

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

Vol. VI. No. 64.

APRIL, 1919.

Price 3d.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES—

TESTS TO BE TAKEN BI-ANNUALLY.

The following tests are to be re-taken every two years in future (instead of annually):—Ambulance, Sick Nurse, Signaller, Interpreter, Pathfinder, First-Aider, Probationer, First Class Signaller.

A Guide holding any of the above should be prepared to answer any emergency questions, or to carry out in practice the work covered by the subject, on the demand of the Commissioner or Staff Captain at any time during the interval lapsing between the tests.

AWARD.

The Nurse Cavell Badge has been awarded to Mrs. Gillett, Captain of the 1st Brooke Company, Norfolk. This is the first Cavell Badge to be gained, and it is interesting to note that Edith Cavell herself was a Norfolk woman.

We hope to publish further particulars in a future number.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.

Kindred Societies affiliated to the Movement may wear their own distinctive badge on the left side of the Patrol emblem, or where there is no badge, a necktie of their own distinctive colours may be worn.

SHOP NOTICES.

The new march by Miss Ethel Boyce, "Pro Patria," price 2s., is now ready.

Guiders will be glad to hear that the price of uniforms is now cheaper.

CAMPS.

West of England.—A camp for Guiders will be held at St. James's, West Malvern, from August 5th to 12th. Applications must be sent in before July 1st to Miss Field.

Sussex.—This camp will now take place at St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, from April 21st to 26th inclusive. Apply to Miss E. Godman, South Lodge, Horsham.

Rugby Camp, August 2nd—9th. Apply Miss Smith, Westfield House, West Haddon, Rugby.

Patrol Leaders' Camp.—June 7th—14th, at Y.W.C.A., Bridgnorth, Salop. Guiders must accompany their Leaders. Terms—Guiders 25s.; P.L.'s £1. Apply Miss Kelway, Y.W.C.A., Bridgnorth, Salop.

Suffolk.—A Conference and Training Camp for Guiders will be held at Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, from August 7th to 14th. Apply to the G.G. Camp Secretary, Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

Alteration.—The Y.W.C.A. Guiders' Camp is postponed until June 6th—13th. Apply Miss White, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GIRL GUIDES' HUT FUND.

This Fund has now been closed for subscriptions, and the Committee propose to divide the balance of the money remaining (up to the time of going to press the exact amount has not been ascertained) between the following:—

The Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee (St. Dunstan's).

The Church Army War Funds.

The Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses.

The Imperial Service College Trust.

The Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund.

The Officers' Families' Fund.

The Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.

Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton.

The Salvation Army War Fund.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.

The Y.M.C.A. War Emergency Fund.

The Princess Alice Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors (Slough).

The Star and Garter Hospital (Richmond).

The Committee will be glad to hear, *as soon as possible*, from any subscriber having suggestions or criticisms to make with regard to this scheme.

Full particulars of the distribution of the surplus funds will be published in the Gazette, when the details are settled.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Editor,

25/2/19.

We were very much interested to see the suggestion for a home-made Brownie Totem Pole in a recent Gazette. We made one after the same plan some months ago, but found that there was room for improvement, in that it was difficult to make it stand up on an ordinary floor, and also that after a few months' wear some of the ribs of the umbrella broke, while others poked through the stuff. We therefore set about making a new totem pole, which seems to be quite a success.

The top of the pole is the lid of a margarine tub, and the stem is part of a leg of an old trestle table. In order that we might stand it up anywhere we nailed on four square sticks of firewood at the bottom of the stem, so as to form a square stand.

We then drove two long nails through the centre of the lid about two inches apart and bored two corresponding holes into the top of the stem. In this way the top may be affixed to the stem by simply pressing the nails into the holes and removed in the same way. The top and stem are, of course, padded with straw and covered separately with unbleached calico.

The whole forms a strong compact totem pole, and one, moreover, which is cheaply and easily made.

PACK LEADER OLIVE COLLINGWOOD,
1st Brownie Company, Loughton.

April, 1919.

Easter Greetings to our Readers!

This month we publish another Conference Paper, and also some helpful articles dealing directly or indirectly with Badge Tests.

Patrol Leader Collingwood's letter will be of interest to Brownie Packs, and may be compared with an article on the Totem which appeared in the February issue.

We are also starting a series of Guide games, and shall be glad to hear of new and really good ones to add to the series.

A book that we think would be of great interest to Guides is "Dr. Elsie Inglis," by Lady Frances Balfour (Hodder and Stoughton).

It is a most absorbing story, the life of one of the greatest heroines of the war, and is a shining example of what can be done by a woman. Dr. Inglis' words: "Not I, but my Unit," might be taken as a motto by Guide Companies.

Empire Day.

Empire Day falls, as every Guide knows, on May 24th, and we are therefore arranging for a special Empire Day number next month, when we hope to print some interesting "overseas" news.

NOTICE.

The Editors would like to point out that they will not guarantee that letters containing money and orders will be forward to the proper quarter. It has many times been announced in the Gazette that such letters *must* be addressed to the Secretary.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

We regret to announce the death, on March 16th, from pneumonia, following influenza, of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, who was for some years President for County Durham, and more recently County Commissioner.

Lady Londonderry's expert knowledge in many branches of Guide work, enabled her to give much personal help—by her enthusiasm and energy she did much to encourage the Movement in the county.

We regret to record the death, on March 9th, from influenza, of Mrs. Brooke, Division Commissioner for Ely, Cambridgeshire. Her County Commissioner writes that she feels it will be almost impossible to replace her.

The Marybank and Muir of Ord (Ross-shire) Patrols mourn the loss of Patrol Leader Barbara Gillanders, who died from pneumonia, following influenza. She was a keen and enthusiastic Guide, and will be much missed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell expect to be absent from England, in America and Canada from Easter until the middle of June. Correspondence on any urgent matters requiring attention should be addressed to the Headquarters Offices:

For the Boy Scouts—25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

For the Girl Guides—76 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

MY DEAR GUIDES,—

Now that the spring sun streams in at our windows and the tender green buds veil all the more sheltered of the shrubs and warmer hedge corners, we must still beware! Summer has not come yet. Cold winds and chill showers must still be expected. We cannot as yet discard winter clothing.

That is the worst of this luring sunshine. It glares in at the beehive door, and tempts the innocent little bees out to their death, for nothing kills bees more quickly than a cold shower. Sometimes a bitter wind will numb their tiny limbs, so that they cling to a flower and are unable to fly home again, and perish.

But, if you were to wander down to a sheltered corner of the brook, there you would see numbers of bees busy on the sand drinking and drinking as if their very lives depended on mopping up the river. Why is this? Yet, hour after hour fresh relays of bees arrive, all wanting more water; they seem too, to neglect all the honeyed flowers and to pass by the golden pollen awaiting them in masses in the ripe catkins and tree blossoms.

Ah! but the bees know. There in the hive they have hundreds of young baby grubs all wanting bee-milk, a baby food which the nurse bees cannot make without water, for they must melt the old stores of honey and soften the pollen for the little ones. Isn't it mysterious?

I wonder how many of you guides are taking up bee-keeping and will be able, later on, to enjoy your own stores of honey. You should be making a beginning soon if you intend to have a successful hive, for bees only make honey in summer time. As you know, bees can be very easily kept in towns, provided you can prevent them annoying your neighbours. The bees which I kept in London for very many years used to make about half a hundred-weight of honey every summer, and they even gained prizes at country shows.

There is one thing I should like you to tell me about bees. Do they ever go to gorse flowers for honey? Have you ever seen them on gorse? Of course, you must only look before sunset, because a bee will never go to a flower which is not in sunshine.

Just think of all the lovely flowers that will be out now. Do you know the unique and delicate scent of the primrose? Happily for us, primroses are plentiful, because no cattle like the taste of them, so the plants get left alone.

Yours sincerely,
AGNES BADEN POWELL.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1918.

The fourth Annual Report, Accounts, and List of Commissioners, etc., has just been published.

It shows that there has been remarkable development in the movement during the past year.

The Report is nearly twice the size of that for 1917, and contains some excellent photographs of Guides' war work. It is bound in a red cover, and may be obtained from Headquarters, price 1s. It will be invaluable as a book of reference for Guiders, and secretaries should make use of it for propaganda purposes.

LONE GUIDES.

As the Guide movement grows, a wider and wider circle is formed, and those who have hitherto been untouched by its influence want to link up with the sisterhood and enjoy the privileges it brings to all its members. But there are probably many girls and women who, though anxious to become Guides, have been prevented by one reason or another from joining in the ordinary way and taking an active part in Guide work. Also there are those who have at one time of their lives been actively connected with the movement who may temporarily be unable to continue so, but who wish to remain in it.

In order to meet these needs the branch of the movement known as the "Lone" Guides is being more fully developed.

Lone Guides are those:—

(a) Who are interested in the movement, but who are unable to take an active part in Guiding either from stress of work, bad health, or through lack of a local Company near enough for them to join.

(b) Guides or Guiders who through force of circumstances have been forced to give up active Guiding in a Company.

A Lone Guide is expected to do her best to:—

(a) Live up to the Guide Law.

(b) Take every opportunity of joining in Guide functions and meeting other Guides.

(c) Do what she can to create an interest in, and to promote the knowledge of the Guide movement in her surroundings.

How they Work.

The Lone Guides are divided into two branches.

"A."—For Guides between the ages of 11 and 20.

"B."—For Guides over the age of 20.

Branch "A."—A Guide on joining this Branch will be enrolled in one of the Lone Companies and will take part in the ordinary Guide activities and training.

A Lone Company is run entirely by correspondence; the members are often scattered far apart and are seldom able to meet, except on very rare occasions, such as when a Lone Guide camp can be arranged.

To assist the Captain to keep in touch with all her Guides the members of a Lone Company are grouped in Patrols of six to eight Guides, including one chosen by the Captain to act as Patrol Leader. They are run as far as possible on the "Patrol System," each Leader being responsible for her Patrol, and writing to her Guides at frequent intervals, and giving them as much assistance as she can by means of correspondence.

Each Leader should send her Captain a report of her Patrol from time to time, so that the Captain may be aware of the progress her Guides are making.

Although a Lone Guide may have to work by herself at home, she will know that her Captain and Patrol Leader are taking a real interest in her.

Branch "B."—Members of this branch will probably have less spare time and fewer opportunities of taking up Guiding to the same extent as the younger Guides, nor are they expected to do so unless they wish, and for this reason they will not join a Company.

They will be registered individually through the Lone Guides Department, but with a view to making it possible for members of this branch to keep in touch with other Lone Guides, they will be formed into "circles"—one member of each circle (preferably a former Guider) being chosen to act as Leader—and with her assistance it is hoped that they will correspond with one another upon subjects of interest in the Guide movement.

How to Join.

1. Anyone wishing to become a Lone Guide should communicate with the Head of the Department, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, at Headquarters (76, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1), stating which branch they wish to belong to.

2. The Head of the Department will put the Lone Guide in touch with the Captain of a Company or a Circle Leader, as the case may be; also her nearest Commissioner.

3. Guides in branch "A" will be registered by their Captains.

4. Guides in branch "B" must send a fee of 1s. for registration to the Head of the Department.

5. Guides or Guiders who wish to transfer to the Lone Guides must obtain permission to do so from their Commissioner.

General Information.

A. All existing Companies will continue on their existing rules.

B. When desired Lone Guides may wear uniform on special occasions, but only with the permission of their Captain. Particulars of the Guide uniform are given in the Book of Rules. When a Lone Guide belongs to a Lone Company, emblems and shoulder-knots are worn as in an ordinary Company.

C. When a Lone Guide comes for a time to a place where there is a Company, she should be received as a temporary member of that Company, should she so wish it. On these occasions she may obtain badges by agreement between the Captain of the Company and her own Captain.

D. A girl can become a Lone Guide at the age of 11, and there is no age limit; they will not be called "Senior Lone Guides," but after the age of 18 they may work for the Senior Guide Badges.

E. Lone Brownies are not allowed.

F. When a Lone Guide wishes to obtain any badges she must inform her Captain. Badges can be earned by study at home, and will be passed according to the rules of the Company to which the Lone Guide belongs.

G. Badges and decorations the same as for Guides and Senior Guides.

H. Before being enrolled in a Lone Company, a Lone Guide must send her Captain two letters of reference, from the minister, or his wife, of any denomination, and from one other person, or in the case of a former Guide, from her Captain.

I. Each Lone Guide makes the Three Promises, and should, whenever possible, be enrolled by her nearest Commissioner—or Guider appointed by the Commissioner—after which she may wear the Guide badge.

J. Holiday Patrols can be registered through their County Secretaries, but the County Secretary must first ascertain that there is someone who will supervise the Patrol, other than the Patrol Leader.

K. Separate Patrols formed of girls from one neighbourhood can be attached to a Lone Company.

WHAT A GIRL GUIDE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT EARS.

By

R. GORDON BELL, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin.,
(Throat, Ear & Nose Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

L. Every Lone Guide should have a copy of "Girl Guiding," the official handbook of the Guides; also the Book of Rules. The "Girl Guides Gazette," published monthly, contains the latest Guide news, and is full of interesting things.

"Girl Guiding," 1s. 9d. (postage included).
"The Girl Guides: Rules, Policy and Organisation," 10d. post free.
"The Girl Guides Gazette," 4d. a copy, or 4s. annually, postage included.

All obtainable from the Guide Shop, 76, Victoria St., London, S.W.1. Patrol Leaders will find "The Patrol System" (6d., from Headquarters) a very helpful little book.

Guides, here is the scheme for the Lone Guides, about which you saw a notice in last month's Gazette.

Read it through carefully, and then if you know of anyone who has been wanting to join the Guides, but has not been able to do so up till now, tell her about the "Lones."

Now that the Lone Guides have been developed into a bigger thing, even those living in the most lonely and out of the way places, or those who have been too busy to join an ordinary Company, will be able to become Guides and discover for themselves the delights of Guiding.

I should be most delightful if Commissioners would acquaint themselves with this new scheme so that they may give what encouragement they can to the Lone Guides in their County.

It is hoped that later on the Lone Guides may be run in County Companies—that the Guides in a Company will all belong to the same County.

E. BEAUMONT NESBITT,
Director of Lone Guides.

GUIDE GAMES.

Question Game.—This game can be played in connection with any subject the Guides may have been studying in doors or out of doors. The only appliances needed are a ball or a handkerchief rolled up like a ball and some counters or other small objects to represent lives. Guides form in a circle with umpire in the midst. Each Guide has four counters to represent lives. The questions in this game must be so framed that they can be answered in not more than four words. The umpire throws a handkerchief to a Guide and asks a question, the Guide must catch the handkerchief and answer the question before the umpire has counted up to five. If she fails to answer correctly she forfeits a life. She then throws the handkerchief back to the umpire who throws it to another Guide, either repeating the question, if the first Guide has failed to answer it, or asking another question. The Guide who has forfeited three lives steps out of the circle. The last Guide left in wins.

Example of questions and answers: *Subject chosen, Tenderfoot Tests.* **Question**—Whose flag has a slanting white cross on a blue ground? **Answer**—St. Andrew's. **Question**—Which knot is the most useful for tying bandages? **Answer**—The reef knot. Or supposing the *subject* to be First Aid. **Question**—What blood vessels have bright red blood? **Answer**—The arteries. **Question**—How many bones are there in the neck? **Answer**—Seven.

If a girl wishes to earn her living in the world she will find it difficult to do so if she is blind, and in this respect blindness is probably the greatest calamity that can come to anyone. Many blind people are wonderfully happy, for they have two great advantages—they can read by the use of their finger-tips many books printed in a special type for their use; and they can hear what their friends say, and thus they have intercourse with their fellow-creatures and have access to the great thinkers of the past and present ages. If, however, a girl is deaf she can probably earn her living easier than a blind girl, but she is deprived of a great deal of that intercourse on which part of the happiness of life depends. If you will watch carefully the faces of blind persons and deaf persons you will notice a remarkable difference; the blind person has a seeking look on his face: he seems eager to find out and is not going to be conquered by his disability. A deaf person, however, has quite a different expression; he is dull and apathetic and seems to have given up in despair the attempt to enjoy the companionship of his fellow-creatures, and his life tends to be dull and monotonous; his face is rarely sweet; he doesn't know when he is talking loudly and harshly because he has no ear to guide and restrain the tone of the voice. It is very difficult to cure deafness; in some cases it is impossible; but it is not difficult to take such care of the ears and their surroundings as to prevent deafness. I am, therefore, setting down some simple thoughts about ears and the prevention of deafness.

Outside of Ears.

1. You must keep the outside portion of the ear clean. If it were as smooth as your cheek it would be easy, but the shape is such that it is rather difficult to get soap and water and the fold of a towel into the little spaces. The outside edge has a curl like an Abernethy biscuit, and many girls are hurried and careless about thoroughly keeping these portions clean. The first rule, therefore, is to wash and dry the outside ear very carefully.

Wax in Ears—and Insects.

2. Do not use a "picker" such as a pin or the blunt end of a hairpin or a match-stick, or one of those stupid things put into girls' dressing cases to pick out wax. It is natural for everyone to have wax in the ear. There is a little ring of glands not very far in, which secrete this wax, and no doubt they were put there to prevent insects going in, for flies and earwigs and such are not fond of getting their feet stuck in sticky stuff. Sometimes, however, insects do manage to pass over the wax, and a girl Guide, if she camps out, may find that one of her company has got an insect such as a moth in the ear. Here again you are not to use a "picker"—you cannot "bayonet" a moth with safety to the surroundings; just lay the sufferer down on the other side and pour warm water into the ear. This will drown the invader.

You can then at your leisure take her to a doctor and have the enemy's body washed out.

Fruit Stones in Ear.

3. Don't put any object such as a pea or a small marble or a fruit stone into the ear—girls are just as bad as boys for trying these little tricks. If a girl knew that a fruit-stone may require a very difficult operation to remove, she would be less likely to do this foolish thing. If anyone of your Company has done this, don't try to take it out, for you will probably shove it farther in beyond the narrow part of the ear; take her to a doctor and let him deal with it.

Discharging Ear.

4. Do not neglect a discharging ear—it is always important. It nearly always means disease of the drum or middle ear. A common belief is just to let it run. This is just as foolish as letting a fire burn in your tent among paper or shavings, for as it burns it destroys, and a discharging ear week by week is probably destroying very important structures in the drum. Seek advice on the matter from those who know about this.

The Drum of the Ear.

5. The structure most usually affected in ear disease is the drum. You probably have a drum in your Company for giving signals, and you know that the part which you strike with a drum-stick is made of tightly-stretched skin; it is much the same with an ear-drum, but the latter is very small: it is not any wider than a threepenny-piece is in thickness, and it is not so big as a threepenny piece round the margin. Now this drum communicates with certain cavities which are very close to the brain, and in children these cavities are separated from the brain by a thin plate of bone not so thick as a very worn sixpence. This will enable you to understand why disease of an ear-drum so often leads to death, and how important it is to have skilled advice wherever there is a discharging ear.

Why Ear Drum Inflamm.

6. You may ask why people get middle-ear disease. The answer is that the only way into the middle ear or drum is through a little tube from the throat. This tube and the throat and the drum are lined with the same red lining, and when this is inflamed it easily spreads up the channel into the drum. In this country with its moist climate throat inflammations are very common, and in two or three diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, the inflammation is not only widespread but very severe—so severe that it is a common saying that measles and scarlet fever are the great destroyers of hearing in Europe. If any of you get one of these diseases, and you have a discharging ear afterwards, you are not to let it go on under the belief that it is the dregs of the measles, and therefore will dry up of its own accord. Unfortunately, it won't, and you must see a doctor about it.

Adenoids and Tonsils.

7. Disease from the throat is much more likely to spread to an ear-drum in persons who have adenoids at the back of the nose. These form a regular nest in which disease germs thrive and the lining of the throat is always kept in a red and swelled condition. Children who have adenoids

usually have enlarged tonsils. Don't you believe the stories that these tonsils are in any way guards to the throat; they are not; they are a serious danger. Natural tonsils can scarcely be seen by a doctor if he looks for them. It is only when they are enlarged that a doctor advises their removal, for if they are enlarged they are diseased. Many authorities believe that the tonsils are the favourite road for the entrance into the blood or the glands of the germs of consumption. People who have their tonsils and adenoids properly attended to are very unlikely to get middle-ear disease, and if any girl Guide has a discharging ear her chances of cure will be greatly improved if she has tonsils and adenoids dealt with. Of course, your grandmothers never heard of tonsils or adenoids—that was not their fault. It is not such a long time since the existence of adenoids was known, and their real importance in relation to disease of the ear-drums is not well known to all intelligent persons, and Girl Guides should be classed with these.

Stopping a Discharge.

8. Do not believe that it is wrong to stop a discharging ear by proper treatment, because a doctor who knows about such matters prevents the discharge from being formed, but does not dam up the discharge.

9. It is most important that you should know that a discharging ear which suddenly stops of its own accord and is followed by illness or headache or pain behind the ear is a very dangerous condition—it means that the discharge instead of flowing outwards has changed its direction and found a road towards the brain. You must seek skilled advice about such a case at once. This is quite a different thing from stopping a discharge; this is a discharge finding another channel for itself, and that channel is nearly always inwards towards the brain. Every person with a running ear is in danger of this sudden complication; it may not happen for years, but it may happen any day, for it is always present as a possible explosion. If such a thing happens to any of your Company you must seek skilled advice, for many hundreds of persons die every year, probably thousands, from the neglect of disease of the middle ear. It used to be said that it was better to let a discharge run; this is quite wrong. Even doctors used to say this, especially at a time when it was not well known how to deal with the danger. The belief that it was better to let it run began hundreds of years ago. It was a very learned doctor who first said this foolish thing, and because he was so wise in other matters people believed him when he was quite wrong. If he were alive now he would be the first to say that a discharging ear is an ever-present danger and ought to receive very skilled treatment.

Adenoids and Beauty.

10. Even if you have no discharging ear, if you have enlarged tonsils or adenoids you must get them attended to for a reason you will easily understand. No girl can have regular features or a pretty face if she has these diseased conditions. A child with bad adenoids has a gaping mouth, a listless expression, a poorly-developed nose, and a stupid look. This is so well known to doctors that it has been named the "adenoid face," and it is never a pretty one.

R. GORDON BELL,
Sunderland.

THE CHIEF GUIDE'S OUTLOOK

(Notes by Lady Baden-Powell.)

Our Annual Report.

The Annual Meeting of the Girl Guide Headquarters Council took place on March the 20th, and there was quite a happy gathering of Commissioners and others who constitute that body.

The main business of the meeting was to adopt the Annual Report, which has just been printed.

Many Guiders and Local Secretaries will remember that numbers were required last autumn for insertion in the coming Annual Report, and at last it is here and ready for all to see.

It is quite an "eye-opener," and when we read that we number now some 150,000, and that some 213,786 Badges have been won this year, we can well afford to pat ourselves on the back and congratulate ourselves on our quantity as well as our quality.

We hope that this "Red Book" will be one that will be circulated as far as possible, and that all Commissioners will be sure to possess one for themselves as well as have some for distribution. It is a book that will serve to interest people in the work, as it shows so well that the Guide Movement is a very go ahead movement, and one that deserves support in every way.

The large list of companies, etc., is all a tremendous credit to our many workers, and it should stimulate others to come forward still further.

The Girl Guide International Council.

Last month I mentioned in my Outlook that the international Council was in process of formation, and this month I have to report this as an accomplished fact.

The following are the already elected members of the Council, and others are being invited:—

- America.—*Mrs. Low.
- Belgium.—Miss Ruth Higgins.
- Brazil.—*Mrs. Howard Levis.
- China.—Miss Beryl Colman.
- France.—*Honourable Mrs. de Beaumont.
- Greece.—*Mrs. Mark Kerr.
- Holland.—*Mrs. Buxton.
- Italy.—Lady Ashmore, Mrs. Ronald Copeland.
- Count de la Felt, *Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss Mary Rossi.
- Portugal.—*Mrs. Hay Newton.
- Roumania.—Mdlle. Aga Berendei, Mrs. Wm. Gordon, Madame Murgoci, *Madame Romalo.
- Serbia.—*Miss M. A. Murray, Madame Vassitch.
- Sweden.—*Countess Garowska.
- Spain.—*Lady de Bunsen.
- Miss Bretherton, Mr. Hubert S. Martin.

Those marked with an asterisk are taking up active work for furthering the Guide Movement in foreign countries.

Posts are still slow and uncertain in these days, but we hope to be able to give full accounts of our foreign sister Guides in a few months' time.

Meanwhile we shall be glad to hear from any Guides and Guiders who are willing to start corresponding with girls in these far-off countries, and we hope that many of those Guides who have gone in for their Interpreter's Badge will take this oppor-

tunity of picking up first-hand more of the different languages.

Also this will be a really practical and fine way of turning their knowledge to good account.

A Pat on the Back.

It is most encouraging to find that in every town where there is a Lady Mayoress she almost invariably has a soft corner in her heart for the Girl Guides.

The Mayors of towns that I have visited from time to time have also always been particularly good about lending rooms for meetings, and in many cases have found time amongst their many arduous duties to preside and give their personal encourage-

ment. In a letter which I received from one a short while ago, he, as the leading citizen of the town, said: "I feel that the meeting about the Girl Guides in the Town Hall was very successful, and I can assure you that any little thing which I have been able to do in the interest of the Movement has been in every respect an absolute pleasure."

A True Story.

One has heard hundreds of terrible stories of cruelties and hardships endured by our British prisoners in Germany during their period of captivity, stories which abound in such horror and brutality that we have grown to believe that there can be no spark of kindness in any German being.

There are exceptions to every rule, and one tale of kindness done has come to us in the Guides, because it was of a helping hand held out to a British soldier by a German Guide.

She ranked high in the social scale, her father owning lands of many acres, and she had lived amongst us here in England for several years; had entered into our English life at school, and had shared in the games and joys of Guiding.

The tale comes to us through the soldier himself on his return to England.

He had been taken prisoner in October, 1914, and had been in six different prison camps, and had also worked on many different farms. The food supply had been wretched, and the work on the farms was terribly hard.

In 1916 he was working with his gang felling trees on the estate of a millionaire, who was very harsh and severe with the prisoners working for him. This estate adjoined the estate of Count — (the father of the Guide). One day the Guide in question came past them when she was riding. She stopped her horse and said: "That's an Englishman." She talked to him in English, asking if he got parcels from England, and if he would like some books. He said: "She didn't seem a stranger from the first. I had met with nothing but harshness for the whole time I had been in Germany, but she was kinder than anybody I had ever met anywhere. She was kind to everybody—to the Russians and the French, but I thought she had a special feeling for the English, or else because I was all alone among the rest. They had a service in the chapel of the castle at Raguth for the Russian prisoners. I asked to go. They said: 'You can't go; you don't understand Russian.' I said: 'I'm sure it will do me good,' and went, and the Countess showed me photographs of your school at M—."

Then she also lent him books regularly, and brought him cigarettes and tried to make conditions easier for him. Then somebody informed the police and they warned her against taking notice of the

English prisoner, but the supply of books went on just the same, and she would not stop her kindnesses however much the authorities threatened, and as her father was beloved on his estate nobody dared take serious proceedings in the matter.

And so this poor prisoner benefited to a certain degree all through his hardships because this girl had been a Guide, and some day we shall hope to tell her that her sister Guides are proud of the way she kept her Guide Promise.

A New Thing.

In the paper called "Our Own Magazine," the Y.M.C.A. have lately instituted a page for their Y.W.C.A. Guide Companies to read. This gives ideas and messages to Guides, and the contributions are sent in by leading people in our Guide world.

We would like to wish this innovation all success. At the great public meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on March the 20th the Guides were very much in evidence doing duty as stewards to show people to their seats, and so on, and their smartness and cheery performance of the duty created a very good impression.

The Guides are noticed.

In the column in the paper under the heading "Court Circular," lately, it was noticed that the Girl Guides had formed a Guard of Honour for Princess Alice of Athlone.

Also the Guides who turned out to see the big parade of the Guards in London on March the 22nd attracted the attention of several people, who remarked on their neat turn-out.

The Guards themselves noticed and appreciated their presence, as one of their officers told me himself.

Remember that the more you are seen, Guides, the more important it becomes to pull yourselves together and to look well turned out, and to do credit to your Companies and to the Sisterhood.

RESULT OF APRIL, 1918, COMPETITION.

LIFE AS A GUIDE.

INTER-PATROL COMPETITION. Prize—framed photographs of Chief Scout, Chief Guide and President. *Winners*: Buttercup and Daisy Patrol, 3rd Plaistow.

Highly Commended: Heather Patrol, V. Lone Company.

First Prize (for individual paper)—Lieut. M. Llewellyn Daires, 1st Devyrock Co., Cwmwysg, Sennybridge, Brecon, S. Wales.

Second Prize—P. L. Mamie Muhlenkamp, 1st Purley, Oaklands, Brownlow Road, Croydon.

Commended—Helen Rhodes, Capt., 1st Buxton Co.; P.L. Dorothy Stewart, 1st Edinburgh and Leith; P.L. Rose Clutterbuck, 4th Canning Town; *Senior Guide* Nellie Smith, 1st Harringay; Dorothy M. Cocks, 10th Cardiff High School; P.L. Ruth M. Higgins, late 1st St. Bernards, Bexhill; P.L. Florrie Holmes, 9th Birkenhead.

GUIDE GAMES.

Prize—Mrs. Burchardt Ashton, Llandogo.

Mrs. Ashton has kindly requested us to give her prize to the next competitor in order of merit.

Mary McDean, 1st Winsford Girl Guides, Dingle House, Winsford.

St. George's Day is on April 23rd.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY.

We would draw the attention of Commissioners to the following Guiders' Indemnity.

It should be clearly understood that this is only to provide compensation for accidents and damage, and has nothing to do with illness.

N.B.—The premium is 2s. per 100 Guides. Therefore, Counties or Divisions should insure en bloc.

For example, a County Commissioner could insure the Guides in her county under one policy.

Enclose a stamped addressed envelope to G. G. Headquarters, 76, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1., and a proposal form will be sent.

Do not enclose any premium until you have received the form.

Guiders' Legal Liability.

In Respect of Accidents to or caused by Guides or Brownies under their control

A special policy has been arranged to cover the following:—

All sums which the Guiders or other warranted official shall become legally liable to pay for compensation to or in respect of.

(1) Any Girl Guide or Guides and/or Brownie or Brownies under the control of any Guiders and/or other Official holding a warrant from the Girl Guides (Incorporated).

(2) Personal injury to any person or persons caused by any Girl Guide or Guides and/or Brownie or Brownies whilst under the control of any Guider or other warranted Official of the Girl Guides (Incorporated).

(3) Damage to property caused by any Girl Guide or Guides and/or Brownie or Brownies whilst under the control of any Guider or other warranted Official of the Girl Guides (Incorporated).

Excluding damage to property belonging to or in the control of the Girl Guides (Incorporated) or any Guider or warranted Official of the Girl Guides (Incorporated).

The liability under this Policy is limited to £500 in respect of any one accident or occurrence.

The Underwriters will pay in addition all law costs and expenses incurred with their consent, or for which the Guider or Guiders may become liable with such consent, in resisting or defending any claim for such compensation.

In the event of an accident or damage to property, notice should be given immediately to Messrs. Glanville, Enthoven and Co. (Accident Dept.), 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3, and full information as to the circumstances of the accident and of all claims made should be furnished, together with the names and addresses of witnesses and of persons concerned in the accident.

No liability of any sort shall be incurred or admitted or any offer, promise or payment made without the consent of Messrs. Glanville, Enthoven and Co., or the Underwriters with whom the Insurance is placed.

The Policy with Schedule of the Associations insured attached is issued to and held by the Girl Guides (Incorporated), at Headquarters, and any Association wishing to be included during its currency

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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will be added upon payment of pro rata premium (minimum 2s.) for the time on Risk to date from the acceptance of signed proposal.

COMPANY NEWS.

A signed portrait of the Chief Guide will be given to the company sending the best report next month. All reports must bear the signature of the Captain, and must be legibly written or typed on one side of the paper only.

1st Addington G.F.S. Company.—This company was formed in March, 1918. It now consists of 23 Guides, two local patrols and one lone patrol. The latter only meets during the holidays, but its members keep up a regular correspondence with the leader, who, in turn, reports to the Captain.

On January 8th, 1919, the Company Colours were dedicated by the Bishop of Croydon, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Scott and the Rev. B. Roberts.

1st Beaulieu Company.—This company recently held a most successful bazaar in aid of Red Cross funds, the sum of £37 being raised.

The proceedings opened with an inspection by the Division Commissioner, Mrs. W. Frank Perkins, of the Guard of Honour furnished by the 1st Beaulieu Company; the Commissioner declaring the bazaar open, after giving a most interesting and instructive address to the Guides.

During the sale, the Guides gave an entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations and choruses, which was much appreciated.

Buckinghamshire.—A well attended meeting of the Vice-Presidents, Division and District Commissioners and Captains was held in London, in February.

It was decided that two Rallies should be held in the county this year, at High Wycombe and at Winslow.

The County Commissioner offered to present two flags for an ambulance competition, to be competed for at the two rallies above-mentioned.

1st Gerrards Cross Company.—The first enrolment took place in October, 1917, when Mrs. Mark Kerr addressed a public meeting, and enrolled the first twelve members.

Brownies have also been started in the company, and last October, the anniversary of the first enrolment, they joined in giving an entertainment in aid of company funds.

1st Lymington Company.—The 1st Lymington Company of Girl Guides and Lymington Senior Guides gave a very successful sale of work and concert on January 1st, the advertising was all done by the Guides themselves, and most of the articles for sale were made by them. The sale was opened by Mrs. Perkins, the Division Commissioner for the New Forest, and in spite of a terribly wet afternoon, over £35 was made for the funds of the two companies.

1st Morley Company (Yorks.).—This company recently held a most successful cafe chantant in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. An excellent programme included action songs, Swedish and musical drill by the Guides. The sum of £26 was cleared, all expenses having been privately defrayed.

2nd Paddington Company (West London Division).—Since the summer, 1918, the 2nd Paddington Company has increased from 30 to 45. Some of the company gave a short display at the enrolment of a new company, the 2nd Kensingtons, and the great event during the last six months was when the Chief Guide addressed the 1st Bayswater Company at the Lindsay Hall. The 2nd Paddingtons afterwards acted an original Guide play, written entirely by members of the company.

The Hon. Captain, on leaving the company, was presented with a Thanks Badge. The company is now run by two lieutenants and the Senior P.L.

Thirteen old 2nd Paddington Guides are now Guiders, mostly in West London.

Swindon.—At Christmas, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd (Y.W.C.A.) and 4th Swindon Guides, and the Y.W.C.A. Club gave a treat to 260 poor children in the town, whose ages ranged from 5 to 9 years.

Each Company was responsible for providing for a certain number of children, and each girl had a charge of two children, fetching and caring for them at the treat, and seeing them safely back to their homes afterwards.

Weston-Super-Mare.—During the winter, efforts have been made to increase the interest of the parents in the work of Girl Guiding. In January, the Guides of the 2nd, 3rd and St. Saviour's Companies gave a short display after the annual tea and meeting of the Mothers' Union, which was much appreciated, as was also the effort of the 3rd Company to entertain their parents at the Ashcombe Mission Room. The proceeds of the collection were divided between the Y.W.C.A. Girls' Club and company funds.

On February the 20th, the Deputy Chief Commissioner for the South of England, the Lady Helen Whitaker and Miss Porter, Capt., 1st Bristol Co., came to Weston. A Guard of Honour with Company Colours was drawn up at the entrance to the station, and in the evening a most successful entertainment was held, the Town Hall being packed.

During the evening the Lady Helen Whitaker presented Miss Scott with a gold "Thanks Badge" from Weston Guiders and Guides, as a token of the great appreciation of her untiring services on their behalf. The proceeds of the entertainment, which were in aid of the local Children's Convalescent Home and Guide funds, amounted to over £30, including a very generous donation of £4, sent by the 7th Company.

1st Williton Company (Somerset).—A garden was lent to the Guides of the above company, for a fete in the summer, which was given in conjunction with the local G.F.S. members, and the proceeds divided. At this the Guides had a stall of work made entirely by themselves; the Brownies acted nursery rhymes; and the Guides gave displays, and finally a march past, headed by the mascot with the standard, in which groups of Guides represented different tests. They made over £9, which finished paying for uniforms.

Last December the Guides and Brownies gave an entertainment and acted a fairy play, which was most successful, £15 15s. being sent to the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

SCOTLAND.

At Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, was held on the 15th inst., a grand rally and inspection of the Guides of the city. Over 400 Guides were present representing

nine companies, and 200 Brownies. The inspecting officer was Sir William Robertson, Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire, and he was accompanied by Lady Robertson, Guide Commissioner for Fife.

An interesting display was afterwards given, the little ones taking their part with two sketches, "Brownies at Work," and "Brownies at Play," which were very much appreciated.

After a few helpful, cheering and friendly remarks, which the girls thoroughly enjoyed, the inspecting officer then presented the Challenge Shield, which had been won for the year by the 6th Company.

On January 25th the 1st Corstophine (Midlothian) Girl Guides organised a large party, at which they entertained forty children from a neighbouring "Home." On the occasion of the Royal visit to Edinburgh, the patrol leaders of this company took twenty of the "Home" girls to see their Majesties, which otherwise they would have had no chance of doing.

Fourteen girls from the "Home" are now very keen members of the company.

WALES.

Monmouthshire.—An inspection of Newport and district Girl Guides by the Hon. Mrs. Walter Roch attracted large numbers to Newport Drill Hall on Saturday, February 15th. About 200 Newport Guides paraded, and a large number of officers from the county were present.

Mrs. Roch inspected each company, after which all sang "The Song of the Girl Guides." Interesting demonstrations of Guide Work, etc., followed, and the song, "Little Friends of all the World," was sung to a tune especially composed for 1st Newport Company by Mr. J. A. Gaccon, A.R.C.O. Mrs. Roch congratulated the companies on their work, and told them that a year and a half ago, when she visited them, there were only two companies, and now there are twelve.

Interesting reports have also been received from the following companies:—5th Dunfermline, 3rd Llanelly, 191st Manchester, 5th Poole, 4th Wolverhampton.

BOOK OF THE MONTH.

The necessary penalty that must be paid for the long, continued, unnatural development of so-called civilised life, is the theme of Mr. John Hargrave's last work, "The Great War Brings it Home."

He urges that a change is required in the conditions of life if it is to be preserved from imminent decay. This change, he maintains, can be obtained by a reversion to a more open life—in effect, by camping out on a very extended scale. In his book he unfolds various ways in which this change can be effected and all are interesting.

For examples our remaining forests, our commons, and purely country places might, he shows, be utilized widely for re-kindling the natural tendency to open air life. Personal fitness and efficiency both of body and mind could thus be encouraged; so, too, could a proper appreciation of Nature's life in all its branches and a broader and saner attitude toward sex relations.

The Race can only improve by careful training and wise mating, and this is the only true form

of Reconstruction—a word so widely and loosely used to cover all sorts of impossible schemes.

He makes it clear, however, that it is only with the young that much can be done. You cannot alter the habits and nature of the grown-ups; it is only the children you can train and develop so as to recover what civilization has caused us to lose. To sum up his argument is this: That it is more important to preserve and improve the fit, and to train the young on the lines he inculcates, than to bolster up the weak and unhealthy.

In the past, as he says with truth, nature has cured and purged itself of effete and decadent societies and civilizations by the irruption of barbarian hordes that have wiped them out. Now, he says, there are no "barbarians" to sweep us away when we become effete, as modern civilization has pervaded the world. We must, therefore, he adds, produce the Barbarian Stock ourselves. Is it certain we are not doing that in a way we hardly realize? Are not the social upheavals that are going on everywhere a sign and forecast of this, and may not the utter catastrophe which has overtaken Russia be a foretaste of the way in which Nature is in our times supplying the want of barbarian irruption?

The Great War Brings it Home. By John Hargrave (White Fox). Constable and Co. 10s. 6d.

SUGGESTED THANKSGIVING OFFERING.

It has been suggested that Guides in all parts might like to join together in some big scheme by which they could actually show their great thankfulness that the war is now over. During the war it was perfectly wonderful the way Guides came forward to take their part and help the Hut Fund. Everyone loved to do what she could, and it brought forth brilliant ideas for raising money, and of really doing something to lend a hand and help others.

Guides of to-day are still as keen to do good turns, so why should they not all club together and do one great big mighty good turn to help those in need, as a kind of Peace Thanksgiving Offering? There are many Guides who, when they are ill or tired, find it difficult to get away for a holiday; would it not be a glorious thing for the Guides to have their own Convalescent and Holiday Home? Do you think all the Guides in our great big family could rise to this? Or can you think of any other scheme that would be worth trying for, something that would draw us all together and enable us to make life a little bit happier for somebody else?

If you like the idea, or have any other suggestion, do write straight away to:—

Miss Errington Wales,
c/o G. G. Headquarters,
76, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.,

and if it is found that the Guides would like to do this we will arrange to open a fund.

"She that to virtues' high reward would rise,
Must run ye race, before she wins ye prize."

HINTS ON HOW TO GAIN THE HORSEWOMAN BADGE.

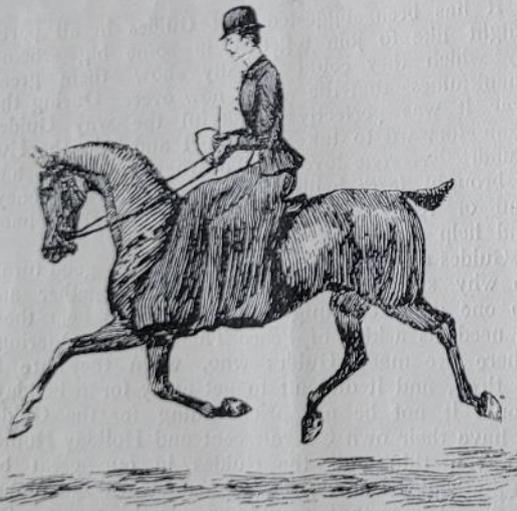
(By Miss Anstruther-Thomson, Div. Commissioner
for South London.)

In the following pages I propose to touch on the various items which are comprised in the test for the Horsewoman Badge, i.e., riding, driving, horses' ailments, and stable management. I begin with:—

Riding.

I have drawn two riders to try and illustrate, in as far as I can, what a rider *should* look like in the one drawing, and in the other what she *should not* look like. You will notice that in the first drawing the rider is well balanced, so she has control of her weight; she is therefore able to distribute it all along her thigh as she comes down on to the saddle. She never dumps her weight down all at once and in one place, so her horses will not get sore backs. She rides with bent wrists, and touch on the horse's mouth is light and elastic; there should always be a delicate give and take between a rider's hands and a horse's mouth, and that can only be accomplished by bent and supple wrists and light hands.

Her pony also is balanced and moves lightly and freely "within himself," because the rider is collecting him and is arranging her own movements to be in harmony with his; in fact, they are "in step" like good dancers.



(1)

The other rider and pony (2) show the reverse picture to all this—the pony is not collected by the rider; he hammers along in an "any how" fashion and there is discord between his movements and the movements of the rider. She is not balanced, so her weight will dump itself down all of a piece on the saddle.

She is heavy handed and has straight wrists, so she cannot make her pony modify his pace to suit hers, in default of making hers suit his, so she is being jolted about as the pony labours along.

I hope this drawing will serve as a warning to all Guide horsewomen!



(2)

There are various opinions as to the counter advantages and disadvantages of riding on a side saddle or on a man's saddle.

The seat of a competent horsewoman on a side saddle is an extremely strong seat, for the leverage she gets from the two pommels of the side-saddle enables her with comparatively small muscular expenditure to sit almost anything in the way of plunging or kicking, without tiring out her muscles, but a rearing horse has her at a disadvantage, because each time he rears her thigh is suddenly lifted up into a very strained position, and it is very difficult to keep one's balance with one's knee in front of one's chin.

And in the case of a fall out hunting the pommels of the saddle are a very distinct danger. For horsemanship of the very highest class (the horsemanship which is taught to the French cavalry officers) the man's saddle is the only saddle, because only on a man's saddle can the rider's weight be regulated to the ounce, as when the rider shifts his weight at every step to leave the advancing leg of the horse free, and as when in jumping a fence the rider stands in his stirrups to put his weight on the horse's withers so as to leave his quarters free to fling themselves upwards (with the result that their horses frequently jump their own height). But of course this perfection is only gained by years of training under the finest professional teaching, and is out of reach of ordinary riders.

In the time of the Crusaders, when warriors went off to the wars, their wives and daughters lost no time in getting astride of the big war horses they left behind, and the monkish chroniclers of the day were scandalised at the way these ladies spent their leisure in hunting and hawking; they one and all rode on small saddles of the same model as the knights and rather like the saddle of the modern cowboy. This saddle gave them a very strong seat with very little muscular exertion, and was of course free from the disadvantages of the side saddle; but in these days of big fences such a saddle would not answer, as, in case of the horse falling, the rider would be pinned in and would run the risk of breaking her back. The great advantage of the ordinary man's saddle is that the rider falls free if her horse does come down, and,

furthermore, that she can get on and off for herself, so that she can do easily what every rider should make a point of doing, i.e., getting off as often as possible, not so much to relieve a horse of her weight (though that is of itself of importance), but to allow the horse's circulation to run freely under the saddle, which, of course, it cannot do while the rider's weight is pressing upon the veins of the horse's back.

(To be continued.)

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

Read at Swanwick Conference.

The object of all organisation is to bring all efforts to maturity.

It is a means to an end. To have good organisation it is essential to have a *great vision*, and never to lose sight of that vision throughout all the detail work of the machinery which is necessary to carry out a good scheme.

Adapting the Work to Local Conditions.

After surveying the field and conditions of labour, various occupation of the girls, enquire into the other agencies at work in the place and know about the girls' clubs, etc., and then build in the Guide organisation into the life of the city.

It should be an important part of the life of the city, not a part aloof, but united.

Local Association.

Ask a variety of people, representing all kinds of different sides of public life and work, and get them to join the Association. Ask these members to pay a small subscription and to come to the Rallies.

Have an annual meeting and elect 6 or 8 to form an Executive Committee.

Try and get a good secretary who is not a Guider.

The work of the Executive is fully stated in the Book of Rules, page 1-22

Examination Board.

It is very important to have a good examination board. It should consist of the Commissioner, two Guiders, local Secretary, and three or four teachers, or people who thoroughly understand the choosing of examiners, the setting of papers, and arrangements of examinations.

Arrange examination three months ahead, have official forms, which should be filled up by the Captains, and sent to the Secretary by a certain date, who will notify the Captains of the date, time and place of examinations.

It is very important to get into touch with the Education Committee and obtain their sympathy and help. Many facilities are to be granted, if asked for in the right way.

The Workers' Education Association have good lectures which Guiders might find very useful. Ask for their programme of lectures and see that the Captains know about them.

Captains Meetings.

Give your Captains every opportunity of getting as much training as possible.

Have a Captains' meeting every month; change the day occasionally so that every one has a chance

to attend. Try and secure one officer always from each company.

Give time to talk over difficulties and new methods, as well as committee business.

Print company rules.

One of the most important parts of the work of Commissioners is to visit their Companies and keep a record for reference, and to get to know their Guiders. To be personally in touch with them all is very necessary.

Encourage Companies to visit one another and to go out together. Let a poor town Company receive help from a country Company. See that the outlook of each Company extends beyond her own Company activities, and help them to realise the great fellowship of the whole Guide Movement.

Patrol Leaders' conferences or monthly meetings can be made very useful.

Encourage the Captains to make the enrolment ceremony a very special occasion.

Rallies.

Rallies give an opportunity for parents to see the Guides at work and also for the Commissioner to explain the movement and correct wrong ideas about Guide work.

It is important to display "Guide" work: not work that can be done by any group of girls.

The Rally also gives an opportunity for the Guides to realise they are part of the whole movement, and that corporate life is bigger than individual life.

Meetings specially for mothers are most valuable. It is possible to explain through them how the movement helps mothers.

The Development of Civic Interests.

The development of civic interests should be a great part of the work of the movement. Help the Guides to realise that their own town is *their* part of the Empire which they hold in trust, which they must build up.

They must give it their best—live up to the highest ideals, always remembering that the reputation of the home, school, work-place is in their hands.

Place before them a vision of what we long for our cities to be—show that with perseverance and faith they can build a new city, and help them to be full of the spirit of Blake's famous words:—

"I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall the sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

C. A. LAW,

Div. Comm. for Bradford,

West Riding, Yorks.

NORTH OF ENGLAND GUIDERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

This School will be held at Dalton Hall, Victoria Park, Manchester, from July 26th, to August 9th, consisting of two courses of one week each.

All applications, accompanied by a deposit of 5s., to be sent to Miss C. Pilkington, The Hazels, Prescott, Lancs., before July 1st. Preference will be given to those who have not attended the School before. Terms—£1 per week.

APPOINTMENTS.

BEDFORD.
District Commissioner for Hinwick:—Mrs. Rouse Orlebar, Hinwick House, Podington, Northants.

DEVON.
District Commissioner for Yelverton:—Lady Harris, The Brake, Yelverton.

DURHAM.
District Commissioner for Croxdale:—Mrs. Luxmoore, Shincliffe, Co. Durham.
District Commissioner for Weardale:—Miss M. Hindmarch, Wolsingham, Bishop Auckland.
District Commissioner for Bishop Auckland:—Mrs. Foster, Guys Cliffe, Bishop Auckland.

DORSET.
District Commissioner for Wyke Regis:—Miss Penny, Highcliffe, Weymouth.

ESSEX.
Division Commissioner for Colchester:—Miss M. Seaborn, Mill House, Greenstead, Colchester.
District Commissioner for Dovercourt:—Mrs. Murray, Oaklands, Kirkby Cross.

HANTS.
District Commissioner for Aldershot and Farnborough:—Mrs. Alexander, The Grange, Aldershot.
District Commissioner for Bishops Waltham:—Miss Bashford, Soberton, Droxford.

S.W. LANCASHIRE.
Division Commissioner for Warrington:—Miss Hawkins, 219, Causeway, Warrington.
District Commissioner for West Warrington:—Miss Lister Kaye, Grappenhall, Warrington.
District Commissioner for East Warrington:—Miss S. White, Holly House, Warrington.

S.E. LANCASHIRE.
District Commissioner for Central Salford District:—Miss D. Wood, Singleton, Bury Old Road, Manchester.

N.W. LANCASHIRE.
District Commissioner for St. Anne's on Sea:—Mrs. Nish, 22, Glen Eldon Road, St. Anne's on Sea, Lanes.

District Commissioner for Barrow and Dalton:—Mrs. Blacklee, Dallington Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness. Vice:—Mrs. Pedley.

LONDON.
District Commissioner for Clapham:—Mrs. Peach, 38, Overstrand Mansions, S.W.11.
District Commissioner for Cricklewood:—Miss Manning, Far End, Walton-on-the-Hill.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
District Commissioner for Tynemouth and Cullercoats:—Mrs. Bird, 22, Percy Gardens, Tynemouth.
District Commissioner for North Shields:—Miss Eva Robinson, Preston Towers, N. Shields.
District Commissioner for Percy Main:—Miss Kate Richardson, 22, Cleveland Road, N. Shields.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
District Commissioner for Longdon:—Lady Berkley Paget, Longdon Hall, Rugeley.

SURREY.
District Commissioner for Camberley:—Mrs. Davies, Kingsclear, Camberley.

WALES.
Division Commissioner for North Cardiganshire:—Miss Gwyneth Evans, Lovesgrove, Aberystwith.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN CITY.
Division Commissioner:—Mrs. Charles Stewart, 13, Bon Accord Avenue, Aberdeen.

AYRSHIRE.
District Commissioner for Irvine:—Miss Mary Mackie, Corraith, Symington.

EDINBURGH.
District Commissioner for South Edinburgh:—Miss K. Stagg, 39, George Street.

MID LOTHIAN.
District Commissioner for Gogar:—Miss Robertson, Kirklands, Hermiston.

PERTSHIRE.
Division Commissioner for Highland Division:—Miss Bulloch, Kinloch, Dunkeld.

RENFREWSHIRE.
Paisley Coats Memorial Church and District:—Mrs. Gibb, Linton, Paisley.
Paisley Neilson School and District:—Miss Gardner, The Elms, Paisley.
Paisley Middle U.F. Church and District:—Mrs. Bell, Middlepark, Paisley.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.
District Commissioner for Melrose:—Mrs. Teacher, Templeknowe, St. Boswells.
District Commissioner for Kelso District:—The Lady Isobel Scott, Broomlands, Kelso.

WEST LOTHIAN.
Division Commissioner for Linlithgow:—Mrs. R. Machonochie. Vice:—Lady Chalmers.

COUNTY SECRETARIES.
County Secretary for Argyllshire:—Mrs. Ian Stewart, 2, Cassilis Street, Ayr.
County Secretary for Roxburghshire:—Miss Violet Smith, Mowhaugh, Yetholm.
County Secretary for Forfarshire:—Miss J. M. Lamb, The Latch, Brechin.

ALTERATIONS.

Mrs. Logan Home, District Commissioner for Edrom (Berwickshire), to be Division Commissioner for Edrom.

Mrs. Victor Marshall, District Commissioner for Lasswade to be Division Commissioner for Lasswade, Bonnyrigg, Loanhead, Rosewell.

RESIGNATIONS.

District Commissioner for Gretna Factory, Miss Belcher.

District Commissioner for Irvine (Ayrshire), Mrs. K. Shewalton.

District Commissioner for North Fife, Miss Anstruther Gray.

District Commissioner for Darlington District, Lady Havelock Allen.

Mrs. Pease for Darlington Division.

Lady Brown for S.E. Durham Division.

Mrs. Stobart for N.W. Durham Division.

Miss Castleman-Smith, District Commissioner for Blandford (Dorset).

Mrs. Foster, District Commissioner for Bourne (Lincs.).

Mrs. Ernest Lyne, Division Commissioner for Newport (Mon.).

The Honble. Lady Byng, Division Commissioner for N.E. Essex.

Mrs. Smiley, Division Commissioner for Derby.