

THE GUIDER

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The Chief Scout's Outlook

Our Countryside.

WITH reference to our crusade for the Prevention of Defiling the Beauty Spots of our Country in the next generation, the following messages recently issued to a Conference at Leicester on the subject should be a helpful inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Baldwin writes: "The countryside is the heart of England. It is for those who care for it to do their utmost to preserve it clean and undefiled. While something can be done by regulation and control, a real solution lies only in the education of public opinion and in the development of habit and practice which will save the countryside from the atrocities which are now too often committed, and with the heartiest of goodwill I wish Godspeed to every effort to this end."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says: "Every day that goes past some offensive bungalow, or some abomination of a building scheme, or some horror of a wayside oil pump station, or some blatant vulgarity of an advertisement destroys not only the immediate spot where it is placed, but the whole sweep of the countryside. The *genii loci* are banished never to come back again. Something really must be done to stop it and nothing can be done until public opinion is shocked by the atrocities and aroused to action. Up to now, though we have been unable to cross a fence or wander off the roadside without undergoing the penalties of the threat that 'trespassers will be prosecuted,' nobody has been able to deprive us of the beauty of the scene. Now they have found out how to do that and the lover of the countryside finds himself wandering about like a bereaved soul."

Grant Richards, in an article in the *Daily Mirror* for October 17th, entitled "The Disgrace of Public Litter," asks why should this untidiness exist in England.

"Is it some kink in the National mind? My own experience" (and mine also) "is that such lack of intelligence and decency does not exhibit itself abroad. The Continental public, rich and poor, has more self-respect, more respect for the amenities, and more respect for the comfort of others. . . . Yes, here in England I feel that the instinct for tidiness is not inbred. It is an instinct which we have to acquire—and which we can lose. . . . The King's Exhortation seems to have fallen on deaf ears. That perhaps is because the present generation is hopeless. It has no time to listen. But a great deal could be done with the young idea. It is a matter of good manners."

And he goes on to suggest that schoolmasters should teach it, but that possibly they have no mind for it. "But it must be done by somebody" he adds: "A tidy England is an ideal worth striving for."

Let us, in the Scouts and Guides, be that "somebody." We are doing a good deal in that direction especially through clean camping, but we might do more if we apply ourselves to it. Then remember the force of example is great. If we can once give a line others will soon join and follow suit. And England will be more of a place for heroes or, at any rate, self-respecting and respected people to live in.

Tracking.

It isn't often that I read any book a second time in these busy days, but I could not resist doing so in the case of Gillcraft Wilson's book, "Training in Tracking."

It is fascinating and deduction in one's boys—two of the most important points one can instil into the lads.

Winter brings its mud and snow, but these are invaluable helps to us in teaching elementary tracking; and with tracking and observation can be taken up by the boys with the greatest keenness and profit. A proposal is now published in one volume, at 7s. 6d.

Lots of interesting facts still remain to be worked out by experiment and Scouts can do some useful research work in trying out such questions, for instance, as the height of a man or a horse deduced from his stride; the difference in length of stride when fresh and when tired; a collection of footmarks of the troop for comparison; the judging of character from worn boots or from observation, etc., etc.

It is well to know, in the case of a crime, that the police have a collection of all European and American boot-lasts, nails, soles, heels, etc., so that a careful description or plaster cast of a boot-print can be valuable clues as to the country from which the boot came.

The practice of noticing personal details of character, eccentricities, etc., in strangers, is of great value in exciting sympathy or suspicion as the case may be.

A little example of observation which occurred to me recently will illustrate what I mean. There was nothing extraordinary about it, a merely everyday affair, but still of value.

I had an important interview with a lawyer who represented an opposing side.

I won't detail all my private dodges for carrying on a delicate interview of this kind, but one of them is to seat my interviewer in a position where the light is upon him and I can best observe him.

In this instance no sooner was he seated and started on his case than I spotted the fact that he was nervous and that this weakness showed itself in his foot. He sat with one leg crossed over the other, and the uppermost foot unconsciously gave a twitch now and then.

As he read his case his foot gave a twitch at one apparently harmless point, which caused me to notice that point more than I should otherwise have done.

A few minutes later the same point cropped up, again the foot twitched, and the voice was slightly hurried, evidently meaning to slur it over as inconspicuously as possible.

But the twitch had made me suspicious. While he read on my mind was turning that point about till suddenly its bigger meaning dawned upon me. I found I had him on the hip.

Of course I let him have his full say and then jerked him back to the fatal point.

Didn't his foot twitch when I did so!

I ultimately won my case, thanks to that twitching toe.

—The Scouter.

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Winter Scouting in California

By DARE STARK McMULLIN

If any Girl Scout comes to California to stay a year we advise her to bring her rain hat and her woolly skating-cap and mittens. Then we have to teach her to wear the woolly cap in summer and the rain hat in winter! For the only time we ever see snow is when we summer-camp in the heart of the Sierras, while our winter months of December to April are our only rainy ones. So naturally our out-of-door fun in winter is very different from that of Eastern Girl Scouts.

In the first place, we call camping a life in the woods without either floor under us or roof over us, and seldom a tent for anything but the food. Our camping places have no provision for rain (rain is the only thing that doesn't go camping in summer California!), and the nicer ones, being in canyons and forests in the hills, are likely to be reached by slippery or muddy roads, not too safe for automobiles. As a result we don't consider we "camp" at all in winter. Of course, lots of times we do "week-end" in a little redwood cottage on the coast-range highway, lent to us by some kind friend or mother. Or we borrow a beach bungalow and cook our own meals and go Pacific-ocean swimming before breakfast. But that isn't camping, is it? That is a house party.

Just the same, and because of this California climate of which you have heard, perhaps tested on visits, and some of you may consider rather topsy-turvy, I think we enjoy Scouting in the out-door world more in the winter-time than any other. Summer in California is hot for walking, all the grass is dry and fires must be made most carefully, and shade other than in the deep woods is something to dream of. We are apt to move away from home in summer for our fun, but in winter it is right at our doors, and to be reached on our own feet. With the first rains in California we get a sort of Irish spring. All the fields and little smooth hills, that have been just the colour of a well-browned loaf, turn overnight into a soft green lawn. And we know that if we hurry out for a glorious shouting Saturday, with chops and potential toast and roast apples in our knapsacks, we shall come home with enough mushrooms to "stage" a supper for the whole troop. I don't know any more fun in the world than racing up and down springy green hills looking for the shining humped back of a mushroom, and with an infallible captain to look over every one before it goes into the basket, we have no worries that our few toadstools could creep in. Ferns uncurl themselves behind the hill-rocks, too, in winter, and if we want to study and compare them, and

print our stockings with their backs of golden spores, we must hunt for them in the soft winter air. I saw pussy-willows this very morning, and it is November. And what Girl Scout's heart in California does not lift at the sight of the scarlet toyon berry, our holly at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, to be met with on the little oak-crowned hills of home as well as in the great sweeps of chaparral that clothe our coast-mountains? And last, a

Girl Scout's pride is involved in happening upon the very first peeping wild flowers, after the long dry grass and the pungent tarweed has been beaten down by the rain. There might be a great round California poppy (did you know the old Spanish name for it is *copra de ora*, cup of gold?) gleaming out any December morning, and some other roaming troop see it first.

Our birds come back with the wet weather, after their September villainy with the fruit-orchards. We don't reproach them, because think of the bugs their spring crops will be full of! And how could you be cross with a bluejay that looks like a jewel on a buckeye tree or a robin asking you for water in the birdbath because, he says, he has tried so many birdbaths and yours is best?

Or a lark nearly breaking your heart with his bubbling, or a quail, to hear whose call is to feel a very part of the wilderness? It is in winter that, if we are lucky, we hear the great Northern geese flying to the valley marshes, or see the V's of ducks shooting over like bullets. Herons may be walking up the very streamlet we have chosen in search for watercress (were you ever surprised with a watercress sandwich when you started out with just bread and butter?). And that is another thing we only have when it rains, our brooks. The only water-beds that last through a California summer, except in steep places, are rivers large enough to have bridges over them, and those, as you know, are not the kind you can explore by walking down their centres, or hopping from rock to rock! So all our playing with brooks must be done in winter and spring. A good many of us have rubber boots, especially we country Scouts, and having only half a year in which to play with water, we do like it. Not all our walks are on sunny days, either. We slicker up and go through the rain whenever we get a chance, and every year must have at least one "rain picnic," with a fire, to test our woodmanship. Sometimes we just can't stay indoors on a Saturday night, with Orion sparkling at his clearest and the whole world smelling richly of moss and fallen leaves. We roll up our blankets in a poncho and stack



A Girl Scout.

THE GUIDER

our pots and cups and food in a car, and go off on a "prospect." A prospect for us, is any trip into the out-of-doors, "for to admire and for to see." I think, too, that we bring back more Scout gold from our winter prospects than from our big summer expeditions, because we have learned to find it for ourselves, and close at home. Even to-day, in the Bret Harte country of the Sierras, the old prospectors will tell you, "Gold is where you find it."—*The Girl Scout Leader.*

The Work of a Woman Prison Officer

WE Guides are proud of the statement, made by the Prison Commissioners, that Guides and Scouts do not as a rule get into prison, but there is one capacity in which Guiders, Rangers and Sea-Guides at least would be welcomed inside our prisons—as prison officers.

The work should appeal to those who have a dogged determination to help the tiresome members of society, who can believe in them and be patient with them, waiting for the results which do not always come at first sight. People with a desire to serve and a capacity for putting inspiration into apparently dull and meaningless jobs (as Morse or the fire with two matches sometimes seem to the recruit!) are the ones who can help society's failures to reshape their lives, and can realise that the effort is indeed worth while.

When anyone breaks the law, society has to mark its disapproval and its desire for the improvement of the criminal. This may be done, if the offender is young and has not drifted far into bad ways, by placing her under the care of a probation officer. If the offence is more serious and it is necessary to remove her from home, the young offender may be sent to a Home Office school, junior or senior, according to age. The older offender is sent to a Borstal Institution or to prison, to mark the fact that, having failed to use her liberty properly in society, she must be deprived of it for a time. The sentence is intended to give cause for thought and opportunity for a realisation of the wrong committed, for a change of outlook and a determination to be a better citizen in the future.

But if the prisoner is to go back to the world as a better member, the prison—that is to say, those who work in it—must try to send her out fitter in body, more alert in mind, with a new sense of values and obligations to mankind, and most essentially with a belief that she really matters and can be of use in the world. So it is that the attitude of the officers counts for a great deal through their daily work, as well as in the opportunities which occur from time to time to influence individuals. Some of the work may seem mere dull routine, but precision, good temper and cheerfulness are lessons taught better by example than by precept. In the laundry or sewing-room the habits of regular work may be taught to the lazy, and a sense of pride quickened in a job well done. In the schoolroom and through the choice of library books, interests can be aroused and widened, and a serviceable life can be shown to be at least as adventurous as fraud, and much more splendid (I have found that "Girl Guiding" is in frequent demand among young prisoners). In drill, exercise and the ordinary require-

ments of health and hygiene, some sense of self-respect and self-reverence can be restored, while the nursing staff have constant opportunities of creating trust and hope in their patients, some of them not fully responsible for their offence. Opportunities are specially precious among the first offenders (and even the most hardened "habitual" was once a *first offender*, more open to influence than now) the young prisoners, and those on remand, who have perhaps to be studied and understood so that the best plan may be made for their restoration, and that they may be won to a loyal co-operation in that plan.

For this work of constant example and teaching, our country needs more recruits, willing to train and serve in any prison required, and, if the need and challenge is understood, the prison service is one that some of our Guiders, Rangers and Sea-Guides might well enter. Candidates between 24 and 35, of good health, should apply to the Secretary, The Prison Commission, The Home Office, S.W.1, and they will then be interviewed at their nearest prison. Should they be accepted, they become probationers at a special training school, and then officers on probation. The appointments, as in other branches of the Civil Service, are pensionable, and the conditions are good, the salary beginning at about £2 3s. 3d. per week, with lodgings, uniform, etc. Women officers live in comfortable quarters at or near the prison, with separate bedrooms and a joint sitting-room and garden; they make their own joint arrangements for catering. The hours of work average eight a day, arranged so as to give the most convenient amount of free time. Sixteen days' holiday on full pay is allowed each year.

The three months' training course aims at teaching the new officer not merely her routine duties, of supervision, marks, regulations, etc., but also something of the causes and factors at work on those whom she will seek to influence. She will need to learn first aid, elementary nursing and drill, and she will also be taught some simple psychology and social science, as well as the different classes of offences, so that she understands something of the difficulties and conflicts which have led to crime. Opportunities are given for the trainee to see other agencies at work—women police, girls' clubs, voluntary homes, police courts, Home Office schools, the probation system, arrangements for the after-care of the discharged prisoner, etc., so that she will not be tempted to take a narrow and perhaps gloomy view of her own particular bit of the work, but go forward gallantly to share in the task of helping the stumbling to re-adjust their lives for the service of the common good.

ROLAND HOUSE SCOUT SETTLEMENT,
STEPNEY GREEN, EAST LONDON.

The Third Annual Roland House Pantomime, "Dick Whittington," is being performed at King George's Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C.1, from January 12th to 19th, under the personal direction of the author, E. Stuart Monro, and the composer, Harman Howland, both well-known Scout Commissioners.

Performances take place nightly at 8, with matinees both Saturdays at 2.45. Tickets (5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. and 1s. 3d., with a 20 per cent. reduction to parties of 12 or more Guides, Scouts, choir parties, etc.) may be obtained at the Scout Shop, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, or any of its Branches, from Roland House, or from the Rover Leader, Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1.

The pantomime is to be followed on Wednesday, January 23rd, by a "Dick Whittington" Ball at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, S.W.1. (Tickets 2s. 6d.)

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Our District Library

ONE or two village companies had run small club-room libraries, but when, after years of effort, we realised the long-cherished dream of a District Headquarters of our very own, the moment seemed opportune for providing books on a more ambitious scale. Just at the same time the Carnegie scheme of grants to such libraries was made known, we applied for one and were given £10. Two experienced Guiders drew up the list of books desired and those sent—fifty-nine in all—were mainly according to this list. It included eleven books on Guide subjects, tracking, hobbies; all the rest were story books, mostly school and Guide ones with a few of a more classical nature by such varying authors as Rudyard Kipling and Winston Churchill.

The library was opened on Empire Day, 1927, and contained 360 books. The other 300 had been got together from the various company libraries and gifts from friends. The two bookcases were housed in the office opening out of the main room at the Headquarters, also the cards for keeping the records. The companies and packs using the Headquarters regularly could change their books on the evenings of their meetings. A copy of the catalogue was sent to several companies too far away to meet in the Headquarters itself; it was hoped that Guides would select the books they wanted and that their Guiders would be able to get them for them, but actually very few have been circulated in this way. One Guider was appointed librarian-in-chief to supervise the library and records—each company and pack also nominated its own librarian, either a Guider or a patrol leader.

After seven months it was found that 120 Rangers, Guides and Brownies had taken out 471 books, but in 1928 it must be admitted there has been a distinct falling off. The volumes sent by the Carnegie Trustees were new and attractive-looking, and to start with there was a great rush for them, especially for the Guide and school story books. Those by Angela Brazil and Mrs. Osborn Hann went in and out as fast as they could! This year such books are still the favourites, only an occasional Guider or Ranger takes anything from the shelves of General Literature.

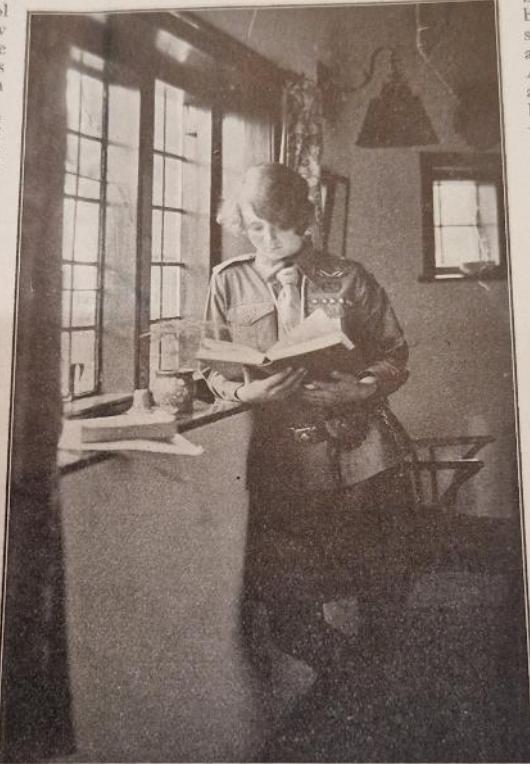
By the terms of the grant we are to spend £1 5s. each year in adding new books to the library, but of course this only allows for six or eight books, and no doubt it was the glamour of fifty-nine new books that started the

library off with such a flourish. Also, and other Guiders may have found the same thing, each year there seem to be more and more outside activities open to the children and it leaves them with less and less time or inclination for reading.

For the benefit of others who may be starting libraries, I would sum up our experience in this way. Quality of book matters more than quantity, it is no use flooding the shelves with rubbish which people give you instead of sending it to a jumble sale. Such additions only have a depressing effect on the library as a whole. Then the books and the Guides must be introduced to each other by someone keen, it is not sufficient to equip the shelves and there leave the matter. A good librarian who could attend every evening when books were being changed would be ideal, otherwise a good deal depends on the Guiders taking in their charges and helping them to make a choice. And when companies are busy with rehearsals, test work, etc., the library is apt to get forgotten.

What we do know is that the books taken, although not so numerous as we should like, have given intense enjoyment to their readers, and if even a few children are discovering the pleasure that literature can give our library is well worth while.

This list shows the favourite books and the number of times they were taken out in seven months:—



Photo]

Janet Allan & Agnes Martin.

Fortunate Term.	
By Angela Brazil.....	11
<i>Judy the Tramp.</i>	
By C. Chaundler	11
<i>Basket of Flowers.</i>	
By G. E. Bedell.....	10
<i>Fairy Tales.</i>	
By Hans Andersen.....	9
<i>Brownies and Other Tales.</i>	
By Mrs. Ewing	9
<i>The School in the South.</i> By Angela Brazil.....	9
<i>The Girl who Played the Game.</i> By M. Wynne.....	9
<i>The Wonder Book of Animals</i>	8
<i>The Abbey Girls go Back to School.</i> By E. T. Oxenham.....	8
<i>Peg's Patrol.</i> By Mrs. Hann	8
<i>Katawampus.</i> By Judge Parry	7
<i>Sylvia's Secret.</i> By B. Marchant	7
<i>The School Without a Name.</i> By E. T. Oxenham.....	7
<i>Jane in Command.</i> By E. E. Cowper	7
<i>The Prize 1914.....</i>	7
<i>The Wonder Book of Empire</i>	7
<i>Little Star Gazers.</i> By Julia Murray.....	6
<i>Æsop's Fables</i>	6
<i>Eileen, The Lone Guide.</i> By M. Royce.....	6
<i>Smiler.</i> By Mrs. Hann.....	6
<i>The New Prefect.</i> By D. Moore.....	6

THE GUIDER
On Country Dancing in the
Guides

BY THE INSTRUCTOR.

<i>The White Witch of Rand.</i>	By E. E. Cowper.
<i>The Water Babies.</i>	By Charles Kingsley.
<i>I Will Reap.</i>	By Baroness Orczy.
<i>Picnic O'Shanghasserry.</i>	By Mrs. Vasey.
<i>Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.</i>	
<i>A School Camp Fête.</i>	By E. T. Oxenham.
<i>Peg the Ranger.</i>	By Mrs. Hann.
<i>The Head of the House of Combe.</i>	By F. H. Burnett.
<i>St. Nicholas.</i>	

Libraries for Guides

IT does not seem to be widely enough known that the trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust are willing to make special grants in order to encourage the formation of small libraries in girls' clubs, or for Guide companies and districts.

Not only do the trustees advise in the selection of the best books to form a nucleus, but they are always ready sympathetically to consider schemes for various kinds of libraries that may suit local conditions.

The question of housing the books is the greatest difficulty that has to be overcome, but if a district combines together very often a room in some central building can be rented or loaned for the purpose. If a company has its own headquarters, of course this problem is quickly solved.

There are certain conditions which must be complied with, which are as follows :

1. The company must have been established for at least six months.
2. Suitable premises where books can be safely housed must be found.
3. There should be an active membership of at least 30 Guides or Rangers.
4. The library should be open to members at least twice a week.
5. The library should have a financial backing that indicates the likelihood of permanence.
6. Every year the library must have added to it the equivalent in books of 10 per cent. of the grant from the Carnegie trustees. These may be gifts from friends, but must be approved by the trustees.
7. The library must be under the care of someone who will record the issue and return of volumes.
8. The Guide library must undertake to co-operate with the public library if there is one in the place, in endeavouring to interest the Guides in the local library service.
9. All books bought with Trust funds must be approved by the trustees.

All the above conditions are simple and obvious ones and easy to carry out. The Carnegie Trustees are most kind and helpful in the choice of suitable books. They give advice by post, or if in London by personal call, as they have found that sometimes people make mistakes in choosing books that girls do not ever take out to read.

They say they are surprised that more Guide companies and districts do not take advantage of the scheme. Organisations for boys have been apparently much more keen in coming forward. This must be due to the fact that the Trust Fund is not generally understood by Guiders.

Application forms can be obtained at Imperial Headquarters through local Commissioners, who must guarantee that the conditions are carried out. The sum of 2s. 6d. only is payable on application.

AS I go about teaching dancing to Guides in various parts of the country, I often find that people are rather vague as to what I am trying to do, and what would be the best ways of making use of me. This article is meant to clear things up a little, and to make a few suggestions.

To begin with, I am not trying to add to the quantity of dances known, but rather to improve the quality of dancing. It is of no use to know a vast number of dances unless the groundwork on which they are built is sound. So in a class or series of classes I first teach spring—it is extraordinary how many are the people that crawl about unhappily with their knees bent—then comes the right way of doing the commoner movements, the working of a longways dance, the thinking of the dance in relation to the music, and finally, if possible, I try to give them some idea of the feeling of dance, though this is absolutely unexplainable. When these things are clear, it is much easier to build up on them what dances you like, and much more satisfactory.

So you see there is really a tremendous amount to be got through. For this reason I would suggest two things : (a) try and have a series of classes, because then things can be spread out, and the mental indigestion won't be so acute ; and (b) if this is impossible, don't let Guides come with the Guiders to the class. Children couldn't stand all that at one go, but the grown-ups can generally manage to store up most of the information, to be doled out to their companies afterwards, and so more widespread good can be done than would be the case if the Guides were there. A class for patrol leaders, representing the companies in the district, when their Guiders can't come, is a good idea, but they should be picked out so that they can teach their companies afterwards.

About fitting in classes—conferences and training weeks are very useful, as they show more people what is happening in country dancing, besides helping individuals ; a week spent in one county is very satisfactory, with single classes in different places, touching as many districts as possible, or alternate classes in two or three places ; and a training day devoted to dancing is useful for Guiders that can't spare more time, and is great fun, as singing games and folk songs can be worked in to vary the programme.

If you are arranging classes, or if there is to be dancing at a training day, please allow the Guiders to come in camp dress, and especially tell them to bring gym shoes—dancing in a uniform coat is agony, and in high-heeled shoes is impossible. Also if the floor is slippery, get permission to sprinkle Vim on it—it cleans the floor and prevents accidents. May I add that a good pianist is most desirable, if possible one that know the dances.

A final word about the Folk Dancer Badge. The revised syllabus will be found on another page, also the more advanced test for Rangers. There are now fewer dances in the list, but the standard set is the same—that of the E.F.D.S. Elementary Certificate. If you need an examiner for it, apply to the local branch of the English Folk Dance Society ; they will know best what the standard should be, and will, I am sure, be very willing to help.

L. N. D. LA TOUCHE.

the tree must always hold his arms straight up to keep his hands out of mischief.
That is why the Lombardy Poplar never waves his arms about like other trees. It all came of forgetting the forest law. But the Lombardy Poplar is quite pleased with himself. "See," he says, "how neat I look."

D. KIRKLAND.

Deaf Guides

IT has been suggested that it would be helpful, not only to those non-experts of intrepid spirit who are managing deaf companies, but also to those responsible for the whole organisation of the Guide movement, to have a clearer idea as to the real condition of the deaf and the reasons for the apparently endless variety of types of deaf persons.

Everyone understands that a deaf person is someone who does not hear and that a dumb person is one who cannot speak; but who and what are these strange people who make sounds more or less resembling speech, who sometimes appear to hear and sometimes do not and who, while having the appearance of possessing great intelligence, express themselves in writing in a way surely indicative of mental defect?

It is impossible to deal adequately with the subject in a short article, but if the root problem of the results of deafness in childhood can be *really grasped*, the many modifications of that problem may be arrived at by devoting a little thought to each individual case.

An English deaf-mute is a person born with *normal intelligence* but who, having been born deaf or having become so before he has had time to learn to speak, remains in ignorance not only of speech but also (a matter of far deeper significance) of the construction of the language of his country. Unless some very specialised education be given him, the finger alphabet is of no use to him, neither is writing nor print, *for he does not understand language*.

Now that, put baldly, is what we want people to understand, and that, put baldly, is what ordinary educationists, doctors and the parents of deaf children apparently find great difficulty in realising. If this basic fact of the results of deafness in childhood, together with the immense size and complexity of this our English language, could be grasped by doctors, educationists, parents of deaf children and the general public, not only would the deaf be freed from that cruel confusion with the mentally defective, but the education of the deaf would before long become a very different thing from what it now is.

What exactly can be done for a deaf child? Now we hearing people take five long years, working twelve hours a day seven days a week, using our ears all the time in conjunction with our eyes, to acquire such a knowledge of the English language as is commonly possessed by a child of 5 years of age. Think of it. Study hearing children of 5 years of age, what they know and what they still have to learn of the English language, and visualise how they have arrived at the possession of such a marvellous medium for the conveyance of thought from the mind of one human being to another.

How can we give such a command of language to a person who has never heard it? If a deaf child is placed in the hands of a really competent teacher of the deaf, he can acquire, in about ten

years (receiving instruction through the eye only) such a grasp of the English language as will enable him to read books, to communicate with other people and by these means to improve his knowledge.

Further, he may be taught a certain type of speech which is fairly intelligible and not unpleasant. Further, he may be able to lip-read (recognise by watching the lips) the spoken language of his friends, but this only if conditions are favourable—the lighter good, the speech good, etc. When lip-reading fails (as it often must) he can make use either of writing or of the finger alphabet. It should be obvious that if a deaf person has not been taught the English language, neither speech nor finger alphabet nor writing is of the slightest use to him.

We have now to face the sad fact that the average deaf person has not been so fortunate as to receive such an education as to place him in the position just outlined, and this is owing to a variety of causes. A consideration of several cases will perhaps make this clear.

EFFICIENTLY EDUCATED.

A. Speaks intelligibly. Lip reads readily. Uses finger spelling when convenient. Writes rapidly in good plain English. Reads much. Occasionally fails to appreciate colloquialisms of recent date.

B. Speaks very badly (some deaf mutes never take kindly to speech). Lip-reads fairly. Very intelligent. A great reader. Uses finger spelling and writing as a rule, as he is sufficiently intelligent to know that his speech is not pleasant.

C. Hears vowel sounds, so speech is excellent for a deaf person. Lip-reads well. Uses finger spelling with other deaf people and appreciates its convenience when lip-reading is impracticable. Fond of reading.

D. Became deaf at 4 years of age. Was placed at once under expert instruction, so his natural speech *was never lost*. Lip-reads well and also finger spells, but this is not often necessary.

NOT PROPERLY EDUCATED.

A. Very ugly and unintelligible speech. Heard vowel sounds when a child, so parents decided that he could not be "deaf and dumb." Kept at home with an ordinary governess till the age of 10. Then came under special instruction. Too late. *There was not time* to teach him the English language. His speech could not be developed. When he tries to put his thoughts into writing which (being very intelligent) he endeavours to do, the construction is such that most people think he is mentally defective.

B. Now 25 years old. Was a very bright baby. Became deaf at 3 months old. Could not learn to imitate what he could not hear. Many doctors peered down his throat to find out why he did not talk. His mother was told that he might develop later. She waited—waited nine years. Then she obtained a special teacher. Child disliked lessons. Teacher sent away. Later the mother died. Boy sent to special school for the deaf but *too late*. *THERE WAS NOT TIME* to teach him the English language.

C. Born deaf. Sent to special school. Staff not good. Teaching inadequate. Learnt to make things in wood but *does not understand the English language* beyond commonplaces, "therefore cannot understand books. Parents wonder why he is not fond of reading!!"

D. Heard till the age of 4. Speech normal. When deafness closed on him, was taken to various specialists and underwent much treatment but was not placed under special instruction. In two years speech had become unintelligible and in four years he had forgotten the English language. His parents provided him with an excellent tutor who was rather nonplussed at a pupil who did not understand English. Being a conscientious man, he relinquished his task and went where his excellent classical attainments were of more use. He was followed by a man who did not object to a high salary for doing nothing except getting tired. At the age of 45 this unfortunate deaf man will still be unable to write an intelligible letter or read a book.

Those are some of the types of our deaf. *They exist.* If the position is understood, the Guider may ask, "What can we do to help?"

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January, 1920]

THE GUIDER

You can help by trying to make people understand that what the deaf require is education in language and that the medium (speech, finger spelling or writing) is of secondary importance.

You can try to make people understand that to teach language to a deaf child is a skilled job and a ten years' job and that a parent who stands in the way of this education is doing her child a grievous wrong.

As these truths are extremely simple, you will probably fail to make them clear to learned physiologists or psychologists; but never mind—you can but try.

Is there any helpful hint for the Guider who is faced with a company of mixed types of deaf most of whom have very little English and who are continually letting her down by misunderstanding her directions?

Let your words be few and simple, and let your "tests" be those at which the deaf excel, viz. such as call for quickness of eye, deftness of touch, fleetness of foot.

In connection with the necessity for avoiding verbosity, I am reminded of the observation of a little hearing girl whose mother (desperately anxious that her small daughter should comport herself creditably) was possessed of a large vocabulary and a rapid delivery.

At the breakfast table one morning there occurred a hitch in the transference of a spoonful of porridge from the plate to a little mouth, and from the watchful mother poured the usual rich rapid mixture of affectionate remonstrance, advice, argument, expostulation, warning, appeal, etc.

The small girl at length put down her spoon and said slowly, "Mummie, if you didn't say so many and so quick, *I think I could do it.*"

"Sweet are the Uses of Advertisement"

By E. STUART MONRO,
Boy Scout Adviser for Dramatics.

THAT is not quite a correct quotation, but it will serve my purpose in this article. To advertise means to give notice—to draw attention—to bring to mind. Outside the dictionary it has come to mean a method of "hitting the public in the eye" and so forcing upon their attention the thing you wish them to patronise whether it be a Shampoo Powder or a Guide show.

First, then. *Preliminary Notice.*—Don't go in for a shower of handbills. They hardly ever pay. Have you ever bought one thing that was brought to your notice by means of a handbill? No. You never have. Nor have I. Use the local Press. If you have a Guide column (and you ought to have) see that an attractive "par" is inserted in that very early and again nearer the date of the show. Very often you can get a paragraph in the main news items for a small cost—that is if the Editor is not a friend of yours—if he is a friend you can get it for nothing.

Posters.

There is a golden rule for posters. A dozen striking

posters placed in the right spots are worth one hundred stereotyped posters stuck up haphazard. Penny sheets of stout cartridge paper and a half dozen jars of poster paint with brushes, and you can turn the company artists loose—to daub happily. The jars cost from ninepence to eighteenpence, and can be obtained at most good shops that supply artist's materials. Compare the cost of these with your usual bill for printed posters.

Tickets.

An attractive ticket can be an advertisement in itself. Instead of the bits of glazed pasteboard in horrific greens or pinks—which usually do duty for tickets, try a rough-surfaced card, about the size of an invitation card—with a distinctive type used in the printing—and a small block on it. Blocks are not very expensive to have made, and if you have one peculiar to your own company, it can do for everything of that sort. If you have a skilful Guide among you—she could quite possibly make a "woodcut" out of thick linoleum. But that is another and more interesting story. The weary public do like to have their jaded appetites tickled in this way.

Programmes.

How dull the average programme is, and as a rule how useless. It is worth spending a little time and thought on it. Let it be humorous, amusing, distinctive. The sort of thing one reads again when one gets home. The sort of programme that takes the audience into the friendly confidence of the players and merits their warm and friendly applause before ever the curtain rises.

For instance, if you intend doing that mime known as "The Tall, 'Tall Castle," let it be shown on the programme as—"The Tall, Tall Castle—a mime in the manner of the Batty Art Theatre of Tooting." That shows that you are not taking yourselves too seriously and it disposes the audience to laugh not only *at* you but *with* you.

Sometimes it is a good thing and saves printing if you do away with tickets and have admission by programme. People will often buy if they see what promises to be an attractive show. An idea for selling programmes is to have them all numbered, and a list of prizes given on the back. "No. 1 a bar of Sunlight, No. 2 a fresh egg every day for a week, No. 3 tea for two at Zetas, etc." Get folk to give you prizes for this and press the sale of programmes. People like these lucky dips.

All these things help to make your show distinctive.

The very best advertisement of all is, of course, a good show, well done. By that I mean well rehearsed and well "mounted," and not too long. Just as it is good for one to get up from the table feeling a little hungry, so it is good for an audience the feel they could have done with a little more. This is your best and surest advertisement for "next time."

Avoid being stodgy. The world is inclined to stodginess at times and you don't want to add to it. Let gleeful good humour sell your tickets for you—it is the best "business manager" known.

Finally. *The Business Manager.*—A vast amount hangs on the person who is looking after this side of the show. A thankless but absolutely necessary job. Don't just leave it to anyone. Have the best person you can get for it, and back her up to the uttermost. Pool your ideas for pushing the show and let her carry them out, using her own imagination and discretion. Remember, a show is the immediate concern of the whole company, not just one or two members of it.

The National Conference on the Welfare of Youth

CROYDON, October 25-30th, 1928.

This Conference was called by a representative Committee convened by C.O.P.E.C. It was attended by representatives of many of the principal voluntary organisations for the social welfare of youth, such as the Y.W.C.A., N.G.O.C., etc., and also by representatives of semi-official bodies such as After-Care Committees, Juvenile Advisory Councils, Board of Education Welfare officials, etc. In addition certain adult organisations also sent representatives, including the Mother's Union, the National Union of Teachers, the Institute of Industrial Psychology, the Association of Headmistresses, etc. In all about 200 organisations were represented, including Scouts and Guides, and the Conference was attended daily by 300 to 400 people.

The object of the Conference was to consider the conditions of Young England, from the point of view of education, industry, the opportunity for the use of leisure, and the social and religious influences affecting the individual boy and girl of every class.

The Conference was addressed by Canon Woods, of Croydon, and by Lord Polwarth of the Scottish Prison Board, on "The Citizen of To-morrow." The Duke of York and the Bishop of Southwark addressed another full meeting of the delegates, when the Duke's appeal for more to come forward to serve the community was broadcast all over the country.

Apart from these meetings the Conference worked in sections, sub-divided into groups, so that the actual work of discussion and of drawing up recommendations for the final report was done by quite small groups of people.

The Guide delegates were distributed among the sections on Youth and Leisure, Youth and Industry, Youth and Education, and the section on Recruiting and Preparation of Voluntary Leaders. On the last day the sections reported to the whole conference and the recommendations are to be issued in book form before Christmas.

It is impossible to do more here than give some of the principal recommendations of the sections in which we were represented.

Youth and Industry.

That the school leaving age should be raised.

*That at least one week's holiday on full pay should be allowed to young workers, and that their hours of work in all trades should be limited so as to give them sufficient time for reasonable leisure and continued education.

A good deal of discussion took place as to how the hours should be limited, but that they should not exceed 48 hours a week was agreed to by the majority. It was pointed out that at present young workers are employed for longer hours in many of the trades in which the hours of work are limited for adults.

That the employment of young persons under 18 in night clubs should be forbidden.

One of the main conclusions to be drawn from the suggestions made in several of the sections was that young workers should not be considered as full earners, but as citizens in training, and that the community should be responsible for their further education, guidance in choice of occupation, training in citizenship, and general welfare up to the age of 18.

The Section on Youth and Leisure, sub-divided into many groups. There was some exchange of views on the subject of Rambles and Camps, the tendency for organisations other than Guides seemed to be in the direction of large numbers continually succeeding each other on standing camp sites. Several points of view were expressed as to the influence of films. Two speakers thought the decrease in drunkenness among young people was largely to be attributed to the fact that the cinema gave an outlet for expression of instincts of hospitality and generosity. Some recommendations finally sent up to the Conference were:—

The importance of further provision of playing fields and open spaces, and the need for special rates and cheap transport in areas where it was necessary to go long distances to reach such spaces.

That there should be some central body to encourage production of a better standard of films, and also to co-operate with the B.B.C. in giving publicity to educational talks on the wireless.

*The term young workers should be taken to include all persons of both sexes from 14-18 years of age.

That the need for ideals of social service, and its possibilities should be attractively and intelligently presented to boys and girls in public and private schools.

In the Section on Recruiting and Training of Voluntary Leaders practically all organisations agreed that most of their workers were produced from within their own ranks. It was stressed that if this were so a volunteer should get some experience in another organisation before taking up a definite post of leadership.

It was also suggested that every town should have a central bureau of social workers, which could be notified when likely volunteers went to live in the locality. It was said that enthusiasm roused in schools and colleges was lost on return home owing to shyness and ignorance of where to apply for work.

Some speakers said that ministers of religion keep separate so-called Church work and social work to the detriment of both. Leaders of the Churches were begged to realise how much the quality of social administration depends on the spirit that animates it, and to inspire their young people to serve on public bodies. Financial help should be forthcoming to take them to trainings, conferences, etc., which would give them introduction to the wider problems and duties of citizenship.

The Section on Education found the Hadow Report a useful basis for discussion, and reminded the Conference of the special problem of adolescent education as distinguished from that of the child or the adult. Stress was laid on the need of recognising carefully the element introduced by the physical fatigue of young workers when continued education was being considered. This section combined with others in recognising young workers as citizens who need more training for their responsibilities if they are to become useful members of the community.

During the whole Conference the need for closer co-operation to avoid overlapping was frequently expressed, and on the last evening it was proposed to the full meeting of delegates that a temporary committee should be set up to:—

- (1) Draw up the report of the Conference in book form.
- (2) Send the findings of the Conference to the appropriate bodies.
- (3) Investigate into the need for a permanent Council of Youth, to co-ordinate the work of youth organisations throughout the country.

A good deal of discussion took place over these proposals in view of the existence of certain bodies such as the J.O.C. and the National Council of Social Service, which have already been established for the purpose of co-ordination. Some people thought it might be very undesirable to separate the co-ordination of juvenile work from adult work, and that from this point of view the work of the National Council of Social Service which seeks to unite all social organisations throughout counties and villages was to be preferred. The temporary committee was finally appointed, and the meeting informed that C.O.P.E.C. will in future be merged into the Social Council of the Christian Churches.

It was difficult to decide whether or not anything definite will result from this Conference, which was admirably arranged, and gave great opportunities for the interchange of ideas.

The discussions in the small groups were between people who had every-day experience of the problems under review. These discussions were useful, but in the industrial section certainly, some felt that the wider aspect of the problems was often left out, and that recommendations were made without sufficient consideration of all that they involved. This should be borne in mind when this part of the report is read, as it is not entirely representative of the opinions of the more thoughtful of the delegates, although the recommendations were passed by the majority.

The report as a whole should contain, however, many useful ideas and suggestions. The problems dealt with affect many aspects of Guide work, and even if some of the proposals seem undesirable or impracticable, Guiders should find the report both interesting and informative.

Should Service for Rangers be more Clearly Defined?

A few quotations from a debate held at a Ranger meeting when two companies were present, which included two Guiders and thirty-eight Rangers.

THE OPENER said that service should be more clearly defined.

"Guides we all know exist to train character, but no one really knows what Rangers are for. If someone asks you you probably take about ten minutes to answer, and if at the end of that time they have understood what you were talking about, which is doubtful, you have at most given them only your idea of Rangering."

"We are told to render service but we are not told how, or what to do; we want definite suggestions, a definite lead and do not get it, so we end in doing nothing. Now if as Dame Katharine Furse says we had children as our object it would be different. Take the 10th Law for instance, we as Rangers know the facts of life, but how do the youngsters learn them? Well, you all know—by horrid jokes, at the factory or workshop. It's our business, as I see it, to get hold of them, make friends with them and tell them what they ought to know and not let them just pick it up that way."

THE OPPOSER said:

"I am against defining service, it seems to me that service for Rangers should be to make people happy, every one at home in business, old or young, not children only. What more can anyone do, after all? Take service for children. I am against that for the following reasons. First, it needs training to do it well; at most we are only amateurs. Again, children go to bed early, or should do, shall we get them up to help them? Most of us became Rangers because our work kept us too late for the Guide meeting. Then some people join the Rangers to get away from the children; they are with them all the day, it is probably their work, and you cannot ask them to spend their free time with them too. Another thing, some people are not good for children. We cannot all be good at the same thing, and we should lose half our Rangers if they had to work for children."

FOR.

(a) "There is not enough co-operation between captains and Rangers. Many a captain would be glad of some help when she or her lieutenant is not there, and we should be glad to help, even if we cannot be a captain ourselves; but we are never asked. If we were training to help children it would be the understood thing."

(b) "I am against the opposer. She said making people happy was a Ranger's service. That's only one law. What about the others? Choose the law you like best and make a hobby of it is what I think."

AGAINST.

(a) "I agree with the opposer. Guides are for character training, but at 16 a girl's character is fixed for good or bad; if she has been a Guide, for good, and she will be loyal to God and the King. As a Guide this was passive, as Ranger this should be active. What I mean is she should lead a fairly straight life and vote for the right man."

(b) "By choosing our service, we get heaps of girls who would not otherwise join, and this is for their good. Most of us, before we joined the Rangers, had only seen our own little bit of life, but in the Guides we meet people from everywhere, and see the *whole of life*."

After half an hour's debate I wondered that no one had quoted the words: "The wider world," so I asked what they thought it meant. No one answered, though they seemed to want to, and they put on that expression one sees when one speaks of religion! So I changed

the question, and asked if taking the Promise out into the Wider World was not a sufficient definition for a Ranger's work.

After some time the answer came, from one member.

"It is not possible really to take the Promise out into the wider world, and I don't think a Ranger should try to. Let her live it herself, that is all she can really ever succeed in doing. If she has the gift of the gab, or thinks she has, she may try to persuade others to keep it, but she is not likely to succeed."

I suggested that this was exactly what I thought was meant, but as the last speaker said, I do not think I succeeded in convincing any one!

The last speaker was against the motion. She said:

"I am glad there is not a fixed line of work. If you are an out-of-door girl you will spend your Saturday afternoons hiking and be all the better in health for it. If you like handicrafts you will become skilled at them and so be useful to others. If you like children you will probably become a Gider. There is enough choice for all of us, and if you do what you really like you will do it well, and if you do not you cannot."

A. M. MAYNARD.

The Fourth Order

In a delightful article in one number of *The Guide*, the writer issued a plea for a fourth branch, and outlined a plan which with some modifications would fill a sorely-felt want in our world of Guiding.

The real trouble at present is that girls who reach the age of sixteen are urged to join the Ranger company on that score alone. Worse still, in many up-to-date companies they *have* to "go up to Rangers"—or leave the company. Yet, how many girls of sixteen, especially among those whose education ended abruptly at fourteen and whose lives have since been passed in factory or warehouse, are really qualified to give service of value to the community? May not some of the reluctance to take the Ranger promise, and much of the indefiniteness of the service rendered, be due to the fact that the girls themselves feel their inadequacy?

There is also the fact to be faced—a fact which all captains have forced upon them in practice, although it is not perhaps recorded in our official handbooks—that a girl whose physical age is sixteen has quite possibly a "mental age" of considerably less. "Spiritual Development" has not yet been tabulated, but does it not seem probable that it varies with every individual in the same way as "mental age"? Is it then fair to demand of a girl, sixteen in years, but perhaps much younger mentally and spiritually, definite service for the world's children in addition to her normal duties as a wage-earner and often home-assistant? Such a demand, if enforced, will only drive out of Rangering the majority of the girls who are most urgently in need of the help that Rangering can give, and our cause will fail through our over-anxiety for its success.

Would not a more satisfactory scheme be that a Ranger should "prepare to take her promise out into a wider world." This would be in line with the Cadet's purpose of *preparation* for Guiding, and would encourage the girl to cultivate mind and body more widely before rushing into public service which she would otherwise be incompetent to undertake. Especially could she be urged to attend classes or otherwise qualify in ambulance, nursing, child welfare or domestic subjects, or even in music or handicrafts, so that at maturity her service might be of real worth to the community.

Not until a girl is at least eighteen does it seem to me wise to demand overmuch of her in the shape of actual "service in a wider world." Then possibly, but not before, is she ready for the "4th Order" of women who, having seen the need and counted the cost, are prepared to devote themselves whole-heartedly, even sacrificially, to their generation, either in ministering to the needs of its children or in any other way which their special talents and qualifications indicate.

C. E. W.

The Training of Guiders

FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE DES ECLAIREUSES

SYLLABUS XI.—THE TENTH GUIDE LAW

English Guiders will be interested to see the very definite teaching on the Tenth Law, which forms part of the policy of the Fédération Française des Eclaireuses. For our own part, we should like to emphasize the advice that teaching such as that in Scheme B, should only be given by people who are experienced in dealing with the subject.

The Duty of Teaching the Guides.

You know of the curiosity which the laws of the transmission of life awake in children at a certain age, and of the deplorable ways in which they very often learn them. Sane and healthy explanations of these laws, and later on, some warnings as to the risks which girls may run, would save many of our young people from regrettable mistakes. If the mothers of our Guiders were to take the initiative in this respect we should not have to intervene, but most of them do nothing in the matter, and the captain cannot ignore the responsibility which is incumbent on her. The best way is, in the course of a visit to the mothers, to allude to the 10th Law, and to ask the mother if she would allow the captain to give the child some simple and wholesome notions on the subject. To make this suggestion requires a good deal of tact, and the approach depends very much upon circumstances, but in many cases it is possible to do it.

As to the manner of teaching the Law in the company, it will vary completely according to circumstances. Yet it is always possible, when explaining the Law, to speak of it on the lines suggested in Scheme A (given below) and this does not even necessitate any preliminary talk with the mothers. Even before any explanation most children know something of what is meant by the 10th Law and feel instinctively that together with the 1st it is the most important of the laws, and the one with which, for a Guide, no compromise is possible. When the Guide has heard her captain touch on the subject, and feels her ready to understand and to help, she will more readily confide in her. And very often it is through private conversation that the captain can influence the Guide in the right direction—the subject being broached either by the Guide, or by the captain herself, when anything leads her to believe that her intervention would be opportune.

In other companies, where the Guiders are older and already meet temptations on their path, the captain may feel that some treatment of the subject is necessary, and this is best done in the quite impersonal form of a study-circle. We give as a suggestion Scheme B, which is suitable for older Guiders (over 16), Patrol leaders, and Rangers. Do not hesitate here. Forewarned is fore-armed. Many captains find this task difficult; it can only be undertaken by those who have already a certain experience of life, and it always demands a good deal of self-preparation; one must have striven to attain some definite attitude towards these problems oneself. And the task must be undertaken with a profound respect for the wonderful laws of life.

SCHEME A.

1. Idea of Purity.

Explain this by comparing a mountain stream, so clear that one can almost count the pebbles at the bottom, with a river of the plain, into which the cities have poured

their refuse, making it thick and muddy. When one is clean in oneself one has nothing to hide; one would not be ashamed of anyone's seeing one's thoughts or actions. What happens in the contrary case?

2. A Guide is pure in thought.

One's thoughts are influenced by books, plays and cinemas, acquaintances, conversations, day-dreams. How to fight against unwholesome thoughts? By occupying one's mind with some wholesome interest. How can one do this?

3. A Guide is pure in word.

What should we think of slang and swear-words? What is the limit at which a joke ceases to be in good taste? What should a Guide do if she hears dirty talk in her school or place of work?

4. A Guide is pure in deed.

Dress—how should Guides dress and behave in the street? in camp? What should we think of paint and powder? Good style and bad style in dancing, etc. The desire to please; coquetry. Main principle: let us behave so that there would be no danger for others in following our example.

SCHEME B.

1. Life and its transmission.

Marvel and mystery of life; its transmission a gift confided to each. A sacred trust.

Flowers: fertilisation.

Animals: birds, eggs, the nest, the family.

Beginning of the social instinct. Men and women: instinct which draws them towards one another, in order to found a home. The family: a normal, sweet, precious thing. But men and women are sometimes bad, hence comes unhappy, perverted family life.

2. Vice.

Human beings have perverted the laws of nature, have sought for selfish gratification, and hence have come countless wrongs and sufferings which are a blot on the civilisation of to-day. As women we must *know*, so as to preserve ourselves—as Guiders we must *act*, so as to help other people.

Conduct of men.

The "double standard" of morality. A young man is allowed by public opinion to "sow his wild oats." (Doctors and teachers of young men are changing their minds about this.) Consequences: men strive to satisfy their instincts—solicitation in the streets; immorality in certain firms and businesses, "bad houses." As there are not sufficient volunteers to fill them, force and fraud are resorted to—hence the White Slave Traffic, the exploitation of women which is carried on internationally. Mode of recruiting. Be careful of: certain quarters of the town; the purlieus of large towns by night; stations; situations in the country or abroad which are advertised by unknown agents.

Conduct of women. Those who accept the "double

standard." Those who demand the same freedom as men. "The right to love."

- The woman who sows her wild oats—loses the respect of men—disease—degradation.
- "Liaisons." The beginning—promise of marriage—protestations of love. Criterion: the man who really loves a woman treats her with respect. Lack of self-control.
- "Free love" unions. These do not present the same guarantees of stability as marriage. Woman, made for a permanent partnership and for motherhood, is always, outside marriage, a dupe and a victim.

3. *Our aim as Guides.*

For ourselves. Fight for personal purity (it is always a struggle). Let us respect in ourselves the mother which we may become, and the children whom we may bring into the world. In other words: *self-respect*.

For other people. Let us league ourselves together as Guides to ensure a clean moral atmosphere wherever we may be. Our future power, as mothers over our sons and daughters, as citizens by means of the vote.

CONFERENCE

SOUTH OF ENGLAND AREA LONE CONFERENCE.

On November 23rd a meeting, and on November 24th a conference, were held at Bournemouth in connection with the Area organisation of Lones. This was in response to a suggestion from the Head of Lones—that it was part of the duty of each Area representative to try and arrange an annual meeting in her Area—and the attempt to do so for the South of England. The Southern area for Lones covers the following counties: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset, Sussex and the Isle of Wight.

Mrs. Combe had most kindly consented to speak at both meetings, but was prevented by illness at the last moment, to the acute regret of the Area. However the Hon. Victoria Bruce, Head of Lones for Scotland, came in her place and gave very interesting and helpful addresses.

We were fortunate in having the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley (County Commissioner for Hampshire) in the chair at the general meeting on the 23rd. She welcomed the visitors and referred sympathetically to Lone Guiding, remarking on the good work done by Lone Guiders. "It is easier to work with real people than to deal with phantom people, which needs a great deal of sympathy, imagination and understanding. Scientists, we are told, take a few bones and remains, and from them construct a prehistoric animal; so the Lone Guider finds out a few characteristics of her Lones, and draws them out with sympathy."

Miss Hall (South of England Area Representative and Division Captain of Bournemouth Lones) made an interesting statement as to the reason for holding the meetings, the idea behind Area organisation, the numbers in her Area, (176 Lone Guides, 170 Rangers, 115 Guiders), and the value of running Lones divisionally.

Mrs. Stuart Wortley then introduced Miss Victoria Bruce, mentioning that she had been commandant at the Lone camp at Waddow, which two Bournemouth Guiders had had the privilege of attending, so that we were welcoming a proved friend.

Miss Bruce gave a message of regret and good wishes from Mrs. Combe, and then pointed out that Lone Guiding, following the traditions of the whole movement, only came into being to fill a definite need, i.e. to prevent leakage at the transition stages of Guide life, and to provide for lonely people. She showed the importance of Commissioners' help, of the proper filling in of transfer and permission forms, and of gaining the written sanction of headmistresses for Lones in boarding schools.

Miss Bruce then gave hints on the running of Lone companies. Remarking that "Punctuality on the part of the Guider is the cement that binds the Lone company together," she urged that Lone captains should fix a definite day on which to send out the company letter, and at all costs stick to it. That they should give the girls as much

chance of self-expression in that letter as they would get in a company meeting; that the letter should contain games, competitions, etc., and, above all, that it should be illustrated. The Guider who could not draw should either find a friend who could, or should take out transfers, pictures and gum prints.

She reminded everyone of the Bureau to which all can contribute, and from which all can obtain help. Miss Bruce then spoke of the value of Lones meeting other Guides, e.g. at camp (referring especially to the joint English and Scottish camp at Waddow this year), or at rallies.

After a brief history of the development of Lone Guiding she urged all Lone Guiders to strive to maintain the thrill that keeps the Lone waiting to join an active company, for which Lone Guiding at its best is only a substitute. She ended with the suggestion that when we think or write the words "Lone Girls," we should think of the word *Guine* in big letters, followed by the word "lone" in little tiny ones, so that we never forget that first of all we are *Guines*.

Miss Jones, Division Commissioner for Bournemouth, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Bruce, spoke of the Lone Guider whom she had met in Melbourne, when they were going off by car, knowing little of cars or camping, for a three weeks' trip to visit their really lonely Lones in the wilds of Australia. She considered the Lone branch was doing a splendid work which it was the duty of Commissioners to back up.

At the conference held on November 24th, the Hon. Victoria Bruce spoke on Lone company organisation. She said that patrols should be smaller than in active Guiding, and leaders must have a definite job: Guide matters alone should be put into the company letter and there should be a magazine for other affairs. The need for punctuality and for illustrations was again emphasised. The idea of "company good turns" led Miss Bruce to touch on relations with our twin sisters, the Post Guides, with whom we should co-operate in every possible way, especially by visiting them. She next dwelt on the importance of personal letters from the Lone Guider to the Lone Guide, and the necessity of avoiding dullness. She remarked that someone had said that we needed a judicious mixture of Stories of the Saints and the "Long, Long Worm."

The meeting was then thrown open, and the following subjects were discussed—finance; how to differentiate between treatment of the recruit and the enrolled; how to deal with slackness; to keep up interest; to arouse it; whether the Promise could be taken by letter (firmly decided in the negative); the correct filling-in of permission and transfer forms, and the addition of a space for the captain's confidential remarks; ownership of Tenderfoot; varieties of Tenderfoot; the distinction between Posts and Lones (shown to depend on whether ordinary tests can be taken), and finally a discourse on divisional methods of Lone Guiding.

M. M. H.

Games

Signalling Steps.

Guides stand in a line with the signaller in front of them. She sends odd letters and those who can read them step forward, and those who do not know them step backwards. The first Guide to pass the signaller wins the game.

Penny Race.

Guides sit in two rows facing each other. Leader passes a penny to the Guide at the top of each row, they are passed from hand to hand down to the bottom and taken there by another leader, the first one to arrive scoring a point. The side to get ten points first wins the game.

Jumbled Camp.

Each Guide wears a card with a jumbled word written upon it which has to do with camp (N T E T=Tent). The patrol which guesses most between them during the first five minutes wins the game.

(This game can be played with any list of objects, or birds, flowers, trees, etc.)

Impression

By B. P.

m P

SELL

EARLY in July this year I had the great privilege of escorting a small party of British Rangers to Poland in response to the kind invitation from the Polish Guides to a party of British Guides to join them at their big National *Zlot* at Wyszkow.

Our party consisted of six Rangers (two from Surrey, two from London, one from Middlesex, and one from Kent) and myself. We were joined out there later by a party of Scottish and English Guides under Miss Mason, who were going on to camp near Cracow after the *Zlot* was over.

Zlot is a Polish word for "the gathering of the birds before migration," but it has been adopted as the international word for any big Guide Rally or Jamboree.

It is difficult to recall clearly all the impressions received during our twenty days' trip, as we saw and heard so much that was new and interesting.

The *Zlot* was at Wyszkow on the banks of the River Bug, about twenty miles from Warsaw.

The current in the river was very strong, and the bed constantly altering its depth by the silting up of the sand. In consequence it was rather dangerous for anyone who could not swim, for although the river in most parts was very shallow there were a few deep unexpected pools. Non-swimmers were not allowed to venture beyond a line of stakes.

Until only a few years ago the girls and women of Poland were not allowed to indulge in any form of outdoor sport. They are now trying to make up for what they have missed. Many of the Guides could swim, but the majority were entirely self-taught without style, while some propelled themselves along in the water at an amazing speed swimming like a dog.

To understand the Polish people one must recall something of their past history.

About 200 years ago Poland was a very important nation, a nation of freedom-loving people who were constantly being called upon to act as a shield for Western Europe and withstand or check the invasions from the East by the Mongols, Turks or Tartars. She was also surrounded by powerful and grasping foes, who fought many of their battles on Polish soil and who from time to time annexed some of the Polish lands. Eventually

after frantic struggles, weakened by ministerial misunderstanding and constant invasions, Poland fell a victim to her neighbours, Austria, Germany and Russia, who divided the remaining lands amongst themselves, so that by 1786 Poland did not exist on the map at all.

The countries who annexed Poland thought that if they kept the people uneducated and downtrodden they would be less dangerous. Consequently all Polish speaking and learning was forbidden. But the spirit of Poland still lived in the hearts of the people, and they used to get together in secret to learn or read Polish.

It was in this atmosphere of oppression that Guiding and Scouting was first started in Poland in 1911 by Madame Malkowska and her husband, who got hold of a copy of "Scouting for Boys," and realised that there they had a scheme that would keep the youth of Poland together and teach them to be useful.

Needless to say an organisation of this kind was strictly forbidden, but it started just the same but had to be run entirely in secret at great risk of punishment or imprisonment.

Some of the tales of adventure of the Scouts and Guides read like a page from a story of uncivilised times.

It is impossible for us, who have never known what it is to be downtrodden and oppressed, to fully realise the feelings of this nation who have just regained their freedom after so many years of devastation and oppression. They

themselves seem hardly to realise that it is true.

Poland actually had her lands restored and became a nation once more in 1918, but two years later, in 1920, they were once again called upon to be a buffer state and resist an invasion from the East. This time the threatened invasion was by the Bolsheviks, and this proved to be one of the most terrible invasions the Poles have ever been called upon to withstand. So determined was the nation to resist this invasion at all costs that men, women and mere children joined up and fought side by side in the trenches, with the result that it was checked just in time and peace once again restored, but not



Polish Guides entering for an Archery Competition.



without heavy losses and great sacrifices. Guiding and Scouting are perhaps taken more seriously in Poland than in this country. Its birth in secret, and the many heroic deeds and sacrifices of the Scouts and Guides during the war, have laid a wonderful foundation of traditions and ideals to be lived up to by those who follow on.

Now that Poland is building up a new nation, the Guides and Scouts (being the only organisation of its kind) have almost unlimited scope for service, teaching and helping the uneducated peasants and developing the children physically and morally.

One of the chief things that struck me about the Polish people was that they seem to be a nation of individuals. It is true each one now has the welfare and love for their country at heart, but each is doing his or her bit on their own, and there is very little team work. I suppose this is not to be wondered at, having worked so long in secret and under such different conditions. One might expect to find a rather military set of Scouts and Guides in a country where they have worked so closely with the army in defence of their country. But I could find no trace of militarism in the Guides of Poland, where the Law and Promise is very similar to our own.

Great was the excitement and vast were the preparations the day the President visited the camp. We had to have several rehearsals for this inspection and the march past, because

as there is no book of drill each county would have quite likely invented some new formation or method of saluting, which would have certainly provided variety, but not encouraged the feelings of unity.

The singing and the camp fires were very impressive. Some nights each group had its own fire, and the effect looking through the wood when all the fires were blazing was very picturesque.

One of the big general camp fires to which everyone came was especially impressive, and although we could not understand one word, we could guess what was being said by a rough outline given us beforehand and by the

expression and atmosphere. This special camp fire was dealing entirely with events that had taken place on the camp site in past years and along the banks of the Bug, which formed a last line of natural defences for Warsaw. A good deal of the fighting of 1920 took place along this line, and one of the Guides who had actually helped with the First Aid told some of her experiences. There were many songs relating to various deeds of heroism and national feeling.

Polish songs are sad because they mostly tell of sacrifices that have been made in defence of their country. The voices would be harsh in solo or unison, but all the Guides sing in parts and harmonise so much that at times it is difficult to detect which is the melody and which the harmony.

At the camp fires we were, of course, asked to sing English songs, and we went prepared with a repertoire of fairly typical English, Scotch and Irish songs, such as "The Maresfield Road," "Skye Boat Song," and "Legend of Mullaghmast," and several rounds, but the two songs the Polish Guides called for every night were "Clementine" and "John Brown's Baby."

The whole Zlot of 1,200 Guides, sang "Oh, my darling, Oh, my darling" in very broken English on every possible occasion. They even had the whole song translated into Polish.

I was frankly rather disappointed in the dancing, though in each group there were one or two good dancers. The quick Polish and Russian dances are of course very difficult, but on the whole the Guides did not seem to have a great sense of time or rhythm.

The Guides are encouraged to take a pride in making their camps beautiful, and certainly some of the little gardens laid out round the huts were very fascinating; while the designs on the ground in moss and flowers—to represent their patrol or national emblem, were really beautifully carried out.

The lovely sandy soil where we were camping did lend itself very favourably to decorations.

Most of the mess tables were dug out with a trench for our legs. Some were cut round, some star shaped, and some cut in the shape of a Maltese Cross, but all beautifully decorated. All the Guides appeared to be



(left to right) The Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Zlot, three English Guides and the Chief Guide for Poland.

By the Way

first handier with an axe, hammer and nails than our average Guides, and their handicrafts reach a high standard. Weaving, wood carving and embroidery are the chief handicrafts.

There were about 1,200 Polish Guides in the *Zlot*, divided into fourteen county groups, and at Colours in the morning, as the National Colour was hoisted, there went up attached to it a long streamer from which were flown all the county pennants.

It is quite impossible for anyone only making a short stay in Poland to master much or anything of the Polish language. I managed to muster a vocabulary of thirty words before I left. These included such useful words as "lody" (an ice cream), good morning, thank you, etc., but I should not like to attempt to write any of them. Every word seems to be the exception to some rule.

But who has ever known a mere language difficulty deter two Guides from making themselves understood? The sand at times was very useful as a drawing medium to help explanations. The Guides of Poland gave us a true Guide welcome of smiles and inexhaustible hospitality, from the moment we were met, tired and dusty, at the train in Warsaw until the day we reluctantly said "Au revoir" to the *Zlot* and our generous hostesses. I only hope some day we shall have the opportunity of repaying some of their kindness. There are few occasions that broaden one's outlook on Guiding as much as a visit of this kind. At the various international gatherings that take place every two years in different countries the delegates from each nation tell of Guiding in their country, and some are able to draw very convincing pictures, but none are as convincing as actually seeing the Guides at work and play in their own country.

What a wonderful thing it would be if one could take one's entire company occasionally and set it down in a foreign land and show them what other Guides are doing under different circumstances! But this is a dream only possible for a few, as the expense is rather heavy.

Brownie Wings

THERE is sometimes a slight misunderstanding about the giving of Brownie Wings to the child who has gained the 1st Class badge, and about the "flying up" ceremony which the Brownie takes part in when leaving the pack for the company.

Brownie Wings are given to the 1st Class Brownie on leaving the pack to show that she is a fully trained Brownie, and has reached the highest standard of Brownie work. There is no set ceremony for a Brownie "going up" or "flying up" to the company. The pack are at liberty to invent their own ceremony, and the child who is going up to the company without Wings can take part in a "going up" ceremony just as the 1st Class Brownie takes part in a "flying up" ceremony. There is usually some slight difference in the ceremony. Perhaps the Winged Brownie is given a Grand Howl and a "Going up" Brownie is merely clapped, but each have a right to have this stately farewell to the pack.

There is now a three years' Brownie Star, which is given to the child with three years service when she leaves the pack and goes to the company, so it is possible to have a delightful Star ceremony for the Brownie who has not got her Wings. The Brownie Wings and Brownie Stars are the only Brownie badges which may be worn on Guide and Ranger uniform. Other badges should be returned to Brown Owl on leaving the pack. Many packs like to keep a record of their Brownies by having the badges on a ribbon of the Six colours attached to the toadstool.

R. COWAN DOUGLAS,
Great Brown Owl.

The Competition on page 27, seems a good one with which to open the New Year. *The Gider*, as its name implies, is published to be of use, to enlighten, (shall we say amuse?) Guiders, no matter to what etc., etc.

But does it fulfil any of the obligations it so blithely sets itself to accomplish?

Perhaps some of our 21,000 readers will spare us three halfpence or a postcard, and help us by indicating their feelings in the matter as set out in the Competition.

And please do not think that it is no use writing in because everybody else is sure to be doing so. Your next door Gider is thinking exactly the same thing.

Two postcards, please, one from each of you.

Congratulations to Miss Marion Crowd, Captain of the 3rd (a) "Swindon Rangers", who has recently won the £100 prize in the "Happy Holidays" Competition, organised by the *Kodak Magazine*.

Miss Crowd sent in a collection of photographs of Guides in camp in North Wales, and the *Kodak Magazine* says—"it won the big award because it simply bubbled over with the real spirit of holidays."

Miss Crowd says the success of the photographs was due very largely to her Guides, who were "perfectly splendid, and went to no end of trouble" to enable her to get the pictures she wanted.

The *Kodak Magazine* Competition this month is "Your Best Picture taken during 1928." First prize Five Guineas.

This should be of interest to many Guiders.

* * *

The Edinburgh Guides seem to have had a marvellously successful exhibition and sale of handicrafts last month in aid of their own headquarters. Have you heard that they made £2,567 clear!

Col. John Buchan was present as a guest of honour and made them a delightful speech, and was accompanied by Miss Buchan, his sister, known in the literary world as "O. Douglas."

The chair for the opening ceremony was taken by a Brownie! "This is Miss Buchan, who is going to open our exhibition," she said, introducing the first speaker. "We are very glad to see her. It is very good of her to come."

"I know it is not the correct thing to make remarks about one's chairman," said Miss Buchan, replying. "But when one finds the perfect thing one should tell the world, and to-day I have found the perfect chairman. Never have I heard a chairman go so swiftly to the point with such economy of words!"

Col. John Buchan followed and was also formally introduced by the presiding Brownie. He related how a company of Guides in Oxfordshire had camped on his ground, and some years ago wrote to thank him in a letter marked "Most secret and confidential." He opened it and found they had sent him their secret password. They explained that if he ever got into bad trouble he was to communicate with them and send the password, when "as one woman" they would come to his aid.

Col. Buchan added that he was certain to get into trouble sooner or later, when he would undoubtedly seek the help of such resolute allies.

Finally, a Ranger proposed a vote of thanks, and the chairman led the guests from the platform.

Now that Brownies can so ably "take the chair" Commissioners will soon be dancing in Fairy Rings. There is no doubt which they would enjoy most.

* * *

Guider (testing recruit in her tenderfoot): "What does it mean if the Union Jack is flown half-mast?"

Recruit: "Morning."

Guider: "Do you know what it means if you see it flown upside down?"

Recruit (after much thought): "Evening, I s'pose?"

* * *

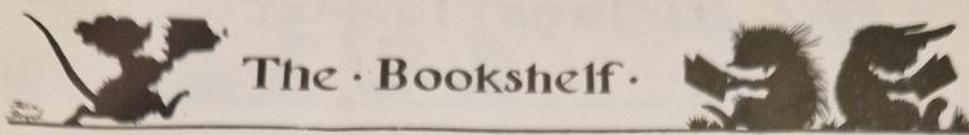
From a *Guide Ambulance* paper:—

"For hysteria you would put the person in a bath fairly warm or as hot as they could bear it, and put a cold water sponge on their head and down their neck."

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The Bookshelf.

WAYFARING.

The Open-air Guide. By J. R. Ashton and F. A. Stocks. (Heywood, 3s. 6d. net). Stocked at Headquarters.

Here is a book that should appeal to many Guiders, especially those who are keen on hiking or wayfaring.

It is, as the title implies, a guide for wayfarers of all kinds, and each chapter is, as it were, a skeleton diagram, suggestive rather than dogmatic. These suggestive chapters, in many cases, tell one just enough about each subject to arouse interest, and give one an idea how to go and look and find out more for oneself. For those who want to study any one subject more fully, at the end of each chapter will be found a list of recommended books. I especially liked the chapters on Weather-lore and Wayside Architecture, both quite short, but giving the main facts with which to explore.

In the appendix there is a most compact chapter on First Aid, and also one on legal points dealing with Public Footpaths, etc., and amongst other subjects dealt with there are chapters on maps, stars, climbing, animals, birds and trees. It is amazing the amount of useful information given, and the variety of subjects touched on in this small book, which can easily be carried in the pocket or rucksack.

B. L. M.

CAMP.

What to Expect in Camp. By M. G. Lewis. (Price 6d. Published by Headquarters.)

This little book is written primarily for Guides who have never camped, but old campers can equally glean useful hints from its pages.

It gives a very good description of camp life, and explains most of the important details which are universal and can be adapted to any camp, and also some of the difficulties that may be experienced, and how different life under canvas is from life indoors.

It is so simply and amusingly written that Guides of all ages would enjoy reading it. Even parents who do not allow their girls to camp, because they do not understand what it is like, would find all that needs explaining in this book and perhaps change their minds.

I do strongly recommend all companies to buy a copy of this book and give every Guide a chance of reading it. O. L. J.

BROWNIE BOOKS.

The Kengarth Brownies. By Doris Pocock. (Nisbet, 3s. 6d.) *Brownies at St. Bride's.* By Ethel Talbot. (Warne, 1s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

Both these books are about packs in schools. Children should like them, as there is in each plenty of action leading to a good climax.

In *The Kengarth Brownies* the heroine seems slightly advanced for her age, and reads more like a child of thirteen than of Brownie age, but that does not detract from the story, and Gwen is a decidedly attractive young person. Perhaps the best drawn character in the book is that of the harassed young pupil-teacher who becomes Brown Owl of the rebellious pack.

The Brownies at St. Bride's is a shorter and less ambitious story but good also in its own way.

It is a great pity that with two such attractive stories to offer, the authors and publishers seem in each case to have omitted to send the books to a competent authority for judgment as to the correctness of the details of the movement about which they are writing. Surely it would not be too difficult to be certain of facts before launching into the details of running a pack? The Kengarth Brownies are really not Brownies at all, but Junior Guides, and the paper jacket is a picture, including a perfectly straight line of superbly drilled Brownies who look like tailors' dummies! There are also one or two glaring mistakes in the Brownies of St. Bride's, which will at once catch the eye of any grown-up who is in the Guide movement and who reads the book.

These mistakes might so easily have been avoided and both stories would have gained much.

Both books are attractively printed on good paper in cloth covers and adequately illustrated.

V. R. D.

THE FACTS OF LIFE.

The Transmission of Life. Price 6d. Published by Headquarters.

This is an excellent pamphlet just issued by the Guides Association in answer to the many requests which have been received for a clear and simple statement of the facts of life—such as might be handed to an older girl in need of information. The little book explains the laws of reproduction which run through plant, animal, and human life, and indicates some of the problems of mating and marriage in an age and civilisation where an artificial disparity between the sexes has upset the balance of nature. It deals in a wholesome and bracing way with the difficulties of a woman's life, and points out the solution of sublimation as the key to the personal problem.

The pamphlet is not one to be handed round indiscriminately, but will have a real value for many Guiders or Rangers who are hazy in their actual information and uncertain of the right attitude to adopt to the general question of sex. The subject is treated with a dignity and absence of emotion which is as rare as it is admirable, and the publication cannot be too highly praised as a model of the manner in which such topics should be handled.

E. J. C.-M.

SCENES FROM ORPHEUS.

Scenes from Orpheus. By von Gluck. Arranged for female chorus and schools and edited by W. G. Whittaker. (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.)

Even the most enthusiastically musical Guider would hardly dare to tackle Gluck with only the usual ten minutes at the fag-end of a Guide meeting, but there are companies, particularly Ranger companies, who joyfully give up another evening a week to learn to sing. These surely are among the people to whom the editor refers when he says he desires "to bring this immortal work into the repertoire of organisations without male voices and with only moderate resources."

He has done his work most ably. He has kept all the best music, condensed the score for strings with or without piano, and arranged the choruses in two or three parts. The complete p.f. version is 3s. 6d., but all the numbers can be bought separately for threepence each.

"Easy" is the last word one would apply to this music, but it has the great simplicity which is at once the despair of the artist and the hope of the humble amateur. If the notes are sung correctly (and they are within the capacity of the untrained singer) the beauty cannot fail to reveal itself. The music and the story, both of them, have all that heavenly distance from us and our small affairs that is the refreshment and solace of great art.

K. S.

SONGS.

Dr. Ralph Dunstan's Sing-Song Album. (Reid Brothers, 1s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This book of songs for community singing contains fifty-five songs of the most varied description ranging from the Recessional to Polly Wolly Doodle. Most of them can be recognised as the stock-in-trade of every sing-song for years past, but there are some, such as the Volga Boatmen's Song and some Sea Shanties, that have come into fashion more recently, and Guiders will be glad to meet such a large collection of tried favourites for so moderate a price.

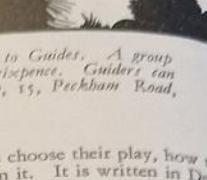
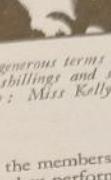
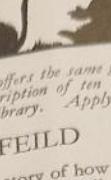
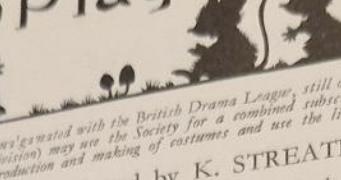
K. S.

The Bach School Song Book. 6d. p.f. edition, 2s. Paterson's Publication. Stocked at Headquarters.

There is an exhilaration that comes from singing Bach, or even making the attempt, that will reward the Ranger company who take the trouble to learn him. This little collection of songs taken chiefly from the Coffee Cantata and the Peasant Cantata, are easier than they appear. Some companies devote time to their music, and therefore can do more than pick up a jingle or two for the camp fire; this book is heartily recommended to them.

K. S.

Plays To Act.



The Village Drama Society, now associated with the British Drama League, still offers the same generous terms to *Guiders*. A group of twelve companies (a district or division) may use the Society for a combined subscription of ten shillings and sixpence. *Guiders* can get advice as to choice of play, production and making of costumes and use the library. Apply: Miss Kelly, 15, Peckham Road, Camberwell, London.

Cinderella. A new and original version by the Wilfred Ward Family

(Sheed & Ward. 1s. 6d.) The Wilfred Ward family are assisted by Pope, Sheridan, Shakespeare and hosts of other illustrious authors, and in addition a "nameless multitude" in compiling this play, which is not so much

a play as an entrancing quotation game. The characters talk, declaim and sing in quotations and parodies; the fun for writers lies in finding them or making them up, and the fun for the audience lies in recognising them. For instance, when Cinderella is found weeping, her sister upbraids her by saying, "most sensibly—'Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean.' And the Fairy Godmother, when providing her with a motor instead of the traditional coach, remarks, "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." School Guides are recommended to do this play, and then make up one for themselves on the same lines.

Pattern Plays. By S. C. Oakden and Mary Sturt. (Nelson. 2s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

They say that everyone sooner or later sits down to write a play. Certainly the *Guiders* is very apt to do so, quite as casually as she would sit down to write a letter. She can't find the play she wants with the right number of characters and the right idea, so she, very naturally, decides to write the thing herself.

She often has a turn for speakable dialogue, but she seldom has any idea how to make that dialogue express character or help her plot along. This book tells several well-known stories, and then shows how they could be transferred into plays. It explains why certain incidents must be left out to get dramatic unity, and why others must be emphasised to get enough climax; how character can be built up, the value of surprise and a number of other things which lie at the root of play writing.

It is an axiom that this curiously restricted and specialised art, even more than the other arts, cannot be learnt from a book, but the elements of it can and should be. This little book, accompanied by a course of Archer's "Play Writing," should start the playwright in the right way.

The Fortune Ballot. A musical play for girls. Music by Alec Rowley. Book and lyrics by Rodney Bennett. (Winthrop Rogers. 2s. 6d.)

The pupils of Mme Angelique's Academy of Dancing and Dramatic Art have all entered for the Fortune Ballot Beauty Competition. So has the maid Jane and Madame herself. A letter arrives to say that the prize has been awarded to Sarah Jane Smith. That is the maid's name and also, it transpires, the name of Madame. A reference to the number of the prize winner, however, shows that neither of these Janes is the winner.

This serves to introduce music by Alec Rowley which is often quite charming and always singable by girls. There are solos, a duet, a dance or two, and some concerted numbers which give everyone a chance to show what they can do.

The Prize Pigeon. A one-act play by Laurence Housman. (Year Book Press. 1s.)

A couple of Rangers and a Rover would make an excellent thing of this Village Drama Society play. A young husband appears to set more store by his prize pigeon than he does by his housekeeping. To cure him his wife cooks one for his supper. The question is, is it the pigeon or not?

The Simple Sketch. A play for Women's Institutes. By Mary Kelly. (Year Book Press. 1s.)

Country Rangers or *Guiders* who want to have a dig at the local women's institute will enjoy this absurdity for seven actresses. It

Reviewed by K. STREATFIELD

is the simple story of how the members choose their play, how they rehearse it and how finally they perform it. It is written in Devon dialect but, as the authoress says, that is easily translated into any other homespun language required. The humours belong to everywhere.

Nix-Nought-Nothing. Four Plays for Children. By Naomi Mitchison. (Jonathan Cape. 5s.)

These plays are written round ordinary enough fairy stories, full of the usual princesses, impossible tasks and riddles, but are written with the distinction one would expect from the author of "Cloud Cuckoo Land." The mixture of dialogue and verse is, for once, delightful, because the verse is really verse, not just rhyme, and it glimmers with delicious lines.

The first play is refreshingly Scotch. It has a glossary, but how does one convey a glossary to an audience? However, we can all understand "There's naething like the scent of firs and the sound of running water to strengthen a silly body," and such like heathery remarks.

The second play "Nix-Nought-Nothing" is about a Wicked Wizard who found the King of Strand-on-the-Green hunting for his Kingdom. He finds it for him, demanding only nix-nought-nothing in return, and there is a good "twist" to the second act when nix-nought-nothing is claimed.

The third play has plenty of action, and would take any number of children as "Hobbyahs," but it is complicated by a curtain that falls no less than ten times in one scene to allow an explanatory herald to get on with the story.

Everybody's Husband. A play in one act by Gilbert Cannan. (French. 1s.)

This play for five women and one man (it should be a real man) is well known among amateurs who have a knowledgeable audience to please. A girl on the eve of her wedding day is visited by her mother, tender and stupid, her grandmother, very censorious, and her larky great-grandmother, who quotes Byron. They all try to convince her that in the heart of every lover there lurks the husband, the one eternal husband, *Everybody's Husband*. For *Guiders* to act, to amuse and not to take too seriously.

Jungle Plays for Wolf Cubs. Arranged by S. G. Gurney, M.B.E. (Macmillan. 1s.)

This little book of plays is a useful reminder of the debt the junior branch of the Scout Movement owes to Rudyard Kipling: "There is nothing to equal the Jungle Books in the training of Cubs," says the preface. The plays follow the doings of Mowgli and the Jungle People more or less faithfully. All the additions and stage directions help the producer without spoiling the story and the Jungle Law gains in weight by the stage arrangement.

"The Strength of the Pack is the Wolf,
And the Strength of the Wolf is the Pack."

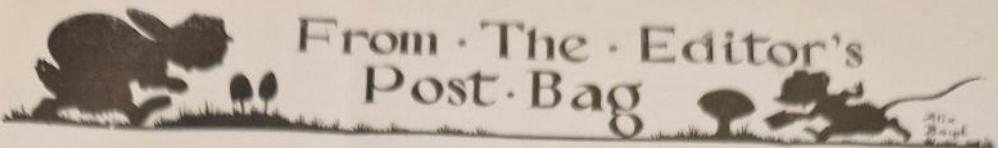
and the homely advice—

"Wash daily from tip to tail,"

and all the rest of the jungle wisdom is to be found in the dialogue.

But it is the Cub's Kill, not ours. The Jungle Law does not agree with our Brown Owls and Fairies, and we can only wish them "good hunting" and envy them their Jungle to play in.

From · The · Editor's Post · Bag



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OUTWARD BOUND

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—On the morning of Saturday, November 17th, 1928, at 10.30 a.m., twelve responded to an invitation to Girl Guides to meet on C deck on board s.s. *Orama*, outward bound to Australia; Miss Ethel M. Hovey, of Colwyn Bay, was asked to forward greetings to Guiders and Guides through the medium of THE GUIDER, and a report of the meeting to Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

The meeting was impressed with the world-wide influence of the Guide movement, and each one present was asked to send a greeting from the gathering to her own district.

It was arranged that those on board should meet each Saturday morning during the voyage at 10.30 a.m. Chairman: Mrs. Forder, Shillington, Dorset; Secretary: Mrs. Hassell, Sussex. Present: Miss Clyde, Belfast, Captain; Mrs. Forder, Shillington, Dorset, District Commissioner; Mrs. Hassell, Sussex, Captain; Miss Rosa Hovey, Miss Ethel M. Hovey, Colwyn Bay, North Wales; Miss Ingham, Westmorland, Captain; Miss Kent, Bexhill-on-Sea, President; Mrs. Naish, Taunton, ex-Captain; Mrs. Nicholl, Murrumbenna, Victoria, Australia; Miss Sale, Derby, Ranger Captain; Miss Stansfield, Burnley, ex-Commissioner; Miss Wright, Hobart, Tasmania.—Yours, etc.,

ETHEL M. HOVEY.

s.s. *Orama*,
(Outward bound.)

where there are always new recruits to train and "mother," chisness which are lost when the Guide finds herself transplanted to the Ranger company at 16. Many girls at 16 are still almost "little girls," and it is difficult to cater satisfactorily for a company composed of them, and "grown-ups" of two or three-and-twenty.

I think much may be made of the idea of "Quests"; in fact almost the whole of the "service" side of Rangering might be built up on it. Rangers would very soon volunteer for definite quests of this kind. A list of quests might be given by the captain each month, and offers taken to pursue those quests; e.g. a Ranger is wanted to take fruit to an invalid in hospital once a week; to deliver envelopes round the parish; to amuse Mrs. So-and-So's babies for an hour while she goes out; to take a Sunday School class; to feed Miss So-and-So's kitten while she is away, etc. Some would be minor quests, a thing to be done once. Others would be major quests, to be pursued "a twelve-month and a day." Headquarters might issue names of bigger quests still, quests which a whole company might offer to pursue; for instance, a bed to be endowed for a year in a hospital.

With some such definiteness of ideas regarding Ranger service, age differentiations would be less noticeable, or less troublesome, and of course the harder quests would be given to those older and more tried in service.—Yours, etc.,

N. LANGLEY,
Ranger Captain.

SWIMMING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Like your correspondent, the captain of the 3rd Wisbech, I read the article in the July number last year on this subject. I am much interested in swimming, and especially life saving. Some people feel quite satisfied when they are able to swim a bit. This is very selfish, as swimming should never be considered an end in itself, but as a means of saving human life. Your contributor is dealing with the breast stroke only. For young people there is nothing nearly so good. The overarm, trudge and crawl don't help chest development, and yet they are all so popular to-day. No Guide should try these until she has mastered the breast stroke. The backstroke should follow immediately because this is the stroke employed in life saving as shown in the photo in the July number. I agree with the criticism that the arms of the rescuer are too straight. A bent arm not only enables the patient's head to be kept well up, but it is easier for the rescuer. Personally, in the ordinary case I employ the second method, where the rescuer grasps the upper arms of the rescued.—Yours, etc.,

FLORA I. KYLE,
Lieut. 2nd Milngavie,
Diplomate of the Royal Life Saving Society.

RANGERS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I have read with interest Dame Katharine Furse's article on Rangers in the August GUIDER, and also the reply, "No Gloss," in The Guide for August 11th.

I suggest that one of the chief reasons for the Ranger branch failing to "find itself" is the disparity in its ages. What is suitable for a company aged 16 to 18 will not be suitable for young women of 19 to 24; and while good citizenship will very likely appeal strongly to these older ones (old enough to vote perhaps), I venture to think that at 16 or 18 a "good citizen" is the last thing you wish to be, especially if you are a rebellious girl, the kind we wish "Rangering" to influence.

It seems almost a pity not to make the dividing line 18, instead of 16. At 18 a girl can still be very happy in a Guide company

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—With reference to the article in the November GUIDER by "A London Ranger Captain," in reply to Dame Katharine's challenge, may I offer the following suggestions:—

That a *Guide* who tries to live up to her Promise is taking that Promise, with every new experience of her life, into a wider world and by doing so is undoubtedly rendering service. If the *Ranger's* Special Responsibility is to mean more than this, her service must be something beyond the carrying out of her Guide Promise in her ordinary life.

That the doing of one's own work specially well is a matter of duty rather than of service, and that however inspiring the Ranger captain may be on this subject, it is rather dull to think that life demands no more than the doing of one's paid job.

That we are not justified in wearing uniform, which is a sign of "Service," if we are going to content ourselves with the doing of our own work.

That humanity owes its greatest debt to those who have done their own work, *plus something more*.

That those Rangers whose conditions of life are hardest, are very often the ones who are most anxious to do the extra jobs, and it is an inspiration to them to feel that they can help other people in still more difficult circumstances.

That if evenings are scarce, and service apart from the company work is called for, the Ranger meeting night might sometimes be given up for this purpose.

I feel that we ask too little of our Rangers. There is so much to be done, but we are rather inclined to imagine that Guiders are the people to do it, and to think of Rangers as amongst those to be worked for, rather than as fellow-workers. Those of us who have been enrolled as Rangers tell ourselves, and others, that we are all members of the Senior Branch, having made the same Promise, and undertaken the same responsibility, but the only logical way to prove this is to work *with* our Rangers in finding out what is to be done, and doing it.

When it is understood that acceptance of the Ranger responsibility implies giving, rather than receiving, the Senior Branch will, I think, be nearer the realisation of its aim.—Yours, etc.

M. L. MARTIN,
Captain, 47th Glasgow Rangers.

UNIFORM
To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I am so glad someone has written about the Guiders' and Guides' uniform. If "the powers that be" could hear all the groans about the high collars, I am sure they would be willing to alter them. Could we have detachable collars, which could be made of the company colour for Guiders and dark blue for Guides? It is a question, I know, the coat and skirt would make just a slight distinction. It is a very expensive item, and who are not well off to be Guiding. Overalls are far neater—*is of no use for wear except when Guiding.* Surely, too, low-neck frocks are healthier.—Yours, etc.

ETTA M. ELIOT,
County Secretary, Bucks.

STALKING.



To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Would the enclosed photograph of my small daughter (aged 2½ years) be suitable for THE GUIDER? I call it—*"A future Brownie receives a lesson from an expert."*—Yours, etc.

VERA LAUGHTON MATTHEWS,
District Commissioner, Peckham Rye.

TIES RE-MADE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I have read with interest D. F. M.'s appeal for cheaper and simpler uniforms. I can help a little with the tie question. Guiders' ties do get shabby, and sometimes long before that happens a tie will get hopelessly faded on a hot day out. An invalid girl belonging to my Warwickshire Post Ranger company undertakes to turn and re-make Guiders' ties and post them back to the owner for the small sum of 8d., or two for 1s. 4d. Her name is Hilda Morris, 17, Farthing Lane, Sutton-Coldfield.—Yours, etc.,
15, St. Mark's Road, DOROTHY WILMOT,
Leamington Spa. Post Ranger Captain.

CAMP UNIFORM.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I do not think it is universally known that Guide Headquarters sell a pattern for a camp overall. Last summer we made overalls for our entire camp from this pattern. It is magyar shape, has elbow sleeves, a turn-back collar and a "V" neck. The cost worked out at 2s. 6d. each.

The Guides changed into camp overalls after inspection and, being all dressed exactly alike, looked very neat indeed and were thoroughly comfortable. Needless to say regulation uniform was worn out of camp.—Yours, etc., E. L. G.

APPEALS.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I know that much has already been written in the Press about the distress in the mining areas, and a great deal has already been done and is being done to help. But in spite of this the distress is so acute that many families have even yet had little or no aid. Some of the Guide companies have no uniform and there is no hope that they will ever be able to obtain them. More

important than this, however, is the fact that many of the children have no underclothes or shoes at all, and that the long period of low diet is telling on their health. The storms that we have had during the last month have added to the distress, and many are homeless. Would it be possible for any Commissioners, Guiders, Ranger or Guide companies or Brownie packs to help by sending either uniforms, underclothing, shoes, material for clothes, or money to buy clothes, much, even if it is not new. The Cardiff Rangers would gladly undertake to sort the goods sent, and the Commissioners in the distressed districts would be responsible that the help went to Guides and their families.

It would help the people through a winter which seems to stretch ahead for many hopeless months, and would perhaps be an opportunity for a Christmas and New Year service to some who are wondering what to do. To the children and their families it would be a real proof of the comradeship of Guiding.

Mrs. Edwards, Witla Court, near Cardiff, Divisional Commissioner for the Rhondda Valley, has offered the use of her house as a depot, and we would ask that all parcels be sent to her.—Yours, etc.,

EVELYN BYTHSWOOD,
County Commissioner for Glamorgan,

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I wonder whether I may make an appeal for old Brownie uniforms in THE GUIDER. My Brownies are mostly very poor and find it hard to obtain them. I should be very grateful indeed if anyone could help me by sending any cast-off ones.—Yours, etc.,

EVA ROBERTSON,
Acting Brown Owl.

11, Tennyson Avenue,
Manor Park, E. 12.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I should be very grateful if you would allow me to appeal—through THE GUIDER—for old Brownie uniforms.

My pack is in a very poor part of the town, and the Brownies can save very little towards their uniforms (a penny a week is the most they can manage).

Any old tunics, belts, etc., would be a great help, and I would gladly pay the cost of postage.—Yours, etc., M. McEWAN,
B.O., 6a, Huddersfield Pack.

17, Belmont Street,
Huddersfield, Yorks.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Will you allow me through THE GUIDER to tell the Guiders who sent 1s. for carriage of Christmas trees, that the average cost has been slightly less this year, so that I have a small balance over. I am sending this to the Girl Guides Association, as I think it is the best thing to do with it. I hope they will think so too.—Yours, etc.,

D. A.

WHEEL CHAIR.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—In the December GUIDER you very kindly inserted a notice stating that I had a wheel chair to give to any invalid Ranger or Guide who was in need of one. I have had three applications—each one is most deserving—but I have only one chair to give! I am wondering if any reader of THE GUIDER could help me to find two more wheel chairs?

One is needed for a Post Guide in Edinburgh, aged eleven; she is a cripple and can only go out when her mother has time to take her, in a very uncomfortable push chair—the kind a small child uses—and a proper wheel chair would be a godsend.

The other is for a Post Guide in Cheshire, aged sixteen, badly crippled with rheumatoid arthritis, who always has to have her foot supported upon something—her home is not a happy one. She is trying to earn money for a wheel chair by selling handcrafts, but this will take an endless time to raise the necessary money.

Can anyone help me to get wheel chairs for these two Post Guides? If any reader knows of a chair I should be extremely grateful if they will let me know.—Yours, etc.,

JOAN FRYER,
Head of Extension Branch.
Chadsholme,
Harpden, Herts.

THE



GUIDER

ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in THE GUIDER, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR AND BOOK REVIEWS should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 23, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to

contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

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

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

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

held on December 18th, 1928.

Present :-

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (Chair).
 Lady Baden-Powell.
 Mrs. Percy Birley.
 The Lady Clinton.
 Mr. P. W. Everett.
 The Lady Agnes Peel.
 The Lady Delia Peel.
 Mrs. Walter Rawnsley, O.B.E.
 Miss Violet Syng.
 The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.
 Miss Hanbury Williams.

It was agreed that the following message, signed by the Founder should be sent to Her Majesty the Queen :-

"On behalf of the Girl Guides throughout the Empire the Headquarters Committee desire to offer their humble duty to the Queen and to express their deep sympathy with Her Majesty and the Members of the Royal Family in the strain of anxiety through which they are passing on account of the illness of the King. The whole movement shares in that anxiety and earnestly hopes that it may soon be lightened, and that His Majesty may be fully restored to health."

The question of warranting and instituting uniform for County Treasurers was considered.

It was agreed that they should rank as Assistant County Secretaries, and wear the uniform of that rank.

The following alterations in Rules were passed: Rule 27, Registration of Companies. Lines 3 to 5 should read as follows:—

"No company can be recognised unless recommended by a local Association and Commissioner and registered at Headquarters as soon as possible. . . ."

Mauve First Class. Line 3. Delete "Forms for Guides . . . take this test. . . ."

Substitute "If a doctor's certificate is given stating that the Ranger or Guide is unable to swim, the Health badge may be taken as an alternative. Forms for Guides in ordinary companies who wish to take further alternatives must be. . . ."

Post Guides. The following alteration to Rule 40, section C, para. 4, to be made:—

Last line. Delete "Head of the Extension Branch."

Substitute "the Post Guide Correspondent."

Rule 36, paragraph (f) to read "a high standard of efficiency should be aimed at, but the actual test should be based on the amount of individual effort expended on the work by the Guide."

Rule 16, Uniform for Secretaries. It was agreed that a silver tenderfoot badge should be worn by Secretaries.

An agreement with the British Legion was sanctioned, by which closed companies of children of members of the British Legion may be formed.

The draft Constitution of the World Organisation was considered. It was agreed that the World Conference be held in Great Britain for a fortnight from July 1st, 1930.

Arrangements for the Commissioners' and County Secretaries' Conference on March 12th, 13th and 14th, 1929, were considered.

The appointment of Miss T. Verrall, District Commissioner for Epsom, as Correspondent for Blind Guides in the place of Miss Bailey (resigned) was approved.

The reports of the Training and Camping and the General Purposes Committees were considered.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

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

AWARDS

Blue Cards. Miss D. Hawthorn, of Queensland, Australia.

Miss G. Woosnam, of Montgomeryshire.

Eagle Owl.

Miss B. Barlow, of India.

Badge of Fortitude.

Brownie Philippa Jones, 11th S. Portsmouth Pack.

Gold Lanyards.

Miss D. French, District Captain, 125th Liverpool.

Miss J. Howell, Ranger Captain, 41st Kidderminster.

Miss M. Coey, Captain, 5th Harrogate.

Miss E. Leverton, Captain, 1a Oldham.

Miss B. Croft Watts, Captain, 2nd Farnborough.

Miss M. Chapman, Lieutenant, 1st Ropley.

Miss H. Croft Watts, Lieutenant, 2nd Farnborough.

Gold Cards.

Cadet Patrol Leader Marjorie Haigh, 3rd Barnsley.

Ranger Second Beatrice Clark, 5th Haggerston.

Ranger Ethelreda Park, 8th Haggerston.

Cadet Leader Isabella Johnstone, 1st Hawick.

Patrol Leader May Butler, 48th Birmingham.

Patrol Leader Sarah Clutton, 2nd Shanklin.

Patrol Leader May Donald, 119th Glasgow.

Patrol Leader Letty Foster, at Alexandria, Egypt.

Patrol Leader May Simm, 30th Mill Hill.

Patrol Leader Mary Stephens, 1st Normanhurst.

Patrol Second Rhona Churchill, 8th Leamington.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BOOK OF RULES

Brownie Athlete Test.

The ball throwing test for this badge to be altered as follows:—

Class A—15 yards.

Class B—20 yards.

Brownie "Guide" Badge.

An alternative to the clause "The Brownie Pack Headquarters should be taken as a centre from which distances are measured," to be inserted as follows:—

After "Pack Headquarters" insert—"or the Brownie's own home."

Child Nurse Test.

Clause 1 to be revised to read as follows:—

"A Guide must show practical knowledge of how a child of this age should be: . . ."

Sportswoman Badge.

The phrase "Must secure a flag herself in two successive games" to be altered to "Show proficiency in three stalking or scouting games."

Life-Saver Badge.

A Life-saver badge to be instituted, and Rule 60, para (b), be revised to require this badge instead of the swimmer.

The syllabus to be as follows:—

(1) Must swim fifty yards in clothes. (Any stroke. "Clothes" should consist of blouse, skirt, knickers, stockings and rubber shoes.)

(2) Must perform in the water two methods of life saving, with release. (These may be chosen by the candidate.)

(3) Must be able to float motionlessly (in any horizontal position) for thirty seconds.

(4) Must swim fifty yards showing a good breast stroke, and two strokes to be chosen by the candidate. (If side stroke is chosen, the top arm must be brought out of the water.)

(5) Must pick up a brick from the bottom of the bath at a depth of not less than five feet. (The brick may be wrapped in cloth.)

(6) Must have one accepted method of resuscitation, and the treatment of the apparently drowned.

Braille Test.

The following tests to be instituted for sighted Guides and Rangers to take the place of the junior syllabus previously published.

Guide Badge.

Transcribe from print with not more than ten errors in three large sheets and read by sight or touch Grade I, including poetry, interlined and written on both sides.

Ranger Badge.

Hold the junior badge. Transcribe from print with not more than five errors to a sheet. Read by sight or touch Grade II interlined Braille written on both sides:

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- (a) Newspaper cutting or similar passage.
- (b) Letter.
- (c) 50 lines of poetry.

Ranger Milliner Badge.

The following syllabus for a Ranger Milliner test is approved

- (1) Convert an old hat to wearable standard.
- (2) Cover a hat shape and make and put in head-lining.
- (3) Make a hat of straw, velvet, ribbon or any other material.
- (4) Be able to trim hats properly, using applique, wool embroidery, etc.
- (5) Know how to make a hat smaller.

Folk Dancer. (Guide Badge.)

The test to be revised to read as follows:—
The dancer must be able to perform the following country dances in any place in the set required by the examiner:

- Hase to the Wedding (and version). Vol. 2.
- Picking up Sticks. Vol. 2.
- Godlesses. Vol. 1.
- Ruffy Fifty. Vol. 1.
- Gathering Peacocks. Vol. 1.
- If All the World were Paper. Vol. 2.

(Note: To remain the same.)

Folk Dancer. (Ranger badge.)
A senior Folk Dancer test to be instituted as follows:—
The dancer must be able to perform the following country dances in any place in the set required by the examiner:

- Childgrove. Vol. 4.
- Christchurch Bells. Vol. 3.
- The Merry Merry Milkmaids. Vol. 3.
- Newcastle. Vol. 4.

The Old Mole. Vol. 4.

Hey Boys, Up We Go. Vol. 3.
(Note: To remain the same as for the junior test, except that for "Standard of Elementary County Dance Certificate" read "Advanced County Dance Certificate.")

EXTENSION BRANCH RULES.

EXTENSION TRADE BADGES.

Extension Trade badges may be won by any Ranger or Guide over 16 years of age who is a member of an extension company and who is earning her own living or qualified to do so in any profession or trade.

(1) After one year's paid work in any one place of employment on the recommendation of the employer, supervisor or medical superintendent.

(2) On the production of a certificate from a trade or technical school.

or

(3) After a year's voluntary and continuous work of not less than thirty-six hours per week on the recommendation of the supervisor or medical superintendent.

A Ranger or Guide must have been six months in the company before she may wear the Extension Trade badge. The badge is worn on the right upper arm. On leaving the extension company and joining an open company the Ranger or Guide must give up the Extension Trade badge and take the Ranger Trade badge in the usual way.

RECRUIT BADGES FOR HOSPITAL BROWNIES.

A certain number of recruit badges without pins can be obtained from Headquarters for Brownies in Hospital Packs. The badges can be sewn on cloth or felt as desired, and worn as bracelets. (This method should only be adopted when the pin cannot be used.)

ALTERNATIVE TESTS FOR BLIND RANGERS.

Tenderfoot.

Omit "tracking signs." Instead "know four knots."

Ranger Test.

"Service." Pass on theoretical knowledge.

Ranger Star.

"Intelligence." Omit paragraph "Must have spent at least half a day alone," etc.

Instead "Must have spent at least half a day alone or with a companion in the country listening to the songs and notes of birds and making such records by touch and scent as are possible—write an account of the expedition or show proficiency in a nature game."

"Handicraft." Omit "Hold Child Nurse, Cook and Needlewoman."

Instead "Hold Senior Knitter and Domestic Service badges."

"Service." Omit "Be able to guide a stranger," etc.
Instead "Be able to tell a stranger how to find parish church," etc.

RANGER STAR.

If alternatives are given for the Ranger Star the badge will be marked with a mauve circle, and be obtainable from the Head of the Extension Branch.

BRAILLE TEST.

The test to be revised to read as follows:—

For Guiders.

Write from dictation with not more than ten errors to three large sheets, and read by touch Grade I including poetry, interlined and written on both sides.

For Rangers.

Hold the Junior badge. Transcribe from dictation with not more than five errors to one large sheet. Read fluently by touch Grade II interlined and written on both lines or interpoint:

- (a) Newspaper cutting or similar passage.

- (b) Letter.

- (c) Fifty lines of poetry.

Must have read at least six books to herself in Braille and be able to answer questions on two of them.

HEADQUARTERS' NOTICES

AWARD APPLICATION FORMS.

THE Head of Awards will be grateful if County Secretaries will kindly return to Headquarters all old forms of application for Gold Cords and Gold Lanyards (those *not* including Naturalist or Nature Lover as an essential badge test) and ask for a supply of the up-to-date issue. This would greatly lessen the number of mistakes made in filling in the forms, and would save much delay.

BROADCASTING.

THE programme this month will be as usual on Monday, January 15th, at 6.45 p.m.

A competition game will be broadcast by Miss Erskine, Division Commissioner for North-West London, and Miss Keith, the Guide "announcer."

Please have pencil and paper ready, and send in your answers as you will be directed.

Can you tell the sound of a kettle boiling over with your eyes shut? Try and see. That is what the game will be like.

CORRESPONDENT FOR BLIND GUIDES.

THE resignation of Miss Bailey has been received with regret, and the appointment of Miss T. Verrall (District Commissioner for Epsom, and Captain of the Leatherhead Blind School) has been approved. In future all correspondence *re* blind companies should be addressed to Miss T. Verrall, East Lodge, Leatherhead.

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

AT the recent County Commissioners' Conference, held at Headquarters, it was suggested that the pages of "Coming Events" published monthly in THE GUIDER, should be printed on a separate sheet and slipped into the paper. This is being carried into effect this month, and should be of benefit in leaving more room for our overflowing pages, and also in giving secretaries and others a notice sheet for filing or pinning up on notice boards.

There will, in future, be a small charge for notices to be printed on this sheet, particulars of which are given on its first page.

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS.

WILL Diploma'd Guiders send in suggestions for subjects and speakers they would like included in the programme of the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference? These should be sent in to Headquarters not later than January 12th, 1929.

THE IMPERIAL CAMP BOOK.

As announced last month, the souvenir book of the Imperial Camp that was held at Foxlease last summer, is published, and is evidently much appreciated by those who were present.

In it appears the specially written setting of "Ash Green," by Mr. Ackroyd, which will be welcomed by many Guiders, and also the ceremony of "The Spirit of Chivalry," written by Miss Rachel Heath.

Guiders who were not at the camp should secure a copy for these two items alone, before it is too late.

THE GUIDER

[January, 1929]

RESULT OF EPITAPH COMPETITION

OVER 150 entries were received in this competition, which has been exceedingly hard to judge.

Those—and they were in the majority—that were too much in the nature of merely descriptive verses, were ruthlessly ruled out. They were too long, and had not the real epitaph feeling.

The entries reveal the illuminating fact that nearly everyone considered the luckless Gider had died at the hands of her peers or those of the trainer! Her treatment was positively vindictive.

(Should this point be brought forward for discussion at the Dip. Conference?)

"Her heart sank, her head was bowed,
She was an outcast from the crowd."

"For at parade her shirt was white,
All eyes were goggling at the sight . . ."

"The Red Dips came and looked her through,
And held her up for all to view."

and so on.

In fact nearly everyone was agreed that she died from fright, intimidation, or personal violence, and that Guiders as a whole are a desperate set of villains.

There were many good lines.

"Here lies one whose love of beauty
Overcame her sense of duty."

Too many forgot that an epitaph is defined as "words inscribed on a tomb," and assumed inner knowledge of Guiding on the part of the passer-by.

In spite of the difficulty in deciding amongst many of very nearly equal merit, we award the first prize to Miss C. STEWART-SMITH, lieutenant, 2nd Harrow Road Rangers. She makes her two points in the second and last lines neatly and with commendable brevity.

"Here lies one, bewailed by few,
Who failed to distinguish white from blue.
The Coroner's Jury in mournful tone
Found "Violent death from a cause unknown."
So ye, who visit this dismal spot,
Reflect on the folly of human lot,
And remember, whatever course you run,
Beware of doing what isn't done."

The second prize goes to W. BERRY, of Vincent Square, London.

"Stranger, passing,
Shed a tear,
For this poor soul
Who died of fear.
When all should train in shirts of blue,
She appeared in a different hue!
She said "Goodbye" and took her flight
To Heaven, where all are clad in white."

Highly commended are:—

M. LINDLEY-BREARLEY, lieutenant, Kettering.

B. J. FISHER, captain, Bristol.

V. U. TAYLOR, District Commissioner, Cheam.

M. E. JACKSON, Ranger, Exeter.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—"Winter"—was taken by Bertram Wickison, Alverstone, Berkhamsted Avenue, Wembley Hill.

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ruled out,
everyone
peers or
the Dip.

January, 1929]

THE GUIDER

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life-like and well designed, from 2d. to 1/6 each.
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"The Guider" Vote Competition

Readers are invited to vote (a ballot form is printed below) on the features they find most helpful or interesting in *The Guider*, and which they would like continued.

The reader whose entry most nearly coincides with the votes of the majority will gain a prize. There is also a further prize given for readers who send in the best and most helpful list of suggestions for new features in the paper.

First Prize One Guinea.

Second Prize Any book or books (value not exceeding 10s. 6d.) stocked at Headquarters or mentioned in this issue of *The Guider*.

RULES.

(1) All envelopes must be marked COMPETITION, and addressed to the Editor, *The Guider*, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

(2) Entries must be accompanied by the Competition Coupon to be found on page 32. Also by the name and address and Guide rank (if held) of the competitor.

(3) Entries must reach the Editor not later than by the first post on MONDAY, January 14th, 1929. The results will be announced in the February issue.

BALLOT PAPER.

Number subjects clearly in order of preference.

- The Chief Scout's Outlook.....
- Handicraft.....
- The Woodcraft Trail.....
- Campcraft and Nature.....
- Practical Guiding.....
- Guiding in the Empire Overseas.....
- News from Foreign Countries.....
- Pages conducted by the Branches (Rangers, Lones, etc.).....
- Articles of Outside Interest (Bulb-growing; Hints for the Home; Careers for girls, etc.)
- Travel
- Legends or Stories to Tell.....
- Book Reviews.....
- Competitions.....
- Biographical Articles (Famous men and women).....
- Your own suggestions, other than above.....

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materials, tools, and
how to use them.

Headquarters' Training Schools

FOXLEASE

Owing to the enormous demand for Training at Foxlease, Guiders who have booked places are asked to notify the Guider-in-Charge as soon as they know themselves if they find that they are unable to come. Lately, many Guiders on the Waiting List have been deprived of coming owing to the late hour at which cancellations have been received, consequently the Training Weeks have not been full.

DATES.

January 4-11. General Training.
January 15-22. General Training.
January 25-February 1. Brownie Training.
February 5-12. General Training.
February 15-22. General Training.
February 26-March 5. General Training.

(Please note correction in date—March 5.)
FOR THE FOLLOWING DATES NO GENERAL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TAKEN UNTIL JANUARY 10TH. COUNTY SECRETARIES MAY APPLY FOR SPECIAL VACANCIES BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST AND 10TH. SUCH VACANCIES WILL ONLY BE KEPT PROVIDED THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ENTRANTS AND THE USUAL 5s. DEPOSIT ARE SENT WITH THE APPLICATIONS.

March 9-12. Lone Guiders' Conference.
March 12-28. CLOSED FOR SPRING CLEANING.
March 28-April 4. General Training.

FEES.
Weekly.
Single rooms £2 10 0
Double rooms 2 0 0
Shared rooms 1 10 0

APPLICATIONS.

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the Course. No applications for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in *THE GUIDER*.

Note.—Any Guider having already attended a Training Course at Foxlease and wishing to apply again, is asked to state that she has been before and to apply to be entered on the waiting list only, in order that preference may be given to Guiders who have never been.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks until the 20th of the month in which the dates are first published. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the 5s. deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

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

FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

The two cottages at Foxlease are to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the whole cottage is £3 3s. per week for five or less persons, or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend, when only one or two rooms are required. In the latter case an extra charge of 5s. will be made for the use of the sitting-room. The charge for the whole "Link" is £2 2s. per week for three or less persons, or 15s. for a Guider alone.

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

the above charges. A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for bookings at Foxlease by arrangement at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night, to wear uniform.

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the Secretary.

Note.—Between November 1st and March 31st the charge for the cottage will be £2 10s. per week and for the "Link" £1 10s.

CAMP SITES, 1929.

Applications for Camp Sites for 1929 will not be accepted until January 10th. All applications should be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. Particulars of charges for sites and the hire of equipment will be sent on request.

PRESENTS.

"Health Education," Miss Viney; "Juliette Low" for the "Link," Miss Stewart Smith; "Daily Express Community Song Books, Miss Munro; Donation for Berks room, Uffington Rangers; "Ballad of the White Horse," Uffington Rangers; "Juliette Low," Mrs. Mark Kerr; 1 doz. face towels, Woodcraft Week, September 10-15; "Juliette Low," Miss Perkins, U.S.A.

WADDOW HALL

DATES.

January 8-15. General Training.
January 18-22. General Training.
January 25-28. General Training.
February 1-4. Leeds Division A.
February 8-12. Bradford Division.
February 15-22. Ranger Training.
February 26-March 5. Brownie Training.
March 15-18. General Training.
March 22-25. General Training.
March 29-April 5. General Training.

FEES.

Weekly.	Single rooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
	Double rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
	Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
Week-end only.	Single rooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
	Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17 6

For week-end training Guiders are asked, where possible, to arrive on Friday evening, though no training begins until Saturday morning. Guiders leave after breakfast on Monday.

It is asked that Guiders who are able to attend other training weeks will not apply for vacancies during the Easter, Whitsuntide and August Bank Holiday weeks, so that there may be room for those who are unable to come except at these times.

Camp sites may now be booked at Waddow. Applications stating approximate numbers and dates, and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d. should be sent to the Secretary. The usual permission forms are necessary.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a Training Course to be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. and name and address of applicant, which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of Course.

No applications for any course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in *THE GUIDER*.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks until the 20th of the month in which the dates are first published. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the 5s. deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

PRESENTS.

Table, An Australian Guider; Plants, Miss Bovill; Spoons, Miss Anstruther; Rose bushes, Mrs. Eric Crossley; Blankets, Farnworth District Guides; Camp Equipment, 4th Lancaster Ranger Co.; Bulbs, Miss C. Pilkington; Bird Books, Three Kelso Guiders; Trees, Miss Behrens; Book, Miss M. C. Royden; Rugs, Mrs. Mather; Pictures, Miss Forman; Book, Miss Dobie and Miss Orr.

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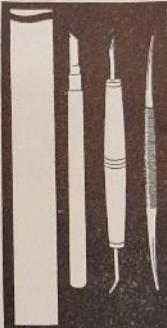
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Appointments and Resignations

December, 1928.

Janua

ENGLAND		BIRMINGHAM	
BEDFORDSHIRE		APPOINTMENT.	
RESIGNATION.		RESIGNATION.	
LAWTON.—Dist. C., Miss V. Williams.		BIRMINGHAM.	
EDGTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Vincent.		APPOINTMENT.	
EDGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. O. Smith.		RESIGNATION.	
BRISTOL.—Co. Badge Sec., Miss T. K. Montague.		BRISTOL.	
BRISTOL.—Co. Badge Sec., Miss J. Hall.		APPOINTMENT.	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		RESIGNATION.	
LINSLADE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Horsley.		APPOINTMENTS.	
PRINCES RISBORO.—Dist. C., Miss V. Daniell.		Stockall, Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard.	
PRINCES RISBORO.—Dist. C., Mrs. Clarke.		RESTORATION.	
DERBYSHIRE.		APPOINTMENT.	
RIPLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Britton.		Barclays Bank House, Ripley.	
DURHAM.		APPOINTMENTS.	
CONSETT.—Div. C., Mrs. Sadler.		Woodlands Hall, Consett.	
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—Dist. C., Miss A. Hudson.		Vicarage Cottage, Castletown, Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Laing.		Rowlandson Terrace, Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss J. Davison.		S. Clifton Villas, Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss W. Waller.		3, The Cedars, Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, No. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Forsyth.		Lane, Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, No. 5.—Dist. C., Mrs. Carter.		"Hillside," Whitburn, nr. Sunderland.	
SUNDERLAND, SOUTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Dalrymple Smith.		RESIGNATION.	
SUNDERLAND, SOUTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss A. Hudson.		APPOINTMENTS.	
ESSEX.—Ass. Co. Sec., Mrs. Branson.		32, Westminster Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.	
BRIGHTLINGSEA.—Dist. C., Miss Gadsdon.		Mon Desir, Little Holland, Clacton-on-Sea.	
MERSEA.—Dist. C., Miss S. Croker.		RESIGNATION.	
HAMPSHIRE.		APPOINTMENTS.	
BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss G. D. Pitman.		44, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.	
HAYLING ISLAND.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. R. Evans.		Holmewood, Hayling Island.	
BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss M. C. Jones.		RESIGNATION.	
ISLE OF WIGHT.		APPOINTMENT.	
COWES.—Dist. C., Mrs. MacGill.		Victoria Cottage, East Cowes.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
SANDOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Washington.		RESIGNATION.	
KENT.		APPOINTMENT.	
DARTFORD.—Div. C., Miss B. Batten.		Foxdeane, Chislehurst.	
RESIGNATIONS.		APPOINTMENTS.	
DARTFORD.—Div. C., Lady Bower.		ATLASFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Copley Hewitt.	
ATLASFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pollard.		APPOINTMENTS.	
MELLOR.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ritzema.		Alden, Blackburn.	
PENDLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Greenwood.		Haverhol, Colne.	
WILPSHIRE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ritzema.		Alden, Blackburn.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENTS.	
PENDLE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Hyde.		LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.	
LANCASHIRE—NORTH-EAST.		APPOINTMENTS.	
FLEETWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robertson.		66, The Esplanade, Fleetwood.	
LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-EAST.		APPOINTMENTS.	
RESIGNATIONS.		WIGAN.—Div. C., Mrs. Graham.	
NORTH MANCHESTER.—Div. C., Mrs. Pollard.		Netherby House, Wigan.	
BOLTON NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rolland.		RESIGNATIONS.	
BROADHEATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. J. Wilson.		LIVERPOOL NORTH 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Slaney.	
LANCASHIRE—SOUTH-WEST.		WIGAN TOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Graham.	
APPOINTMENTS.		LINCOLNSHIRE.	
WIGAN.—Div. C., Mrs. Graham.		APPOINTMENTS.	
LACEBY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brookes.		Bridgemere, Lacey, nr. Grimsby.	
LOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss Goring.		Kenwick Hall, Louth.	
RESIGNATION.		LOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stanley Walker.	
MIDDLESEX.		MIDDLESEX.	
MIDDLESEX.—Co. C., The Lady Mildred Fitzgerald.		The Warren House, Stanmore.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
MIDDLESEX.—Co. C., Mrs. E. Manico Gull.		F.R.G.S.	
NORFOLK.		NORFOLK.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
NORWICH.—Dist. C., Hon. Mrs. Crossley.		NORTHUMBERLAND.	
APPOINTMENTS.		APPOINTMENTS.	
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Lone and Post Sec., Miss I. Williamson.		Camp End, N. Shields.	
ALSTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Thomas.		Bayles, Alston.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Post Sec., Mrs. Osbaldeston-Mitford.		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		APPOINTMENT.	
SOUTHWELL.—Div. C., Mrs. Conybeare.		The Residence, Southwell.	
WORKSOP.—Div. C., Miss G. Barber.		Barnby Moor House, nr. Retford.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
GROBLING.—Dist. C., Miss Marshall.		Brooklands, Hoveringham.	
PLUMTREE.—Dist. C., Mrs. James Seely.		Brick House, Radcliffe-on-Trent.	
SOUTHWELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rouston.		Manor Farm, Blithorpe.	
RESIGNATIONS.		RESIGNATIONS.	
WORKSOP.—Div. C., The Duchess of Newcastle.		BINGHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. James Seely.	
SOUTHWELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Conybeare.		BINGHAM.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
STAFFORDSHIRE.		STAFFORDSHIRE.	
APPOINTMENT.		APPOINTMENT.	
STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Dist. C., Mrs. List.		Cliffe Bank Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent.	
RESIGNATION.		RESIGNATION.	
STAFFORDSHIRE.—Lone Sec., Miss E. Pritchard.		STAFFORDSHIRE.	
STOKE.—Dist. C., Mrs. John.		APPOINTMENT.	
RESIGNATION.		RESIGNATION.	
WEYERIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss K. Caulfield.		SURREY.	
RESIGNATION.		SUSSEX.	
WEYERIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss K. Caulfield.		RESIGNATION.	
STEYNING.—Dist. C., Miss E. Hamerton.		WARWICKSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
WARWICK.—Div. C., Miss Melville.		AVONBANK, Stratford-on-Avon.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
WARWICK.—Div. C., Mrs. De Lisle.		YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENTS.	
MID-CLEVELAND.—Div. C., Mrs. Harald Dixon.		Maltby House, Maltby, Marion-in-Cleveland.	
SCARBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss L. A. Drew.		Oak Cottage, College Avenue, Scarborough.	
RESIGNATIONS.		APPOINTMENT.	
MID-CLEVELAND.—Div. C., Mrs. Walter Mills.		MID-CLEVELAND.—Div. C., Mrs. Morris Waddington.	
SCARBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Walter Mills.		YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING SOUTH.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
KIRKBURTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. W. C. Tinker.		KIRKBURTON.	
RESIGNATION.		WALES.	
BRECONSHIRE.		BRECONSHIRE.	
APPOINTMENTS.		APPOINTMENTS.	
BRECONSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss S. Mayrojani.		Clyro Court, Clyro, nr. Hereford.	
BRYNMAWR AND GILWERN.—Dist. C., Miss R. C. Attwood.		Glaslyn, Gilwern.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
BRECONSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss M. Llewellyn Davies.		CARDIGANSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
NEWCASTLE EMLYN.—Dist. C., Miss C. Noel.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
CARDIGANSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss C. Noel.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
RADNOFSHIRE.—Asst. Co. C., Miss M. Bryans.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RADNOFSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss F. Moseley.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
RADNOFSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss M. Bryans.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RADNOFSHIRE.—Co. Sec., Miss F. Moseley.		RADNOFSHIRE.	
RESIGNATION.		APPOINTMENT.	
SCOTLAND.		CLACKMANNANSHIRE.	
APPOINTMENT.		APPOINTMENT.	
TILLICOULTRY AND COALNSAUGHTON.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Wardlaw Ramsay.		TILLICOULTRY.	
TILLICOULTRY.—Dist. C., Miss J. Greenlees.		TILLICOULTRY.	
RESIGNATION.		DUMFRIESSHIRE.	
THORNHILL AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gladstone.		APPOINTMENT.	
RESIGNATION.		THORNHILL.	
PENPONT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gladstone.		PENPONT.	
EAST LOTHIAN.		EAST LOTHIAN.	
RESIGNATIONS.		RESIGNATIONS.	
EAST LOTHIAN.—Asst. Co. Sec.—Mrs. Drury.		APPOINTMENT.	
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RESIGNATIONS.		APPOINTMENT.	
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[January, 1929]

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