

Hub Bush.

DECEMBER, 1929.

Vol. 6, No. 7.

Matilda.



AN OFFICIAL TREASURE BAG OF GUIDERS' INFORMATION FOR
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Headquarters Notices	2
Why "Matilda"?	2
Brownies' Guides' and Rangers' Display	3
Annual Meeting	3
Brownie Page	4
Annual Report of Brownies	4
Extension Guiders	5
Outline for Plant Life	5-6
Treatment for Snakebite	6-7
An Appeal to Knitters	7

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES.

As there seems to be some doubt as to who belongs to which department at Headquarters Guiders may be interested to know the names of people doing the various jobs:

State Secretary: Miss Irving.

Head of Brownies: Miss A. Paling.

Head of Camping: Miss M. E. Bush.

Camping Secretary: Miss E. H. Purnell.

Camp Equipment Secretary: Miss C. Broadhurst.

Head of Equipment: Mrs. Evan Pearce.

Head of Extensions: Miss A. Campbell.

Head of Lones: Miss E. Moran.

Magazine Secretary: Miss W. Sharwood.

"Matilda" Secretaries: Misses P. Stephens and F. Thompson.

Head of Post Box: Miss E. Payne.

Head of Rangers: Miss S. Cameron.

Head of Tests and Badges: Miss G. H. Swinburne.

Head of Training: Miss M. E. Bush.

Training Secretary: Miss Barfus.

Office Holidays.

The Guide Office and Equipment Depot will be closed from 5.30 p.m. 24th December, 1929, until 12.30 p.m. 13th January, 1930.

S. H. IRVING.

WHY "MATILDA?"

Away back in the early days of Guiding in Victoria, before we had any idea that the movement would grow into the widespread thing it is to-day there were little companies dotted about our State, and many people ready to grasp the idea of it all if only it were properly presented to them.

The wise people who were in charge of Guiding decided that if it were started at all it must be started on right lines so that only a year after the first State Executive was formed a request was sent to England to ask if an English Guider of experience could be lent us to help spread the gospel of Guiding over Victoria.

The result was that Miss E. K. Robinson

was sent out to Victoria, and with her came her friend, Miss J. W. Hogarth.

Miss Hogarth was very quickly inveigled into acting as honorary State Secretary in place of Miss Hamilton, who resigned to go for a trip to England.

Miss Robinson and Miss Hogarth worked in Melbourne, and travelled pretty well over Victoria, helping to start Companies and Packs, and at the same time picking up all sorts of Australian ways and names for things.

They soon found that something was needed to keep Guiders in country Companies in touch with what was going on in town, and let them read about State happenings which, of course, didn't appear in "The Gazette," as "The Guider" was then called.

We had no elaborate system of State organisation as we have to-day so the over-worked secretary, answering all the letters herself, might well have felt that a paper would save work as well as help Guiding by being a means of sending much useful information to the ever-growing population of Guiders.

Miss Hogarth said in her firm way: "We must have a paper," and with Miss Robinson's help she wrote and collected sufficient copy for the first issue.

But then a name—she felt it must have a name which was fitting and original. Everyone knows that a name for anything be it baby, dog, kitten, or merely the Lone Guides' patient, needs careful choosing.

Those of us who knew Miss Hogarth in these days know that the Guiders' Magazine got all they thought it deserved, and yet it was threatened with having to appear for the first time at least without a name, or perhaps with some appellation as "X," like the well-known women's hockey team in Melbourne, which was borne about the same time as "Matilda," and still bears this indefinite title, all because the inventing of a name was left to the poor Captain—not a Guider in those days. Not being of a very original turn of mind, and unable to get any inspiration from other members of the team, she said desperately to the General Secretary, who naturally refused to register a team without a name, "Call it 'X' till we think of something."

This was not to be the fate of the new Guiders' magazine however, thanks to the fact that its founder was a Guider, and an observant one at that.

Miss Hogarth in her travels round Victoria had kept her eyes open and asked questions and stored things in her memory.

One morning from the bathroom, that scene of so many great inspirations, where the State Secretary was performing her morning ablutions, came the cry "I have it! Our paper shall be called 'Matilda', the treasure bag of Guiders' information.

For those who live in the country no explanation should be needed, but for us town

folk perhaps a little telling is necessary, for we don't all know that the colored handkerchief carried by every typical swaggie with the four corners tied into a neat bundle in which he puts all his treasures is his "Matilda."

The Guide on the cover with her back turned! Well, because we all know that Miss Hogarth wouldn't draw faces if she could help it, especially if she was in a hurry, as of course she was by this time, is Matilda signalling the initial letter of her name in semaphore. That seems to be all we need say about "Matilda," except, perhaps, about her legs. They are like that, because Miss Hogarth always drew legs like that. C.M.B.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The history of Guiding in Victoria during the past 12 months was read at the annual meeting of the Girl Guides' Association, held at the Melbourne Town Hall on November 19th. Lady Somers was unable to preside, as she was touring the Mallee with Lord Somers. She conveyed by letter a warm appreciation of the work which Commissioners and Guiders have done, and wrote also of the happy spirit animating Guiding in Victoria.

Lady Chauvel presided as Deputy State Commissioner. She said that although this year had seen no great advance in numbers, the movement could congratulate itself on a year's consolidation.

Guiding and State Schools.

The Minister of Education, Mr. H. I. Cohen, M.L.C., expressed his firm approval of Guiding. "People have suggested to me that Guiding should be made compulsory in State Schools, but I feel that that would be contrary to the spirit of the movement," he said. The Education Department will continue to give every facility for the advancement of the movement by placing schoolrooms, basketball courts and sports grounds at the disposal of Guiders.

Mr. Thomas represented the Boy Scouts' Association. He spoke of the work of the Extension branch, which appealed to him greatly.

The Scout movement was eager to place troops in all boys' institutions. Guiding and Scouting in such places seemed to help compensate the children for all they miss in parental affection and home interests.

Outposts of Empire.

Miss Hope Pritchard, of Imperial Headquarters, England, gave an account of the amazing growth of Guiding in the outposts of the British Empire. "In Canada there are North American Indian companies, one of which is the proud holder of the first aid challenge shield," she related. "In India Guiding is stronger than ever, although the fact that Guiders are drawn from a temporary British population makes organisation difficult. The Guides of the three Indian leper companies insist on doing the same

tests as healthy Guides, even if it means tying knots with two fingers, or exercising on one leg."

Guiding spread last year to the Falkland Islands, the Soudan and Tanganyika, continued Miss Pritchard. There were odd isolated companies in every corner of the globe, carrying on as best they could in China, the Panama and such countries without coming into any contact with other Guides.

There are now 6568 guides in Victoria—an increase of 450 over last year's figures. The Guides have won 1566 proficiency badges during the year. The laundress badge was most popular. Next in favor came the cook, the child-nurse and the domestic service badges.

Over £145 has so far been contributed by the Guides of Victoria towards the Imperial headquarters building appeal for £74,500.

The need for more Guiders is as acute as ever. "All over the State the further development of the movement is assured, provided that more people will volunteer as leaders" states the report. It is to be deplored that the Brownie pack at "Yooralla" Hospital School has had to close in spite of wide appeals for a brown owl.

At the annual executive meeting Miss M. E. Bush and Miss G. H. Swinburne were re-elected as executive members, and Mrs. Euan Littlejohn, Mrs. C. H. Edmondson, and Mrs. Evans Pearse were added to the executive.

Visit of Founder.

The founder of the Guide movement, Lord Baden-Powell, and the chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, intend to visit Australia in 1931.

(Extract from "The Age.")

BROWNIES, GUIDES AND RANGERS' DISPLAY.

On Saturday, November 9th, the Brownies, Guides and Rangers of the Oakleigh, Murrumbidgee and Carnegie District held a successful rally and display at "Joyous Gard," the home of Mrs. Springthorpe, the District Commissioner.

The Guiders formed a Guard of Honour for Mrs. F. Faulkner, Divisional Commissioner for the South-Eastern Suburbs, who took the salute at the march past. During the afternoon the Companies gave displays of signalling, physical exercises, child nurse work and country dancing. The Brownies played some games, and the Rangers presented a gavotte in fancy costume. An interesting collection of handcrafts was on show.

Afternoon tea was arranged by the Executive. Thanks are also due to the Returned Soldiers' Band and the Oakleigh Scout and Cub Masters, who rendered great assistance by taking charge of the gates. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon, and the Guiders, who are thrilled with the excellent result of their first rally are indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Springthorpe for allowing them to hold it in such a delightful spot.

M. LEE, Dist. Secretary.

OUR BROWNIE PAGE.

Something old, something new,
Something magic, something true,
Singing in plenty, a story to tell,
And something to make you happy and well.

WHERE'S THAT SMILE?

Brownie Snaps.

B.O.: "What does a Brownie do every day to make people happy?"

Brownie: "Clean her teeth!"

B.O.: "How does a Brownie shake hands?"

Brownie: "Full salute!"

HOW BROWNIE HELPED.

A Brownie once lived in the trunk of a great big tree. No one ever dreamt anybody lived there at all because you couldn't see a door or window to tell you there really was a tiny house there, but just there a Brownie did live.

Now Brownie was very shy, and if it did put its head outside the door—because there was a door, although no one could see it, it was so like the trunk of the tree.

The minute it heard anything it would pop inside again. Even the birds, who wanted to be friends, had hardly ever seen Brownie, and so they began to think it was a very grumpy and disagreeable person, and so they told their babies to keep away—but really, poor Brownie was only very shy, and it just longed to do something to show the birds it loved them. Now there lived two little birds in the very same tree as Brownie, only away up among the branches, and one day Brownie heard them talking. The lady bird said "We must build a nice, soft nest," and Mr. Bird said "Yes my dear, we must," and away he flew to gather some nice material for the nest. Now Brownie heard all this, and did so want to help, so at last, plucking up all its courage, it popped outside the door and scraped some lovely soft moss from the doorstep, and put it out where the birds would be sure to find it. It even went a bit further away and gathered the softest of everything, thistledown, and that lovely brown fluffy stuff that comes when the capeweed droops, and these too she put so the birds could see them. Mrs. Bird saw the little heap first, and told Mr. Bird, and he brought it up to Mrs. Bird bit by bit till they had a lovely cosy nest. They wondered who had been so kind as to help them, and then their sharp eyes saw Brownie peeping at them, and then they knew all about it.

Mr. Bird then flew down and knocked at Brownie's door. Brownie just peeped out, very scared, you know, but Mr. Bird chirped out so brightly "I have come to say 'thank you' for helping us," that Brownie forgot to be so shy, and smiled and said, "O! That's all right. I wanted to show you I loved you, and wouldn't hurt you for all the world." Mr.

Bird then told Brownie that there were three eggs in the nest, and promised to bring the babies to see her when they were old enough to tumble out of the nest. And then he flew back to little Mrs. Bird.

The Brownie was very happy, and smiled up at the nest and said to herself "I will not be shy any more, but will always be on the look out to help all my bush friends."

K.M.P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICTORIAN POST BROWNIES.

The Magic Ring of Post-Brownies has grown quite big this year—from three Brownies to eight. But probably it won't be long before some of them fly away from us to be the other sort of Brownies, who go and see Brown Owl, instead of Brown Owl coming to see them. Post-Brown Owl sends each one of them a story, poem, letter, picture story, and something to do, every month. Sometimes the things to do get very hard to find, as some of the Post Brownies cannot read or write, either from not being able to use their hands, or because they have never been well enough to go to school. However, most people seem to like colouring pictures, and drawing all sorts of things, like frogs, and fairies and farmyards. If one month the Brownies with busy fingers are making something, the others can have something that doesn't need fingers, such as a riddle in rhyme to guess.

Would you like to borrow a pair of fairy wings, and fly round Victoria, visiting our little family?

Our longest journey would be to Penshurst. This Brownie doesn't have to stay in bed, but she can't go to Brownie meetings. She has a specially magic sort of Brownie smile, and now whenever her mother goes away, she puts that smile on, and keeps it there. There was once a time when Mother could hardly go away at all—but that just shows how very magical the Brownie smile is. She is very good at writing letters, and she not only answers every single one that Post Brown Owl writes her, but has written to another Post Brownie who belongs to St. Peter's Eastern Hill pack, who has to lie in bed all the time.

She is not lonely, as there is another Brownie in the very next bed. They have such fun together, when their own Brown Owl comes to see them, that another little girl who is near them began to wonder what it was all about, and now she sometimes joins in with them when Brown Owl comes. She will have to wait a long time to be a real Brownie—nearly two years—but perhaps she might get stories and poetry sometimes, like the others.

We'll visit Caulfield next. A Brownie belonging to the 1st Caulfield Pack has had to polish up her Brownie Smile a lot lately, to keep it bright and shiny. You see, at the beginning of the year she was going about on crutches, having a lovely time, and oh! the good deeds she found to do! Washing up, dusting, getting din-

ner, all sorts of things. Then one day she fell and hurt her poor old hip again, so she is back in her pram, and won't be able to get up for a long time. She writes such lovely letters to Post Brown Owl, at least Mother holds her hand, and they write the letter between them. Some of the letters are so long that they must have had some hard work over them. She loves her doctor and called one of her dolls "X-Ray" after him! She has a garden, which she grows in flower pots, so it can be near her bed. Last month Beryl sent Post Brown Owl a picture card to be threaded with paper strips, for one of her own Brownies to do. The Brownies liked it so much that they didn't have so many games as usual that day.

Another Brownie who has a pram, too, is very happy about it, because she has been lying in bed for a long time, and she thinks it is lovely to be wheeled down the street sometimes. She has not been well enough to do any tests up till now, but she hopes that she will soon be able to be enrolled, and Post Brown Owl is looking for a wise Brown Owl to go and see her sometimes.

One little girl knows all sorts of things about Brownies, as she used to be a Brownie when she was at the Austin Hospital, and has had her badge quite a long time. Now that she is at home she has to lie very still, but she loves her letters and the stories that Brown Owl tells her, especially ones about flowers. We have one more visit to make, this time to find someone who has just been made a real Brownie, and she had a lovely time the day that Brown Owl came to give her her badge. All the fairies from the Brown Owl's Pack came too, and they made a Fairy Ring under the pear tree in the garden, round the bed.

That is the end of our flight, and it wasn't so very far, was it, when you think that all over Victoria—by the sea, amongst the hills, in the forest—there must be many other little people hidden, waiting to join our Magic Circle, but with no one to show them the way. Keep your wise, bright eyes open, Brown Owls, and some day we may gather them all under our magic spell.

B. McARTHUR, Post Brown Owl.

TRAINING.

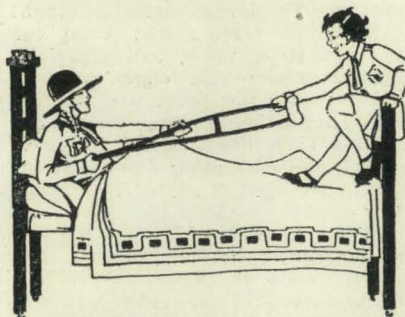
General Guide Training.

The first Course of Training Classes for Guiders and prospective Guiders will begin on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1930. The Classes will be held at 7.45 p.m. at Guide Headquarters, 60 Market Street, Melbourne; Miss Swinburne will be in charge.

Further Courses will be announced later; the second Course will probably begin in April.

MERLE BUSH, Head of Training.

EXTENSION ECHOES.



EXTENSION GUIDERS' CONFERENCE.

The second annual conference of Extension Guiders was held on the evening of November 12th. The State Commissioner, Lady Somers, was present for some time during the evening, and spoke to Guiders on the value of the work done by the Extension branch. Miss A. Campbell, Head of Extensions, was in the chair.

Many Guiders other than those definitely connected with the Extension Branch were present, including Mrs. F. Faulkner, Mrs. Littlejohn, Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Irving, Miss Swinburne and Miss Paling. Miss Campbell thanked every one for the interest shown in the Branch, which could be seen from the splendid attendance at the conference. Reports of the various companies were read, and many questions of interest to Extension Guiders were discussed.

OUTLINE FOR PLANT STUDY.

Copied from a U.S.A. Leaflet.

1. Date.
2. Name of plant.
3. Where is the plant found? In open field, hillside, roadside, garden, woodland, swamp, brookside, shore of pond or stream, in or on water?
4. How high does this plant grow?
5. Is the stem stiff pliable, straight, drooping, twining or creeping? Smooth, downy, rough or thorny?
6. Is there a single stem or many coming from the same root Is the stem branched? If the plant has a climbing habit, by what means does it cling to its support?
7. If the plant is a weed, or cultivated, or very plentiful, study its roots. But if it is a beautiful wild flower, do not disturb it, as it is wrong thus to spoil our woods. Is the root fibrous, or is it a tap root Is it a storehouse for food?
8. Do you know whether the plant grows every year from the seed—an annual; or does it live two years—a biennial; or does it grow year after year from the root—perennial?
9. Do the leaves grow from the root, at the base of the plant; or along the stem? If

along the stem, are they opposite or alternate? Is the leaf simple or compound?

10. Are the lower leaves of the same size and form as the upper leaves? Are the leaves polished, smooth, downy, hairy or rough?

11. Sketch or trace a leaf being careful to show its stem, veins, and especially to represent accurately the edges.

12. Where on the plant are the flowers borne? What is their general colour?

13. Does each flower stand by itself or is it in a group with other flowers. If so, are the flowers arranged in a cluster or along the stem?

14. Which flowers blossom first—those nearest the tip of the stem, or those nearest the base? In case the flowers are in a cluster, do the outside or the centre ones blossom first?

15. Study a single flower. Is its stem short or long, does it rise from the base of the plant, or does it branch off from the stem of the plant? If the latter is the case, is there always a leaf where it comes off the stem?

16. Study the calyx or sepals. How many are there? Are they united for part, or for their entire length?

17. Study the bud. Do sepals protect flower when in bud? Do they protect flower if it closes at night, or during stormy days to protect its pollen?

18. Do sepals fall off early as with poppy, or do they remain after seeds ripen? Do they protect the ripening seeds?

19. What color are the sepals? Do they always remain same colour or do they change color, as with the lilies and tulips?

20. How many petals has the flower? How are they colored?

21. Sketch a single flower, showing its sepals, petals, stamens, pistils and their form and arrangement.

22. Is the blossom fragrant? Is there a nectary in the blossom? Watch the insects that visit the blossom, and let them show you where the nectar is hidden.

23. Do flowers close during nights and dark, stormy days? If they don't, do they bend over? How do these movements protect the pollen?

24. Describe fruit. How are ripening seeds protected? Is each seed in separate husk by itself? Is it with others in pod or capsule (seedbox)? Are there many seeds together within one covering?

25. By what means is seed carried from parent plant to place to grow?

26. Sketch fruit and seed.

27. Is plant beneficial or of any special importance to us? Is it beautiful? A weed? Of use to animals or birds? If so, say how.

TREATMENT FOR SNAKE-BITE.

Many requests have been made by Guiders for a summary of treatment for snake bite. We still hear various ways of treating

snakebite, but after being in touch with Dr. Fairley and Dr. Kellaway, both of the Eliza Hall Institute for Research, the following is the way in which I now explain the subject to Guiders:—

The first matter of importance is how not to be bitten by a snake, i.e., the ordinary precautions for country walking. Don't walk carelessly through the long grass; don't jump over logs before looking; don't put hands down hollow logs, or in rabbit burrows; be careful near water, especially at dusk.

In treating snake-bite, it is important to do the right things in the right order. These are, on an alarm of snake bite:—

(1) If bite is on a limb, **ligature above main joint**, i.e., above knee or elbow. N.B.—As the aim of the ligature is to stop the circulation, it must be applied **tightly** in the first instance.

2. Look to see if punctures denoting snake-bite are present.

3. If they are, wipe the wound. Where no water is available, moisten a handkerchief with saliva.

4. Cut with ordinary pocket knife—the **best method** is by excision, i.e. cutting round the punctures at a distance of a quarter of an inch, and a quarter of an inch deep. This requires nerve and skill, and I would hate to see a child of 12 or so attempting it. The next best alternative is to cut swiftly through each puncture, the cut being half an inch long, with puncture in the centre, and a quarter of an inch deep. The snake attacks sideways, and it is only by cutting each side of puncture we can be sure the poison area is touched.

5. Suck the wound. As the snake injects the poison with force, it is only natural to exert the reverse force of sucking.

Dr. Fairley stated there was no risk of poisoning for anyone in doing this.

6. Massage the limb so that any blood present when ligature was applied will be got rid of. If wound continues bleeding, the ligature was not put on properly in first place, and must be tightened immediately.

The wound can be washed with a **dilute** solution of Condy's Crystals. If several people are available to help, they can do useful team work, i.e., send for doctor and prepare for making patient comfortable. If only patient and one other the above treatment must be carried out before anything else. If patient has fainted with shock of bite, leave her alone until the treatment of bite is completed; then bring her to, and treat for shock. That is: Keep her warm, comfortable and **resting** (don't walk her about); give her hot drinks. Probably on a hike, strong tea would be only hot drink available. Hot coffee and milk are also good. Sal Volatile can be given, but not a stimulant like brandy.

The patient should be reassured and not allowed to suffer unduly from fear. If it is possible the ligature should be left untouched for an hour, and then released for 30 seconds.

and for 30 seconds at the next half hour.

If a doctor is not available after second hour, release every ten minutes for 20 seconds, and after third hour could leave off altogether. Four hours is usually considered the maximum time to leave a ligature on.

Dr. Fairley told us a ligature could be released every 20 minutes for 10 seconds, for the first two hours, but you can see there is a risk of the ligature not being properly re-applied, so it is safer therefore if the patient can stand the pain to leave it untouched for the first hour.

It is essential that the ligature is applied quickly. This can only be learnt by plenty of practice in the company meeting.

However far away the doctor is, medical treatment must be obtained. The patient may appear to have recovered, but secondary effects may occur which only a doctor can treat. N.B.—For bites in parts where a ligature cannot be applied wipe the wound, cut so that it bleeds freely, then **SUCK**.

For ligature you can use large handkerchiefs, silk cord and thick rubber tubing. If ordinary cord is used you must pad underneath with handkerchief or rag. In country known to be snake infested, the wearing of putties is the only real safeguard against being bitten.

The four Victorian venomous snakes are tiger, copperhead, brown and black snakes.

A specific anti-venine for each snake has been discovered. These can be injected by a doctor into a vein and have been proved a 100 p.c. cure. We were told these should be available by the end of the year from the Institute, and in cases of emergency could be sent by aeroplane.

M. MOORE.

AN APPEAL TO KNITTERS.

The Foundling Hospital in East Melbourne is always in need of Woollies for the Babies, and have asked us to publish their needs so that any Guides or Rangers who would like to help by knitting some garments may know the size and type required. Quite a number of Guides and Rangers are already helping, but there is a continuous need for knitted clothing, so perhaps more will respond.

All the woollies (except the Jumpers, which are pale blue) should be made in white, 2 or 3-ply wool; a pattern of the blue wool may be obtained at Headquarters.

Any pattern may be used in knitting the woollies, as long as it is fairly close. If the pattern is too open, especially in the jackets, the babies catch their fingers in them.

The patterns which are liked best are those in the little book "What to make for Baby," by Ella Allan.

Vests—2-ply wool, 54 stitches on needle, No. 8 bone needle; size 13 inches from shoulder to end of vest. Shoulder strap one

inch wide and 4 inches long.

Petticoat: 2-ply wool, 110 stitches on needle for skirt; 55 stitches for bodice. Bone needles No. 7. length of skirt 9 inches; length of bodice 5 inches; length of petticoat when finished 16 inches. Shoulder strap one inch wide and 4 inches long. Make skirt, then cast off every second stitch for bodice.

Modesties: Pale blue wool (pattern of colour of wool at Headquarters). 60 stitches; 3-ply wool, No. 8 bone needles, size 10 inches at back; size 8½ inches at front.

Booties: 2-ply wool, all white. No. 12 needles. 43 stitches. Patterns with square toes are best.

Washers: About 12 inches square of Turkish towelling buttonholed round in pale blue.

Omission—Owing to an oversight we regret that no name was attached to a letter in the November issue, which should have been signed O. Hicken, 1st Orrvale Company.

CAMP NEWS.

Many Guides and Rangers will be camping this year, and we hope that the camp scribes will not forget to send in accounts of their camps to "Matilda." We hope that those readers who have not camped will feel almost as though they have when they read all the jolly incidents which we hope to publish in February and March.

CAMPING.

Camp Equipment.

None of the Headquarters equipment will be available during December and January. For list see August issue.

Seaford Holiday Home.

Until further notice the Y.W.C.A. Holiday Home at Seaford will not be available for Guide holidays.

Pegersham, Healesville.

For details see September issue.

Campcraft Week.

The 9th Victorian Campcraft Week will be held at Hendra, Frankston, from 18th to 25th January, 1930. Commandant: Miss Bush.

MERLE BUSH, Head of Camping.

WARRANTS.

Captains.

- 1st Castlemaine—Miss A. C. B. Cherry.
- 1st Upper Beaconsfield—Miss Loloh King.
- 1st Foster—Miss Beryl Christie.
- 6th Victorian Lones—Miss Jean MacNeil.

Lieutenants.

- 1st Collingwood—Miss Ethel M. Tempary.
- 1st Derrinallum—Miss Madge Stone.
- 1st Kerang—Miss Hazel Albrecht.
- 1st Kew—Miss Yvonne Quittenon.
- 1st Moreland—Miss Rita Bowen.
- 1st Prahran—Miss Phyllis Martin.

Brown Owls—

- 1st Derrinallum—Miss Isobel Stewart.
1st Pakenham—Mrs. Thwaites.

Tawny Owl—

- 1st Derrinallum—Miss M. McLennan.

Ranger Captain—

- St. Kilda and Caulfield District Rangers—
Miss M. Patience.

PACK AND COMPANY REGISTRATIONS.**Pack—**

- 1st Derrinallum.

Company—

- 1st Alexandra.
1st Murchison.
1st Stawell.

Range Company.—

- 1st Armadale.
1st North Fitzroy.
1st Prahran.

We wish to correct for made in last month's list of appointments of Captains and Lieutenants. The following is the corrected list.

Captains—

- 5th Ballarat—Miss Beryl Jackson.
2nd Ballarat—Miss A. O. Watson.
1st Canterbury—Miss Jean Couchman.
1st Merbein—Mrs. Stanton.
2nd Mildura—Miss Jean Thomson.

Lieutenants—

- 1st Korumburra—Miss F. Western.
2nd Mildura—Miss N. Thomson.
1st Moubulk—Miss Hazel Green.

GUIDE OVERALLS.

Guiders in the country often order Overalls by giving the various measurements of the individual Guide for whom the overall is intended, but frequently these do not tally exactly with any of the stock sizes we have in the Guide Equipment Depot. In such cases we use our judgment, which is liable to err, so are publishing the measurements of the Overalls stocked, with the suggestion that country Guiders should keep a copy for reference when ordering. It simplifies packing if the overalls are ordered by sizes (see first column).

Size	Length from		
	Neck.	Sleeve.	Shoulder.
Size 0	12½ in.	16 in.	34 in.
Size 1	13	16½	36
Size 2	13½	17	39
Size 3	14	18	42
Size 4	14½	19	45
Size 5	15	20	49
Size 6	15½	21	52

LIBRARY LIST.**Girl Guide Publications.**

- The Ambulance Badge for Girl Guides.
A Book on Rangers.
The Extension Branch.
The Book of Drills.
The Girl Guide Laws.
Girl Guiding.

Guiding for the Guider.

- Hints on Girl Guide Badges.
Hints for Second Class (N.Z.).
The Patrol System.

Rules, Policy and Organisation (1922 to 1929 incl.).

- Scouting for Girls.
Saints of the Flag.
Short Hints on Company Management.
Steps to Girl Guiding.

Camping.

- The Boy Scout Camp Book.
Campercraft for Girl Guides.
Camping Out.
Camp Cooking and Catering.
The Quartermaster in Camp.
Standing Camps.
What to Expect in Camp.

Fiction.

- The Golden Age.
The Lone Guide of Merrifield.

Games.

- Brownie Games.
The Girl Guide Book of Games (Behrens).
Girl Guide Games and How to Play Them (Davidson).
Competitive Games.
The Mauve Book of Games.
Recreative Games.
A Book of Games for Rangers and Cadets.
Scouting Games.
A Book of Games for Scouts.
Sixty Indoor Games.
Team Games (Trotter).
Gilercraft Book of Games.

Boy Scout Publications.

- The Boy Scout and His Law.
Boy Scout Tests.
Boy Scout Complete Signalling Instructor.
The Boy's Book of Swimming.
Good Scouting.
How to Run a Troop.
Hike and Trek.
Knotted and Splicing Ropes.
Look Straight Ahead.
Letters to a P.L. on the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests.
Letters to a P.L. on the First Class Test.
Letters to a P.L. on the Scout Law.
Letters to a Wolf Cub.
Maps and How to Read Them.
The Night Sky.
Pioneering and Mapmaking.
Points for Patrol Leaders.
The Quest of the Boy.
Scouting Sketches.
Scouting and the Adolescent.
The Scout Commissioner's Handbook.
Scouting Out of Doors.
Surveying and Mapmaking.
Saturday Afternoon Scouting.
Scout Prayers.
Talks on Ambulance.
Tribal Training.
The Wigwam Papers.