in.	—	12	9	80	1
—	49	—	—	—	—
—	50	—	—	—	—
Extra collar for above (sizes 48, 49, 50)	—	1	0	14d	—
OVERCOATS.		Mail to measure. In three qualities.		Price	
In Navy Cotton	—	8	0	free	—
—	—	8	0	free	—
—	Blanket Cloth	8	0	free	—
SHIRTS.		Neck 15½, 14, 14½, 13.		Price	
Navy Twilline	—	12	9	4d	—
Collars	—	—	—	1d	—
Navy cotton	—	12	9	3d	—
Collars	—	—	—	1d	—
White Tap Silk	—	12	9	3d	—
Collars	—	—	—	1d	—
White Twilline	—	12	9	3d	—
Collars	—	—	—	1d	—
White Lawn	—	7	6	4d	—
Collars	—	—	—	1d	—
STOCKINGS.		per pair		Price	
Black Cashmere	—	4	0	2d	—
—	Silk	3	6	2d	—
TIES.					
Brown, Emerald, Pale Blue, Navy Blue, or Sage Peppa	—	4	0	2d	—
Navy Peppa, 2nd quality	—	3	0	2d	—
Navy and Sage Stripes	—	4	0	2d	—
Black, Brown, Green, Orange, Pale Blue, Red, Royal Blue and Yellow Immense Peppa	—	1	4	2d	—
TUNICS AND SKIRTS. (Tailor-made.)					
Not in stock, only made to order. See measurements from in application.	—	—	—	—	—
Navy Drill for tunics or skirts	—	3	3	0	free
—	Serge, heavy	4	14	6	Extra skirt
—	—	11	6	free	—
—	—	13	6	free	—
—	—	15	6	free	—
—	—	17	6	free	—
—	Galantine	7	17	6	—
—	Woolpeck	8	18	6	free
		—	—	21	9
UNIFORM. MATERIAL FOR MAKING.					
BELT BUCKLES.		per pair		Price	
For Officers' Uniforms	—	4	0	2d	—
BUTTONS.		per doz.		Price	
Best quality, black	—	8	2d	—	—
Cheap quality, black	—	—	—	2d	—
—	Brown	—	—	2d	—
MATERIAL.		per yard		Price	
Casement Cloth, Brown, 40 in.	—	1	18	—	—
—	Padless, 50 in.	—	2	8	—
—	Navy, 40 in.	—	1	10	—
—	—	—	2	8	—
—	Padless, 50 in.	—	1	4	—
Drill, Navy, 27 in.	—	—	—	1	8
Serge, Navy, 54 in.	—	—	—	4	0
PAPER PATTERNS.					
Guides' Overcoat Pattern (sizes 34, 36, 38 bust.)	—	6	1d	—	—
Guides' Jumper and Shirt Pattern	—	6	2d	—	—
Guides' uniform, two styles—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Uniform coat and skirt	—	each 6	2d	—	—
2. Plain coat with lapels and uniform skirt	—	—	—	—	—
(Sizes 34, 36, 38 bust.)	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Overall, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18	—	—	—	—	—
Brownie Overall, 8-10, 10-12	—	—	—	—	—
Drill Tunic, jumper length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)	—	each 6	1d	—	—
— overall length (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)	—	—	—	—	—
Serge Tunic and skirt (three sizes, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18)	—	—	—	—	—
WET-WEATHER OUTFITS.					
Gloves, sizes 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7	—	4	11	6d	—
Bubber Sou'westers, sizes 64, 68, 72, 75	—	2	6	2d	—
Waterproof Coat, navy, length 42, 45 or 48 in.	—	3	0	free	—
Waterproof Coat, navy, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in.	—	1	12	6d	—
Waterproof Coat, navyweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in.	—	1	16	6d	—
Waterproof Coat, navyweight, length 42, 45, 48 & 50 in.	—	1	4	6d	—
Wellington Boots, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	—	12	6	8d	—
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Ambulance Quilt, pocket, Guide	—	1	8	3d	—
— Medium size	—	2	0	2d	—
Swimmers, triangular—	—	—	—	—	—
— Plain	—	4	—	2d	—
— Printed	—	9	—	2d	—
Billy cans	—	2	0	6d	—
Busses	—	11	8	6d	—
— and Lamp, in case	—	15	6	6d	—
Beetle for alcove	—	8	—	2d	—
Compasses	—	5	0	2d	—
Compass no weight strap	—	1	0	2d	—
Knife, "Girl Guide", with blade and marline-spikes	—	10d	—	—	—
— "Girl Guide", with blade and marline-spikes (better quality)	—	1	9	2d	—
— "Girl Guide", with two blades and marline-spikes	—	2	6	2d	—
— "Girl Guide", with blade, tin-spikes and marline-spikes	—	2	6	2d	—
Sports, containing large and small blades, corkstems, tin-spikes, marline-spikes and screwdrives	—	4	8	2d	—
Lamp, signalling instructor's	—	—	—	2d	—
Life-boat 10 ft. points, with ring and screw	—	1	0	6d	—
Horse Tapper	—	2	0	2d	—
Horse Tapper, Cheaper quality	—	2	0	2d	—
Painter's line for making latrancies—	—	—	—	—	—
— White, 100 ft.	—	—	—	8	1d
— Navy Blue, 100 ft.	—	—	—	1	1d
French leather, to hold ambulance outfit	—	—	—	—	—
Purse, leather	—	—	—	—	—
— Guide's	—	—	—	—	—
— Guide's	—	—	—	—	—
Rope, for knotting	—	—	—	per yard	—
— colored, red and blue	—	—	—	—	—
Safety-pin, gold, for Guide Badges	—	—	—	—	—
Safety-chain, gold	—	—	—	—	—
Spikes, extremiti, for practice	—	—	—	per set	—
Straws	—	—	—	—	—
(Not less than 3 can be sent by rail.)	—	—	—	—	—
Strecher, specialty light for Guides	—	—	—	1	1d
(Made to order only.)	—	—	—	—	—
String for above	—	—	—	per ball	—
Stretcher Net	—	—	—	1	2d
String—4 lbs. balls	—	—	—	Patented 12	—
Trek-Carts	—	—	—	Unpatented 9	—
— (smaller size)	—	—	—	—	—
Drag ropes	—	—	—	per pair	—
Lettering	—	—	—	15	6d
Water-bottles, glass, foil-covered	—	—	—	9	0
Whistles—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel	—	—	—	1	0
"Sea Guide"**	—	—	—	—	—
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Simple Laundry Work. Washing Day, Mending and Ironing. By Margarette Fodden	—	—	—	2	0
Simple Laundry Work. Washing Day, Mending and Ironing. By Margarette Fodden	—	—	—	2	0

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D.R.H. Princess Mary in Guide Uniform. (Photo by Vandyk)
Postcard Pack (various photographs)

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	2	2d	Song of the Glades. Words by W. de la Mere. Music by Armstrong
	2	2d	Glades and Lanes. Words by Tennyson. Music by Geoffrey Shaw
Each	1d	1d	The Tree in the Wood. Somerset Folk Song. Collected and arranged by Cecil Sharp
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			Travellers' Joy. Two-part Song for children. Poem by W. Graham Robertson. Music by Felix White
			Yasui Get There in the Morning. Music by C. H. Parry
			Yasui Honeysuckle. Music by Alec Hawley
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Official Stamps—30 in. by 20 in.
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1. The Queen of the Week	2d	copies for
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