

# GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

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MAY, 1919.

Price 3d.

## EMPIRE DAY, MAY 24th.

### A MESSAGE FROM The Earl of Meath.

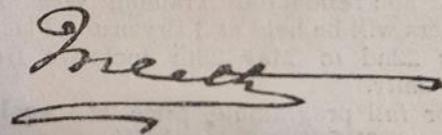
Dear Girl Guides,—

Your and my beloved Chief, Sir Robert Baden Powell, has asked me, as Founder of the "Empire Movement," to write you a Message for "Empire Day."

This I do with the greatest pleasure, for I know well how deep is your love for the Empire, how self-sacrificing have been your patriotic labours on its behalf during the long, weary years of the war, and I am sure, now that victory has crowned the nation's armies and rewarded your exertions, that on Empire Day, May 24th, you will not omit to return to the Giver of all victories sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great mercies He has vouchsafed to us and our Allies.

Dear Girls, the world hopes that Peace, blessed Peace, may soon reign supreme throughout the recently war-racked world, but whether it comes or not, I beseech you, by all that you hold dear, never to relax your efforts to live up to your motto—"Be prepared!"—Be prepared for Peace or for War—whichever God may think best to send us. Both hold divine messages to mankind.

Both contain within them seeds of good as well as of evil. Be prepared for either. Learn, in either eventuality, to gather the good seed and to reject the evil. How can you do this? By looking on your life as a trust from God Himself, by developing to the utmost the powers—spiritual, mental, and physical—within you, by constant, close communion with Him, by placing all your powers at His disposal for the advancement of His Kingdom and the regeneration of mankind. To-day is woman's opportunity! Use it! There must be no slackness—no shirking of responsibility. God and the Empire need pure, intelligent, alert, courageous and patriotic women and girls to take their part in the noble work of social and political reconstruction, a reconstruction which we daily pray for when we use the divine words "Thy Kingdom come." This is my "Empire Day" message for 1919. Pray do not reject it.



**AWARDS.**

March—April.

- Silver Fish (old)—Patrol Leader P. Poulten (1st Muswell Hill), Lieut. J. E. Naish (2nd Woking), Patrol Leader V. Kenilworth (2nd Ealing).  
 Badge of Merit.—Captain Mrs Gibbs (1st Battersea), Second C. Hanbury (Denver G.F.S.), County Gold Cross.—Miss F. Ross Thomson, County Secretary for Kent.  
 Letter of Commendation.—Guide M. Holden (1st Lower Breeding).

**THE EVENT OF 1919.****A Large Conference of Guiders**

will be held at the Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, from Monday, September 29th, to Monday, Oct. 6th.

All Captains, acting Captains, and Brown Owls are invited to attend and should send in their names to their County Secretaries, or to County Commissioners, in counties that have no Secretary. Apply early, as it may be necessary to limit numbers, and "first come first served."

All names should be in by June 1st.

Members of the Conference will be all accommodated at the Hayes, and the terms, which include meals, are about 5s. per day.

Besides practical work, leading authorities will speak on the following subjects:—Brownies, Nature Study, Company Management, Senior Guides, Company Finance, Country Dancing, Camps, Lone Guides, Patrol System, Child Psychology, Health.

Conference Secretary: Miss Phyllis Methuen, Llystrodyn, Pumpsaint, Carmarthenshire.

**PRINCESS MARY'S BIRTHDAY.**

On April 25th, a telegram of congratulation was sent to Her Royal Highness, on behalf of the Guides throughout the Empire, and the following telegram has been received at National Headquarters:—

"Windsor Castle,  
 "25th April.

"Grateful thanks for your kind wishes for my birthday.  
 MARY."

Her Royal Highness showed her interest in the Movement by consenting to become County President for Norfolk last year.

**AWARD CANCELLED.**

By order of the Headquarters Committee the Badge of Merit awarded to L. Forrest, late of 1st Durham (Romaldkirk) Company, in 1918, has been cancelled.

**LONDON & S. OF E. C. T. SCHOOL.**

A non-residential Training Week for Commissioners will be held at 3 Bryanston Place, W.1. from May 22nd to May 28th inclusive from 10.45 to 6.30 daily.

For full programme, price 2d., apply to: Miss Herbert, 61 Labroc Road, W.

**Empire Day Message.**

We hope that everyone, from Brownies to Commissioners, will read the message on our first page. Lord Meath needs no introduction to Guides; he has always taken a keen interest in both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements, and is a member of our Council. He is the founder of the Empire Movement, and is always engaged in social and philanthropic work.

**Our Articles.**

It has been realised for some time that Guides and Seniors might be of great help in Play Centres, and it will be seen that some Guides have already taken up the idea. Miss Wood's article should be read by all Guiders and Seniors.

The Signalling article will be of great help to many of our readers, as all the latest official alterations are to be found in it.

**The Ubiquitous Guide.**

Among the advertisements in a leading morning paper, the following recently appeared:—"Mistress required in girls' boarding school near London to supervise girls out of school hours; one who can organise Girl Guides preferred."

**A Book for the Clubroom Library.**

"The British Empire" (six lectures), by Sir Charles P. Lucas, published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., price 2s. 6d., is an excellent short history of the growth of the Empire.

**G.G.T.S. ABBEY LODGE, WEST MALVERN.**

Summer term begins May 14th.

A camp for Guides will be held at St. James', West Malvern, from August 5th—12th. Applications must be sent in, before July 1st, to Miss Field, G.G.T.S., Albey Lodge, West Malvern.

**Correspondence Course.**

Patrol Leaders are requested to enclose a slip of paper, with the name of the Patrol, when returning papers to the Secretary, to avoid confusion in checking. New papers next term: "First and Second Lectures on Psychology."

"Kindness and gentleness are great virtues."

"Oblige without regarding whom you oblige."

—Spanish Proverbs.

**Articles and Reports** for insertion in the "GAZETTE," **letters to the Editor**, and **Books for Review** should be sent, if possible, by the 20th of the month, to The Editor, Girl Guides' National Headquarters, 76 Victoria Street, London S.W.

The Gazette can be sent direct by post from National Headquarters, to any part of the United Kingdom or abroad at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage).

Post free for a year 4/-

**Subscriptions and all general correspondence** should be addressed to the Secretary, at the above address.

## THE CHIEF GUIDE'S OUTLOOK

(Notes by Lady Baden-Powell.)

### Two Points of View.

I think what strikes newcomers most in our Guide Sisterhood is the wonderful link that it forms between all kinds and ages of people—from the smallest Brownie to the most august member of the Association—we one and all seem to be inspired by the same keenness and love of the work—not only love of it, but also admiration of it.

1. " . . . I have been much struck by the good work done by your Guides during the war.

Although there has not been very much said of them and they have not paraded in public, we have been quite struck by the good that has been done by them, quietly and unobtrusively, behind the scenes. . . ."

2. " . . . We are quite Guide-mad, and we are more than anxious to turn all the other girls into Guides, too. . . . We have been doing a lot of tracking lately. People don't understand at all what we are doing it for, but it is such fun, and we are already getting much quicker at 'spotting' things than we were before. . . ."

### Guiders' Conference.

Everyone who reads the GAZETTE will remember the great Swanwick Conference that was held for Commissioners last year. The Hayes, in Derbyshire, where it was held, is a nice big house with lecture hall, dining hall and charming gardens. We had hoped to secure this place for a whole fortnight this summer so that Commissioners and Guiders might have had the benefit of a longer time of conference and training.

It is, however, impossible to take over the place for more than a week, and so we have now arranged to allot this time for Captains only. We feel sure that this week will be a great pleasure and benefit to the Captains who can attend, and we hope that there may be about 350 of these.

Unfortunately, the date, Monday, 29th September, to Monday, 6th October, is the only one which was available for us, and this may not suit those many Guiders who have duties in schools and colleges.

We are especially sorry about this, for such a large number of our Guiders are teachers, but it is practically impossible to find a date that will suit everybody, and the fact remains that that time was the only time in which we could have the use of the Conference Estate.

### County Magazine.

A very good venture has been started in Devon. The County Commissioner and County Secretary have arranged to have news of special interest regarding Guides in the country given each month with the GAZETTE.

In this way, all the Guides get the news and important information contained in the Headquarters GAZETTE and four extra pages are added on, containing items of interest from various companies, tales of camps, of work done, of work going to be done, ideas for new games, and jolly stories and articles.

This is bound to be a help to the county organisation, and is much appreciated by the Devonians themselves.

Gloucestershire and Sussex have their own quarterly "Guide Posts" also, and these are both bright little journals and could well be either taken in by Guides elsewhere or else copied by other counties, for news of what one's fellow Guides are doing is always a help and an encouragement.

### LECTURES ON CHILD NURSING.

Commissioners and Guiders who want their Guides to go in for the Child Nursing Badge will, I know, be glad to hear that "The National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare" have offered assistance to the Girl Guide Movement in securing lecturers on Child Welfare.

They have many hundreds of Infant Welfare Centres in England, and Miss Halford (their Headquarters Secretary) told me that many of these Centres could probably supply a lecturer, on application, who would give a course of lectures, or a single lecture, to Guides who want to work up that branch of knowledge.

To get into communication with a lecturer, write to Miss Halford, Secretary, National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, and she will tell you who to write to.

There are lecturers who ask a fee, those who ask for their expenses to be paid, and those who will go for nothing. They will, of course, want to know what the class will consist of, and what is required. I am sure the Girl Guide Movement will be very grateful for such a valuable offer of help.

HELEN WHITAKER.

(Head of Kindred Societies Department.)

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. D."—The matter of saluting in "mufti" should certainly be left to the discretion of the Captain. In the Rule on the subject (60), it says—"When a Guide meets another for the first time in the day, whether she is a comrade or a stranger, she salutes with the half salute." This certainly includes when a Guide is not wearing uniform. The salute must never be taken for anything in the nature of a *military* salute, it is the sign of the Sisterhood, and should be used as a token of greeting between members of the Guide Sisterhood.

In some cases it may be thought advisable by the Captain, on account of being too conspicuous in public, etc., to let the Guides salute only when in uniform; in which case, all the Guides should do the same.

As the salute need only be given (when in mufti) on meeting another Guide or Guider for the first time in the day, it should not be objected to.

If the salute is only given when in uniform, it is apt to take away the feeling of *always* being a Guide, which we want the girls to have; and not to let them think that the wearing of the uniform turns them into Guides!

"GUIDER."—Either of the Brownie recruit badges may be worn, but not both. The metal one should be used to pin down the ends of the neckerchief, and the cloth one must be worn on the left breast.

"U.S.A."—The name of the American Girl Scouts' paper is "The Rally." It can be obtained from the Secretary, National Headquarters, Girl Scouts, 1, Madison Avenue, New York City. The price is one dollar per annum (including postage).

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

May, 1919.

Dear Guides,—  
I envy you your country joys, for soon we shall all be thrilled with the delights and excitements of Camping Out. How I do hope that tents will be available again, for really half the joy of camping is lost when you are obliged to go into a house at night.

I have also had the intermediate experience in camp when no house was to be had and my tent was "lost, stolen or strayed." Then the handy Guides turned to and rigged me up a nice shelter of a tarpaulin hung over a rope. Of course, I could not stand upright under it, but sat on the ground to dress, and was as happy as a queen.

Then those hot evenings were ideal for stargazing, and all the keenest astronomers gathered together and helped each other pick out the constellations.

How long we were getting to sleep! Why, it seemed hours after we had gone to bed that some Guides were calling to one another, and great arguments were going on about whose duty it was to put out the light. Then the order for silence had to be respected.

Can you remember what joy it was to wake up in the morning in Camp and feel the pure freshness of the open air? Many of us did not wake up till late, could not be waked up, but they were hauled out of bed and forced to dress all the same. There was no audience at that hour to be shocked at the vague costumes and flimsy garments of the energetic squad who determined to carry out Swedish exercises before breakfast in the open.

No one who could possibly help it would miss the delight of going off with the bathers, and camping is the very time to work up for your swimmer's badge.

How eagerly, too, parties of Guides started off in search of herbs. The herb collectors, armed to the teeth with scissors and forks, biscuit tins and baskets, spent happy hours "tracking" the medicines.

But I can recall summers in camp when the persistent wet weather prevented all the pleasures of Nature rambles.

Although the rain poured down day after day, and Guides were glad they had several pairs of shoes to change into during the day, I never noticed that anyone's spirits were damped. There was no "wet blanket" in our camp, notwithstanding that the day's programme and the orderlies' notices were washed down. In the end everyone took to paddling about in the grass with bare feet. Did anyone complain? NO!

Yours sincerely,

AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

### NOT PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Miss de Beaumont (County Secretary for Cambs.) gained a Chief's Diploma (now Distinction Diploma) in August, 1918.

The Badge of Merit was awarded to Capt. Mrs. Cochrane, Nunthorpe and Gainsborough company, in August, 1918, for saving a child from drowning.

MAY, 1919.

## GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE WORK FOR SENIOR GUIDES IN PLAY CENTRES.

(By Miss F. A. Wood, late Principal of the Maria Grey Training College.)

Guides' Headquarters has been very good in letting a somewhat disabled person feel not quite useless, and it struck me that some experience I have had might be of use to you. It was thought that possibly there would be a chance for the Guides to help in the Play Centres now open in London and in an increasing number of provincial towns, so I went to make inquiries. Headquarters for the Play Centres in London is at the Passmore Edwards' Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C. Mrs. Humphry Ward herself was in France, but her secretaries received me very kindly, and were quite encouraging with regard to any regular help that the Girl Guides' Organisation in London might be able to arrange. They have no responsibility outside the London area, but thought it almost certain that Play Centres in other places would be equally grateful.

### Organisation of a Play Centre.

The idea of these Centres is about fifteen years old in its present form, and the first Centres were carried on by private persons at their own expense. Now, local education authorities, like the London County Council, give the use of the schools with light, heat, and the caretaker's services, and quite recently the Board of Education has offered to pay 50 per cent. of the other expenses. This means that subscriptions are still needed, for the regular staff, who do very responsible and difficult work, are, of course, paid a salary.

Conditions differ in various places, but, as a rule, the Centres are open for about two hours each evening, from just after 5 till 7. In the late spring and summer most of the time is spent out of doors, but in the dark evenings the children assemble in the hall and pass their time in one or other of the class-rooms.

To realise the enormous importance of the work done, it is necessary to take a walk in the neighbourhood of some Centre, choosing what is called a "poor" neighbourhood. Many of us know nowadays what it is to be cramped for house-room, or to be kept waiting for necessary cleaning and repairs, but we have no idea of the life of a child whose home is in two or three rooms, or even in one, and these so dirty that not the best effort can keep them clean. Women from such homes who need to work in the day are often obliged to lock the doors of their rooms for safety, and they rarely return before 7. A neighbour may arrange to take the children in if it is wet, but often, except for the school in the day, and the Play Centre afterwards, the only place for children who can run about is the street.

### How to begin.

In order to be of as much use as possible, I thought it best to make several visits to a neighbourhood of this kind, and then to the Centre which had been opened in one of the schools near.

The district is in the East End of London, in one of the poorest parts. Big factories make the air very close, and the streets are narrow and in-

very bad repair round about the school. This made the scene inside seem all the brighter when I went one night during the cold spell in January. The lady superintendent is an ideal one—I knew that from the moment the children smiled up at her, and my own opinion is just the same as theirs. She goes either to the playground or the hall, wherever the children assemble, and asks them to choose what they will do that evening, e.g., games for boys in the upstairs hall, dancing for girls downstairs, and various other activities in the way of handwork, in some of the classrooms. The children stay in the same room the whole time, for it is quite easy to give a little change, if needed, and it does them good to have a long spell of what they like, and not, as in school, have snippets of so many different things in a session. They come at three years old, and the babies have an extra jolly time in a real baby-room.

Perhaps this sounds rather alarming to Senior Guides, but it need not be so at all. Helpers, such as they would be, could watch for a night or two and just lend a hand to any member of the regular staff who happened to need it, and later try a little group alone when they felt able to try.

The actual arrangements would be made by the Guides' officers and the superintendents in each town. They would probably draw up a rota, certain Guides for certain evenings, and they would be as reliable in these as in all other services they do.

My own chance of finding out how you could help came from hearing that, on the "early-closing" night, a number of little lads, who were then free from the out-of-school employment, which takes all their playtime, had been turned away for want of a teacher. I chose to tell them stories and show them pictures and say funny poems to them, because those are things which it would not be at all difficult for you to begin with. As a result, I am going to give you some advice quite simply, in case, as I very much hope you will, you feel encouraged to try. Some useful books you may have, or be able to borrow, are in a list at the end.

In the first place, look as bright and friendly as you can. Your uniform makes you look very attractive, so you will not have to remember, as less fortunate people do, to put on a pretty blouse for the children and do your hair in the most becoming way. Then, do not expect them to give any trouble of a serious kind, and *they never will*—that ought to be printed up in every place where people are being helped to love children. It does not matter if they have heard a story before, so long as you arrange with them that they want to hear it again. Tell the story simply, and do not mind that they interrupt or ask questions if it shows that they are interested. One night I began with "Quiquern," out of the Second Jungle Book, and our talk got round to the fact that I had come up from the seaside and was going back again, and all about the journey, and how much it cost, and the places I passed through. What matters is that you are all friendly and jolly, not that you should "get through" anything.

They love, too, saying "Peter Piper" and things like that "quicker and quicker," and enjoy working one against the other. If you can sing (without a piano), you can teach them far better songs than some they know, but they must always

sing softly, be very careful about that. After a few weeks part of the time could be given to a little entertainment by them, with a programme on the blackboard in coloured chalk. They do enjoy managing things—one of my little lads spent quite a happy ten minutes writing "Full Up" in large print on a piece of paper, which he licked and stuck on to the door outside, so that we should not be so "interrupted" by people there was no room for!

You will wonder whether they are always "good"—that depends on what we mean by the word. I only interfere if they are getting in the way of someone else by what they do. If they prevented others hearing the story, I put it to them that it wasn't "square," and that generally settled any trouble. After the first night five boys constituted themselves a kind of bodyguard for the general comfort, and I let them. So, on the whole, one might say that when they see we have a sensible plan to give them a good time, and that we don't "fuss," or (worst of all) "nag," they fall into line and are splendid little chaps. Girls are always less of a problem; that is why I chose boys.

You notice that I have said nothing about the chance this would be of letting people know more about Girl Guides, and of leading others to join, nor of the splendid training it might give to those who want to be Guide Officers or to be teachers. You will have seen that for yourselves.

But there is another reason for helping in Play Centres if your Officers think well of the plan. Most of the children who go to them have far fewer advantages than you or I, but they are just as deserving, perhaps even more. We have been learning throughout the last four years that men from every kind of home went willingly to death and worse for all our sakes, and many of these children's fathers and brothers were taken and ours left. Even when we have lost friends, we have so much more in our lives to help us bear sorrow than these boys and girls have in theirs. I feel the service the Play Centres need is just one of those ways of being grateful which we are looking for, and perhaps you feel the same. I hope you do.

FLORENCE A. WOOD.

### STORIES, PLAYS, POETRY, etc.

Fairy Tales.—"Grimm," "Hans Andersen," "The Arabian Nights," "Fairy Gold." (Dent. Everyman edition.)

Myths.—"Favourite Greek Myths," "Told by the Northmen." (Harrap.)

Legends.—"Legends of Greece and Rome," "Stories of Robin Hood," "Stories from the Odyssey," and many others in the same series. (Harrap.)

Plays.—"Little Plays for School and Home." Books I. and II. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

\*Poetry.—"Treasury of Ballads and Story Poems." (Harrap.) "A Book of Verses for Children." (Chatto and Windus.)

Games, etc.—"Graded Games and Rhythmic Exercises." (Curwen.)

(None of these books are very expensive; they range from 2s. to 3s. each, except \* which was 5s., and may be more.)

## GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

54

## OUR BRITISH OVERSEAS GUIDES.

(By Lady Baden Powell).

It is so nice to feel that though our Guide family began life here in Great Britain, yet it has grown now into all the distant corners of our big Empire, and we are indeed now forming a link all round the world.

If a Guide leaves her home here, and travels on work or on pleasure, she will be practically sure of finding some sister Guides in whatever country she goes to.

There are Guides in so many places that it would take a whole GAZETTE to speak fully about them all, but from the accounts published this month you will be able to see how things are going with them.

We hear fine news of the progress of the Guides in India, and I wonder how many Guides here know of the existence of a very interesting Guide magazine called "The Newsheet."

This is the name of the Gazette that is issued for all Guides in India, and if you want to get a peep into the lives and doings of your sister Guides out there, I advise you to take in this paper. It can be obtained direct from Mrs. T. D. Wood, 27, Harrington Mansions, Calcutta, price about 2s. a year.

Details about the work of the Guides in South Africa have appeared from time to time, and the organisation is evidently going ahead well, and more and yet more girls in that sunny country are taking up our Guide activities with a will.

Australia has been cut off from close communication with us owing to the sinking of ships with so many letters, but we are hoping to hear further news from there before long.

The Guides in the West Indies are persevering with their work for badges, and we have news of further companies being formed at Barbadoes and Bermuda.

By the time you read this, the Founder and I shall be in America and Canada. We shall, therefore, be able to give you first hand news of the Guides in those countries in a later issue of the GAZETTE.

But if you feel that you would like to know more actual facts about the Guides in those far-off countries, you can find them in the Annual Report, which was spoken about in the GAZETTE last month. (Price 1s., from Headquarters.)

Also, there is a still better way of finding out more about them, and that is to start writing letters to them yourself.

Well, now that is an idea, isn't it, and why not start right away and send off a letter or two to a far-away Guide? Already three hundred Guides are in correspondence with their sister Guides and the Girl Scouts of America. If you send your letters to us at 76, Victoria Street, we will forward them to the different Commissioners in any of the oversea dominions, and they will then hand them on to some nice Guide there who will answer direct to you, if you give your name and address in your letter.

I recommend this correspondence scheme to Guiders and Guides, because I know from experience how interesting it is to get first-hand news from far distant places.

We shall in this way, too, be able to forge a real sisterhood feeling round the whole world.

Look at the map, then, and choose what country you would like to write to, and we will do our best to put you in touch with a nice Guide correspondent.

THE IMPERIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE.  
Talking of these far-off lands, too, it may interest you to know that the Colonial Institute has lately formed an Imperial Studies Committee for arranging lectures all over the country. This new scheme is mainly to give every boy and girl the chance of learning about the Empire and the fine history that created it, so that each shall feel proud of being a Britisher, and do his or her best to be a good one at that.

These lecturers travel about the country ready to give addresses and to create interest in Imperial matters.

So, if you want to know more about the geography, the flowers, the animals, the people and the actual history of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, etc., every Commissioner and Guide is invited to let us know, so that, if feasible, lectures with lantern slides can be arranged for in their locality.

Lectures have already been given in London, Hull, Bradford, Leicester, Winchester, Great Yarmouth, etc., and further meetings are being arranged which would prove useful and jolly interesting for us to attend.

In the Journal issued by the Royal Colonial Institute, last January, there was a striking article, in which the writer says: "Every child in the British Dominions old enough to learn should understand why we went to war, what we fought for, and why and how we must keep the Empire we have saved." And then the writer goes on to say that the members of movements such as the Boy Scout and the Girl Guides are already encouraging patriotism, and that the further study of Imperial history would be interesting to them and helpful to the Empire. In fact, it would be rather a disgrace to a Guide or Scout not to know all about the old sea rovers and the gallant men and women pioneers—the real old time Scouts of the nation—who founded our great dominions overseas.

## EMIGRATION.

And there is yet another thing that I should like to say whilst on this subject, and that is, that if and when Guides or Guiders may be going out to work to stay or even to live in any of the overseas dominions, I do hope that they will let us know at Headquarters, so that we may tell the Commissioners overseas of their coming.

I personally, as head of the Overseas Department, am very anxious indeed to meet any such Guide workers before they go, for by thus getting to know one another personally beforehand, we shall then feel in closer touch when corresponding with one another from far afield.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

The Guides of Berkshire mourn the loss of their County President, Dame Edith Benyon, O.B.E., who died on March 28th after a long illness.

We also regret to record the death of Miss Mabel Truman, Captain, Trelleck Company, who had been a keen Guide from the earliest days of the Movement.

Guide Mary Brunskill, of the 12th Durham (Barnard Castle) Company, has died from influenza. She had been in the company since 1913. A Leaving Certificate, with her badges, has been given to her mother.

## OVERSEAS NEWS.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Province.—Peninsula Companies have taken part in various events such as: Inaugural Meeting of League of Honour, Empire Day Celebration, etc.

A Grand Rally was held in 1918. Two District Commissioners have been appointed, and a Provincial Executive has been formed.

Natal.—Several Companies have been started among the schools in Durban.

A Rally was held at Maritzburg in 1918, and another is to take place in Durban this year.

The public is everywhere beginning to realise the value of the Movement, and it is hoped that the numbers will increase largely during the ensuing year.

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

2nd Port of Spain Company. This Company gave a most successful entertainment in aid of Company funds, 100 dollars being raised, and they also gave entertainments for War Charities. A Brownie Pack is attached to this Company.

## CANADA.

Some interesting press cuttings have been sent to us by the Canadian Secretary, Miss E. Mairs, of the doings of our sister Guides.

An Officers' Training Class was held in Toronto during February, and Home Nursing Classes are also being held.

An interesting display of nearly 100 garments made for Serbian children between the ages of 8 and 10, by Toronto Guides, took place at St. James' Parish House. Four little girls dressed in bright picturesque Serbian costumes formed a Guard of Honour for Lady Pellatt, Chief Commissioner of Girl Guides, who with the members of the Dominion Council and Local Council, examined the garments, and congratulated the captains on the work of their Guides.

The Guides of Company 23 assisted at the tea tables, and during the afternoon a cheque for \$12, from Company 4, was handed over to the Serbian work.

Dawson, Y.T.—The Dawson Guides sent a donation for \$25 to the G.G. Hut Fund a short time ago.

These Guides went camping as usual in 1918, and have done war service by knitting and sewing hospital requirements, etc.

## HONG KONG.

(Quotation from a newspaper cutting sent to us about the Shanghai Armistice celebrations):—

"Making every allowance for the fact that a Chinese crowd is one of the easiest to handle, chiefly on account of its remarkable good temper, the work of the Police, the Specials and the Boy and Girl Scouts (?) in handling it was an excellent performance. The last-named, in particular, we are informed, did some good service in looking after lost children, and at one time are said to have had two or three youngsters to care for."

## INDIA.

Administration by Provinces has been introduced with promising results.

There are now more than 1,700 Guides in India, and judging by the interesting reports to be found

in the "News Sheet" (their Magazine), the Companies seem to be doing excellent work.

## JAPAN.

Yokohama.—This Company has been in existence for more than a year. A Display was given last Empire Day, and the Guides have done good work in looking after gardens.

## MALAY FEDERATED STATES.

Singapore.—1st Singapore (St. Andrew's Cathedral) Company had their colours dedicated and presented in 1918. A number of badges have been gained by this Company.

Further particulars of Overseas Guides can be found in 1918 Annual Report (price 1s. from Headquarters).

## HOW TO BREAK A FLAG.

You have no doubt seen a sailor hoist a flag up to the top of the mast in the shape of a ball, then, "Hey presto!" with a tug of the rope it bursts forth into a full-sized flag.

All Guides should know how to "break a flag," as it is called. You first prepare your flag by folding it in half lengthways, and in half again the same way. Now fold it the broad way, bringing the two ends together, and then once again.



You now roll it very tightly towards the rope, wind the rope round it once, then tuck the rope in below itself, as shown in the sketch. Your flag is now ready to hoist.

Attach the end of the rope on the mast to the toggle (wood part) of the flag, and the other end to the spliced loop on the end of rope attached to flag. Hoist the flag up, toggle end first, until it is at the top of the mast, and hold it firmly there, then give the other rope a sharp tug, and the flag opens out.

Owing to lack of space last month, we were unable to announce that the Guide Game appearing on page 40 was sent in by Mrs. Burchardt Ashton, 1st Llandogo Company, gaining the prize in the Guide Game Competition, as announced in the April issue.

## GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

56

HINTS ON HOW TO GAIN  
THE HORSEMANSHIP BADGE.(By Miss Anstruther Thomson, Div. Commissioner  
for South London.)**Stable Management.**

I may assume that the Guides who want to qualify for the Horsewoman's Badge are keen about all that has to do with horses, so in the following pages I am treating the subject of stable management in some detail.

First, it is no use to try and wash a horse clean, because his coat *thatches* his skin closely, and each hair is so full of animal oil that the water merely wets him, it does not clean him. The one and only way to clean him is to groom him thoroughly with a hard brush, and then to polish him with a whisp; even if he doesn't leave the stable, he must be groomed twice each day if he is to keep fit (and, of course, it's no use having a horse at all if he does not keep fit). It will perhaps be argued that horses in a state of nature do not have anyone to groom them, and yet they get along all right. Yes, they do, but once you begin to work a horse fast and feed him on hard food, he is no longer in a state of nature, and the oil glands and sweat glands attached to each of his hairs, which act as drains to his body, become much more active; then, if he is not groomed, they get choked up, with disastrous effects upon his health. Moreover, his skin is always wearing away into scurf, and if that is not cleared away, the pores of his skin get choked; so you would never be able to get him into condition, because his skin would not act.

A first-rate groom in a hunting stable feeds his horses at 5 a.m., and takes them for two hours' exercise before breakfast, but if a Guide did that, she would probably not be good for much the rest of the day; so, if she is going to be her own groom, she should come to the stables at seven a.m., when she would water and then feed her horses (in pre-war days 4 lbs. oats and 5 lbs. of chopped hay), and she would do the stables, raking out all the bedding, removing any that may have got wet or tainted and putting all the rest which is clean out to air if fine outside; if not fine, in a spare stall. Then she would sweep the horse box out clean and leave it for as many hours as possible exposed to the air.

At 9 she would take her horses out to exercise, brushing the horses' rugs and hanging them up to air, and opening every door and window in the stables before she started.

If the horses are not going to be used, she would keep them out for two hours' walking and jogging exercise. Horses are supposed to do a minimum of ten miles a day if they are in good condition, so if they are going to do this later in the day, they need not be exercised in the morning. It is important that everyone who grooms a horse should realise that a horse's legs are perhaps the most delicate part of him, and whenever he goes out he is pretty sure to wet them; moreover, if he gets hot, the sweat runs off his body down his legs, so one way or another his legs will always want drying, so the Guide will begin to dress him when she gets him home by attending to his legs first, covering his body with his rug till his legs are finished. First, she washes out his feet and dries them inside and

outside, and then she "wisps" the mud off his legs with a big straw whisp, after which she will dry them carefully with dry, stable "rubbers," and then bandage them loosely in flannel bandages, being careful to dry his heels and to carry the bandages low enough down to cover them, because if they were left damp, the horse would probably suffer from cracked heels, which are difficult to cure.

After his body has been groomed, the bandages would be taken off, and his legs would be groomed in the same way as his body, with a brush and then with a whisp, and if they were cold, they should be rubbed with the hand and then have the bandages put on again loosely.

Then she would do his body, turning him round to the light; she would wash his eyes and nostrils with a sponge and dry them with a linen rubber. Then she would groom his head, neck and shoulders with a hard brush and then with a straw whisp. She would have to stand far off and lean her weight on to the brush as well as using all her strength to get the brush through his coat on to his skin. Then she would turn him round again and tie him up while she did his body and hind quarters. When she had brushed him and polished him with the whisp, she would wash and dry the dock of his tail and brush the hair, and then she would grease his hoofs. After that, she would put on his rug (one in summer, two in winter), being careful to stand near his shoulder, so that in putting on his rug it did not rub his hair the wrong way.

The roller must be girthed loosely, and his chest strap must be loose also. Then she would put back his bedding, untie his head, and leave him alone till 1 o'clock when she would water him and feed him, giving him his water *before* his feed, of course, and letting him drink as much as he liked, unless he has water permanently in a trough in his box, in which case he would sip it a little at a time, as he wanted it. The water must be put in to the trough fresh three times a day. His feed should consist, as before, of 4 lbs. oats, and 4 or 5 lbs. of hay.

All manure would be carried away in a basket, of course, each time the Guide went in to feed the horse.

At 5 o'clock his rug would be taken off, and he would be groomed with a whisp. (If he has a night rug and a day one, his night rug would now be put on.) The bandages would be taken off his legs, and they would be wisped and rubbed with the hand if they felt cold. At 6 o'clock he would have water and then 4 lbs. of oats and 8 lbs. of hay. In winter he ought to have one or two carrots with each feed cut into slices long ways. If the carrot were cut across, he might choke himself. Then she would leave him for the night.

Of course, in these days of shortage, the amount of hay and corn she would give her horse is a "counsel of perfection"! She can only give him what she can get, but he ought to have as much hay as possible, besides what corn she can give him, because hay distends his stomach and unless it is distended he does not digest his food properly. Indian corn meal mixed with bran is perhaps the best substitute for oats (the same quantities as of oats).

Barley is apt to upset a horse's inside, and wheat is sure to do so! But, as neither are procurable, this information is superfluous. Apropos of barley, do not use barley straw as bedding; it has an irritating effect upon a horse's skin.

Before the war, the allowance for a horse in a good stable used to be 12lbs. of oats per day; 12-15 lbs. of hay per day;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of bran per week; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 cwts. straw per week and for hunters a small quantity of beans (split).

But now grooms have to use what they can get, both as food and as bedding, and the only way to meet the difficulty is to let horses go as slowly as possible so as to save wear and tear.

A horse is like a steam engine; if he goes fast, he consumes more of the energy that is generated inside him by his food. Fortunately, there is no shortage of water, for the horse is a very thirsty animal. He ought to be given 32 quarts a day, or briefly, as much as he will drink four times a day.

Of course, he must always be watered before he is fed, because, as he swallows the water it passes with very little delay through his stomach into his intestines; so, if he were watered directly after feeding instead of before, some of the undigested food would very likely be washed into his intestines where it would set up inflammation.

Horses are very particular animals, and they won't drink dirty water. They don't like hard water, either, so in the case of valuable animals, the water, if it is very hard, had better be boiled and allowed to get cold.

The horse ought to be given a bran mash on Saturday evening, instead of his ordinary evening feed. Make as follows: A bucket is half filled with dry bran with a handful of common salt, and then the bucket is filled up with boiling water, and the mash should be well stirred; it may be given to the horse hot as it will steam his head, and he won't begin to eat it till it is cool enough.

He should not be exercised on Sundays, it is his day of rest; but, of course, he must be groomed and his bedding must be aired as on a week day.

On a pouring wet morning it would be well not to take him out to exercise, for while he would be safe from chill while moving along, when he came home his body and his legs could not be dried simultaneously without the co-operation of several grooms, and his body would become icy cold while his legs were dried, from the evaporation of the wet on his coat; so, in cases where it can be avoided, don't take out a horse on a wet day, and under no circumstances ever leave a horse ungroomed and uncovered when he comes in, for he is sure to be more or less hot, and as he cools, he runs grave risk of catching a chill, so keep him walking about if you can't get a rug to cover him till you can get him groomed.

If, when you are leading a horse, he won't come with you and begins to back, don't pull at him to make him go your way, because if it comes to pulling, he is much stronger than you are and could easily pull you off your feet, so turn round yourself, take him short by the head and back him round till his tail is in the direction you want him to go, and then you can back him along gently till he gets bored with it and is willing to turn round and be led forward. Of course, you always lead a horse by both reins, held in one hand.

If a horse is kept out for many hours, as in hunting, there is no harm in letting him have a drink of water on his way home if he is kept walking or jogging along steadily directly he has finished drinking. But, if he is done up, he ought to be put into the nearest stable and given a drink of lukewarm water with some oatmeal or linseed in it, taking off his bit while he drinks, to rest his jaw,

and when he gets home let him be given a linseed mash: 2 handfuls of linseed meal put into boiling water, boiled for 10 minutes, and then mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  bucketful of bran and left till cool enough to drink. An hour afterwards, when he has been groomed, give him his water and his feed, and as he will very likely be thirsty later, give him a drink of water at 8 p.m.

Of course, a horse must not be hunted more than three days a fortnight; on the other days, he must merely be exercised.

(To be continued.)

## THE SIGNALLING TESTS.

The 1919 Book of Rules—the "Blue Book" it will be called this year—shows a slightly altered Signaller's Test. It had to be altered because Guides do not want to be out of date, and to send a signal which one thinks means something quite different to what it really does mean to-day, is worse than sending no signal at all. Last year, for instance, the signal VE meant that a message was ended. Now the signal VE means that a message is going to begin, which makes rather a big difference.

The following are the new signals which must be known for the Signaller's Badge.

Commencing sign	... ..	VE (sent in one)
End of Message	... ..	AR (sent in one)
Message Received	... ..	R
Full Stop	... ..	AAA (sent in one)

These are the only changes to the Signaller's Test, but there are many more in the First Class Signaller's Test. These will appear in the next Senior Guide book of rules, but as there are many Guide signallers who may want to work up for the First Class Signaller's Badge before the book is published, I will give the full test here, as follows:—

### First Class Signaller.

A Guide must read and send a message of 100 letters on:

1. Semaphore Flags in 4 minutes (5 words a minute).
2. Buzzer in 4 minutes (5 words a minute).
3. Morse Flags in 5 minutes (4 words a minute).
5. Lamp in 5 minutes (4 words a minute).

Each message must include the preamble (T or Z), number of words, address to, address from, reference line, text, time of origin, and time of handing in.

Must also know the long numerals, check letters, and continental time, brackets, inverted commas, block capitals, full stop. Also the following procedure signals:—"Calling up," "Commencing Sign," "Wait," "Go on," "End of Message," "Stop Signal," "Decimal Point," the "Separatives," "Break" Signal, and "General Answer."

Let us take the message form for a test message. The preamble comes first. It is either T or Z. T means that the message is to be "retransmitted" (that is, signalled on to another station); Z means that it is not to be signalled on. If, for instance, a station called AB was sending to CD a message which was to be signalled on to EF, the preamble of that message would be T, but in retransmitting the message to EF, the preamble would be changed to Z, so that the receiver at EF should know that the message was to be delivered from that station and not signalled on anywhere else.

GIRL GUIDES GAZETTE

The next part of the message form required for passing the Guides' First Class Signallers' Test is the "number of words." In an actual message that is to be signalled on from one station to another, this would mean the actual number of words, or sets of letters or figures signalled together as one group, contained in the message, beginning with the address, but in a test message any number may be written in the "number of words" space; it is purely imaginary, and has nothing to do with the number of groups sent. In buzzer and lamp messages the break signal (ii) is sent between the pre-amble and the number of words, but in morse flag messages the flag is simply brought down to the "prepare," and in semaphore the separation is shown by grouping in the usual way, that is bringing both flags into the "ready" position.

After the number of words, the break signal is sent in all cases. Then comes the "address to," that is, the name of the person for whom the message is intended. In a test message (and nearly always in actual plain language messages), the "address to" is given in one code word of four letters, such as Dodo, Sano, Figi, etc. The "address from" is also a code word of four letters, such as Nano, preceded by the letter V, which means "from." This V is sent in the same group as the name, for example, "V Nano" is sent with no lowering of the flag, but just a slight pause between the V and the Nano. After the "address from," comes another break signal, followed by the "reference line." This line consists (1) of the "originator's number," which in a real signalling station would mean the number of the message that was being sent. It might be N.4, or any combination of letters and figures; (2) the date of the month, usually sent in numerals; (3) "In reply to number," that is, in real signalling, the actual number (again a combination of letters and figures) of a message to which the present message is a reply. (If the present message were not a reply to any other, this group would, of course, be left out.)

The reference line on the message form is separated from the "text" of the message by a line called a "separative," which is signalled by sending AAA (the same signal as for a full stop). The text of a test message always consists of groups of letters (four, five or six letters in a group), and never of words, for words are sometimes easy to guess, and do not test the reader's skill so well as groups of miscellaneous letters.

At the end of the text comes another line or "separative," which this time is signalled as BT sent together as one signal. Then comes the "Time of Origin." That means the hour at which the message was written. The old "code time" is not used any longer. Continental time is used, instead, and this is much easier to remember. It has to be known for the First Class Signaller's Badge, so I will explain it here. Continental time is always written and signalled in four figures. The first two spaces of the four represent the hour, the last two the minutes. For example, 1 a.m. would appear in continental time as 01 00; 1.25 as 01 25; 2 a.m. as 02 00, etc., up to 12 noon, which would be 12 00. 1 p.m. in continental time is 13 00; 1.30, 13 30; 2 p.m., 14 00, and so on, up to 11 p.m., which is 23 00. 24 00 is never signalled, nor is 00 00. The nearest to midnight is 23 59 (11.59) or 00 01 (12.1 a.m.).

After the "Time of Origin," the break signal is sent, and unlike the other break signals, which are

shown on the message form by horizontal lines, this one is shown by a short, upright one. On the other side of this little upright line the "time of handing in" is written (both signalled and written, of course, in continental time). The "time of handing in" means the hour at which the message was given to the signaller at the signalling station. This ends the test message, which is always followed by AR, the "end of message" signal.

In writing out a test message of 100 letters for the First Class Signallers' Test, or for practice, the following should be noted:—

Each figure (including the number of words) counts as two letters, the break signals and separatives (even the separative AAA) also count as two letters each. Here is a message of 100 letters, as it appears on a message form for the First Class Signallers' Test.

Preamble	Z	
No. of words	18	
Address to	DEDO	
Address from	V SALA	
Originators No.	Day of Month	In reply to No.
K3	14	L5
KNEMF ACJT UFOID PHZQA HRVZW LYJNT SXWAH EMKLD QBGPZ		
Time of Origin	Time of handing in	
1405	1410	

You see from the above that the ii's of the break signals are not written in the form, nor are the separatives AAA and BT. They are merely shown by lines separating the different parts of the message from each other.

For both the Signaller's and First Class Signaller's Test, the "check letters" have to be known, even though in a test message itself the numerals are not checked. In a real message, however, the sender would have to make sure that the reader at the other station had got the numerals correctly. So, at the end of the message, he would send the "check letter" of each numeral he had sent. The check letter for 1 is A, because A is the first letter in the alphabet. The check letter for 2 is B, the second letter in the alphabet. The check letter for 9 is, of course, I, but for 0 it is not, as you might suppose J, but K, J being left out. The figure 10 would thus be checked back by AK.

To win the First Class Signaller's Badge, a Guide must know the special signals given in the Signaller's Test, with the addition of the following:—

Brackets ...	...	...	...
Inverted Commas	...	...	KK (in one)
Block Capitals	...	...	RR (in one)
Decimal Point	...	...	UK (in one)
Calling Up	...	...	iii
	...	...	RU

(sent continuously till answered)

MAY, 1919.

Wait	...	...	...	...	O
Go on	...	...	...	...	R
End of Message	...	...	...	...	AR (in one)
Message Received	...	...	...	...	R
Stop	...	...	...	...	ii Q ii
Separative	...	...	...	...	AAA (in one)
(between reference line and text)					
Separative (between text and time)	...	...	...	...	BT (in one)
Break	...	...	...	...	ii
General Answer	...	...	...	...	T

In this article, I have simply kept to the Signalling Tests, but of course, any Guide who has worked up for her First Class Signaller's Badge will want to signal, and read real messages out in the open. For this she will have to know something of what is called "station work," how to receive, answer, correct, count, and check messages. All this she will find in the chapter on Signalling, by Miss Anstruther-Thomson in the second volume of "How To Pass the Guide Tests," which Mrs. Janson Potts is shortly bringing out. In the meantime, I advise all Guides to work up for the Signalling Tests, because, until they can send and read test messages, they won't be any good at outdoor signalling, which is, of course, the greatest fun of all.

FLORENS ROCH,  
County Com., Monmouthshire.

COMPANY NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Berghapton (Norfolk).—An interesting afternoon was spent at Berghapton Manor in April by the Guides and Guiders of the Loddon and Framingham District, when a Patrol Competition for the Christie Shield was competed for by nine Patrols, from Berghapton, Brooke, Loddon, Framingham, Surlingham.

The Shield, which was kindly given by Mrs. Christie, President of the Framingham Local Association, was won by the Surlingham Daffodil Patrol. Marks were awarded for work done at fifteen meetings, including inspection, punctuality, attendance, subscriptions, discipline, new recruits, badges, darns and patches, patrol drill, ambulance, second-class work, Guide law and general smartness.

Miss Duff kindly took the inspection and march past, and gave an inspiring talk to the Guides.

The 1st Durham (Romaldkirk) Guides gave a variety entertainment, which was most successful. The sum of £10 was given towards providing a welcome home to local soldiers.

6th Ealing Company.—In April the District Commissioner visited the Company Headquarters. The Commissioner inspected the Guides, and judged the walls, each Patrol having decorated their own part of the room. The silver cup was won by the "Daffodils."

Refreshments were provided by the Guides who had gained the Cook Badge.

Ealing District.—In connection with the Junior Organisation, an interesting performance took place at the Victoria Hall, Ealing, at which several different clubs and associations took part. The Girl Guides were well represented by the 5th Ealing, Y.W.C.A., who, under the direction of Lieutenant Holdstock, gave a short sketch entitled, "The 1st Nunhead Company."

17th Ipswich Company.—In February, at the St. John's Congregational Chapel, the Colours and Union Jack were dedicated and presented to the above company.

1st Little Dean Company.—The Guides have regularly made a weekly collection of eggs for the wounded. They have collected 2,614 eggs, some of which have been sent to the Palace V.A. Hospital in Gloucester and the remainder to the N.E.C. Central Depot. Four of the Guides have gained certificates, awarded by the N.E.C., for collecting large numbers of eggs.

Rugby.—The County Commissioner (Mrs. Suckling), accompanied by the County Secretary, recently visited Rugby.

A display by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Companies was given in the Co-operative Hall. In August last there were only about nine Guides in Rugby; now they number 100 upwards, thanks to the efforts of Captain Marshall, Captain Fitzgibbon, Captain Aston and their Lieutenants.

1st St. George and Wapping Company.—A Union Jack, presented by the 5th Stepney Company Boy Scouts to the 1st St. George's and Wapping Company of Girl Guides, was consecrated during the evening service at the Parish Church of St. John, Wapping.

1st Windermere Company.—A "Guides' Own" was recently held. Each Patrol chose a hymn, and an address was given by Dr. W. E. Henderson, District Commissioner of the Boy Scouts. Later in this month the company was inspected by Mrs. T. A. Argles, County Commissioner, and Mrs. T. S. Lidbetter, Staff Captain for Westmorland. In March a most impressive service was held in St. John's Church, where the Rev. T. B. A. Saunders consecrated the Union Jack and the Company Colours.

(Other news withheld till next month.)

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY COMPETITION

The particulars of this competition were announced in the GAZETTE for January.

Thirty-nine sheets of drawings were sent in, and the Society selected those sent by the following, for admission to the general competition without fee:—

- G. Abbot, 1st Palmers Green.
- L. C. Bamford, 2nd Monmouths.
- M. C. Bower, 1st Thirsk.
- D. Brown, 18th Liverpool.
- M. de Chasseloup, 1st S. Kensington.
- Y. de Chasseloup, 1st S. Kensington.
- G. Fell (Captain), Beverley Minster.
- R. Scott, 1st St. Anne's.
- W. Starling, 2nd Lewisham.

Further particulars with regard to these will be published later.

The remaining sheets of drawings have been placed in three classes according to their merits, and may be obtained from the G.G. National Headquarters, 76, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, by the owners, upon the necessary postage and an addressed label being sent to the Secretary.

TENT MAKING CLASSES

During May, June and July, tent making classes will be held at 3, Bryanston Place, on Wednesday mornings, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

## APPOINTMENTS.

**BEDFORD.**  
District Commissioner for Toddington and District: Mrs. Mercer, Toddington Park, Beds.

**CORNWALL.**  
District Commissioner for Bodmin and District: The Lady Vivian Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
Camborne, Redruth, and District: Mrs. John Holman, Tregenna, Camborne, Cornwall.

**CUMBERLAND.**  
County Commissioner: Mrs. Salkeld, Holme Hill, Dalston, Cumberland.  
Vice: The Countess of Carlisle.

**CHESHIRE.**  
District Commissioner for Runcorn: Mrs. Boston, Halton Grange, Nr. Runcorn.

**DERBY.**  
Assistant Division Commissioner for Derby: Miss G. Robotham, The Knoll, Littleover, Derby.

**DEVON.**  
District Commissioner for Stonehouse: Mrs. Long, 12, St. George's Terrace, Stonehouse.

**DURHAM.**  
District Commissioner for Lanchester: Mrs. Sadler, Craigmere, Lanchester.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
Division Commissioner for the Forest of Dean: Miss Enstice Penberthy, Dean Hall, Newnham, Gloucester.

**HANTS.**  
District Commissioner for Southsea: Miss Bevis, 28 High Street, Portsmouth.  
Vice: Miss Cole-Baker.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**  
Division Commissioner for Wansbeck: Miss Middleton, Belsay Castle, Northumberland.

**STAFFORD.**  
District Commissioner for Stone: Miss Grindley, "The Cedar," Stone.  
Stowe, Hixon, and Weston: Lady Congreve, Chartley Castle, Stowe-by-Chartley.

**SURREY.**  
District Commissioner for Croydon: Mrs. Olivier, St. James's Vicarage, Croydon.  
Bramley and District: Mrs. Randolph, The Bishop's House, Wonerish, Nr. Guildford.  
Vice: Mrs. Donahoo.  
Cranleigh and District: Mrs. Stopford Brooke, High Wethersell, Cranleigh.

**SUSSEX.**  
Division Commissioner for East Grinstead: Mrs. Blount, Imbirhorn, East Grinstead.  
District Commissioner for East Grinstead: Mrs. Craig, "The Rocks," Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead.

**WARWICK.**  
Division Commissioner for Moseley: Mrs. Harold Williams, "The Gables," Moseley.  
Vice: Mrs. Roland Muscott.  
Division Commissioner for Saltley: Mrs. Roland Muscott, "Oakwood," Acock's Green.  
District Commissioner for Acock's Green: Mrs. Roland Muscott.

**WALES.**  
**ANGLESEY.**  
District Commissioner for Beaumaris: Miss Bulkeley, Baron Hill, Beaumaris.

**GLAMORGAN.**  
District Commissioner for Central and South District: Miss A. M. David, The Hendree, Llandaff.  
Park and Roath District: Mrs. Robinson, "Hillside," Pen-y-lan, Cardiff.  
Llandaff District: Miss M. Davey, 11, The Green, Llandaff.

**IRELAND.**  
**ULSTER.**  
Provincial Commissioner: The Duchess of Abercorn.

**SCOTLAND.**  
**GLASGOW.**  
Division Commissioner for North Glasgow: Mrs. Charles D. Cree, 1, Windsor Circus, W.  
South Glasgow: Lady Stewart Maxwell, "Pollock House," Pollockshaws.

**OVERSEAS.**  
District Commissioner for Hong Kong and Shanghai: Mrs. Cartlidge.

**COUNTY SECRETARIES.**  
County Secretary for Anglesey: Mrs. M. Laurie, Plas Meigan, Beaumaris.

**RESIGNATIONS.**  
Mrs. Glass from being District Commissioner for North Leamington, Warwick.  
Miss Purcell Gilpin from being District Commissioner for Stowmarket, Suffolk.  
Miss Cole Baker from being District Commissioner for Southsea.  
Mrs. Pedley from being District Commissioner for Barrow.

## SHOP NOTICES.

**SKIRTS FOR GUIDERS.**—Price 23s. and 30s.  
**BROWNIE JUMPERS.**—Brownies will be glad to know that they can now have brown jumpers, price 7s.

**DRILL BOOK.**—The new Drill Book published by Headquarters will be ready shortly, price 6d. It contains descriptions and illustrations of various drills and ceremonies. This book will be very welcome to Guiders, as it supplies a long felt want. In the meantime, a drill book published by Mrs. Blyth is obtainable from Miss Crosbie, 3, Bryanston Place, price 1s.

## NATURE LOVERS' CLUB.

- 1.—Subscription 1s. yearly.
  - 2.—Members to send notes, essays, drawings, or records on any branch of Natural History.
  - 3.—Contributions to be sent to the Secretary by the first of each month.
  - 4.—Members to keep particulars not longer than two days and then to forward it to the next member on the postal list.
  - 5.—Members wishing their contributions returned must enclose postage.
  - 6.—Members to write under a *nom-de-plume*.
  - 7.—A small prize given at the end of the year to the members obtaining the most votes.
- Criticisms invited.  
Apply to the Secretary:—Miss E. Thompson, Sunnyside, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.