

Girls at Glasgow Club Camp Learn to Make Gingham Hats That Cost Less Than 25c Which Are Real Examples of Art



SADDEST TIME AT CAMP
After five days of real fun the girls' camp at Glasgow broke up and the girls went to their homes.

NOT only are the joys of camp life participated in by boys, Glasgow June 13 to 18 was the scene of a most interesting and spirited girls' camp. Thirty-five girls from widely separated communities camped on the high school grounds in a big brown chalet for five full days, from Monday until Saturday.

This camp was held under the auspices of the farm bureau and jointly financed by that organization, by the Red Cross and by individual enrollment fee of \$2.50.

Every community in Valley county was given the opportunity of sending at least one girl and were urged to send more if possible. A definite plan was followed in selecting the girls. Girls from ages of 12 to 18 received letters telling of the camp, together with an application blank. The girl desired to attend the camp the blank was filled out and mailed to the chairman of the local camp committee. A week before the camp the drawing took place. The name of every girl making application was put into a hat and those names which were drawn first, second, third, and so on, were the lucky girls.

Got Up Early to Arrive Promptly.
Most of the girls reported rising very early Monday, June 13, in order to arrive promptly at the place of action. At 3 o'clock the tent was pitched and all was in readiness.

The first session was given over to registration, organization of the camp and parliamentary practice. Officers were elected. Nellie Blikken was made president, Louise Opheim, secretary and treasurer. Then the group was divided into two sections, known as the Best and the Betters. These two titles were taken from the motto of the Boys' and Girls' club work which is "To Make the Best, Better." A

Girls Who Attended Glasgow Camp.

Frances Lucille Bachelor	West Fork
Martha Weber	Grain
Leitha Strand	Osselt
Helen Zarnalney	Larslan
Leona Goodrich	Arondale
Nellie Blikken	Opheim
Cecile Turnaciff	Baylor
Anna Carlson	Baylor
Louise Opheim	Opheim
Margaret Miller	Baylor
Evelyn Davenport	Barnard
Babe Brassfield	Oswego
Dorothy McMillin	Nashua
Cora Musgrove	Shamrock
Ruth Johnson	Vaigard
Lucille Plumb	Baylor
Ruth McGuire	Tampico
Verna Loeck	West Coker Creek
Bertha Harris	Hinsdale
Elleanor Johnson	Gowevie
Florence Copeland	Gowevie
Meril Dishart	Nashua
Thorah Opsahl	South Tampico
Lella Copeland	Glasgow
Mable Copeland	Hinsdale
Gladys Till	Tampico
Myrtle Wilson	Frazier
Antoinette Knaff	Glasgow
Ruby Reinicke	Laslen
Marj Jones	West Galpin
Mary Neihoff	Galatana
May Belle Nyquist	
Inez Braustad	
Anice Reynolds	

captain was chosen for each side and then the big drawing took place. This division was to provide for competitive work in a quick and snappy manner and to develop leadership. Preparation for bed was the next

THIRTY-FIVE Young Ladies of Valley County Have a Jolly Time at Summer Camp of Five Days Under Auspices of Farm Bureau and American Red Cross; Practical Demonstrations in Home Making, Valuable Health Lectures and Vocational Talks added to a Full Program of Organized Play Make It an Event Not to Be Forgotten by Any of Girls.



PITCHING QUOITS
Among the many games played during recreation periods was that of throwing horseshoes, which all enjoyed.

more and with much soft straw and many blankets, 37 comfortable beds were made; then clean-up, (and this was done in the dressing rooms off of the gymnasium in the high school building.)

Meals Served Cafeteria Style.

For supper appetites were never greater and food any better. With the sound of the whistle everyone fell in line and with the sound of the second whistle, step, step, in rapid succession could be heard until the picking up of the tin plate, cup, knife, fork, spoon, drowned the anxious step. Food was served in cafeteria style and within five minutes every plate was filled and the girls were seated at tables in the sewing room. Only words of praise could be heard as each meal was served and many compliments were paid to the ladies of the various churches who volunteered their services to cook. Each meal was served by two new cooks, (each church being responsible for one day's meals.) K. P. duty (which included washing dishes and caring for dining room) was done by the girls. Five girls were appointed for each meal.

The camp program, as planned by Miss Gertrude Erickson, county home demonstration agent, and Mrs. George W. Berry of the Red Cross, sought to include hours of recreation and valuable instruction. In fact not a minute's time from 6:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. was lost. The house from 8:00 to

11:30 a. m. and 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. were devoted to useful study, the rest of the time to recreation.

35 Health Crusaders Enlisted.

Health work came each morning at 8:00 a. m. and was made very interesting. Miss Caroline Parker, sent by the Montana Tuberculosis association, was in charge of the work. At the end of the week she had enlisted 35 more members to the health crusaders. Dr. Mark D. Hoyt of Glasgow examined each girl, considering the lungs, nose and throat. This information together with weight and height was recorded on the health card and given to each girl to take home.

Special subjects in the home economics work given to the girls by Miss Emily Linhoff, assistant state leader in boys' and girls' club work were: Bread making, canning and clothing work. To make the bread work practical the girls mixed enough dough to provide cinnamon rolls for Thursday's supper. The canning instruction taught the girls to can by the "one period cold pack" method which method is especially fine for vegetables and meats, thus making it possible to put away all surplus products in excellent condition for winter use.

To darn stockings well is an art and the girls were given instruction along this line.

Made Gingham Hats.

Before the week was over each girl had something to take home, a real



SPLASHING IN MABEE'S SWIMMING HOLE
One of the treats at the Glasgow Girls' Camp was a trip to the creek where some real splashing was indulged in.

ingham hat made by herself. Miss Fahay, a milliner at Fairview, showed

the girls how easily it could be done. These hats cost less than 25c apiece

and were as fine a looking lot as any one cared to see.

Part of the instruction work was given over to lectures which the girls enjoyed.

Charles E. Potter, state club leader, told of the work being done in the state and the United States, in boys' and girls' club work.

Mrs. Shank, instructor in home economics, gave a wonderful lecture on the home beautiful. She showed, by using illustrative material, how little changes, without expense, improve homes.

Mr. Williams, superintendent of Glasgow high school, pleased the girls with a talk on the work accomplished by high school students.

Dr. Hoyt gave a talk in connection with a demonstration by the fire department, on fire protection.

Mr. Hoppin's talk showed the girls what a wonderful opportunity they had in the modern world. Positions of value are open to the girl of today.

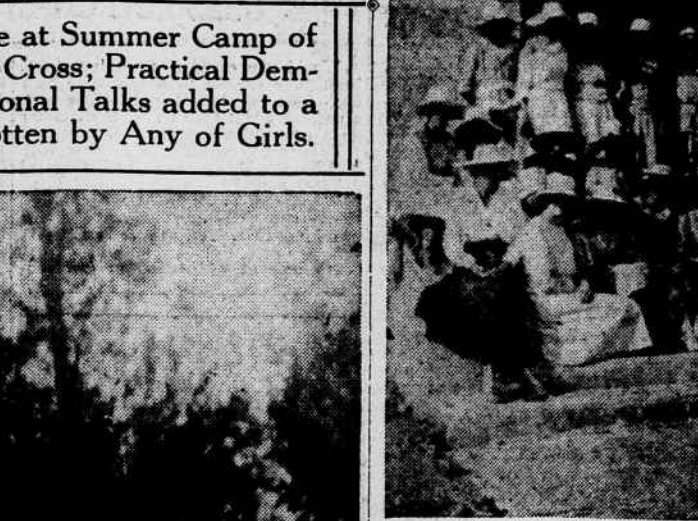
Special Entertainment.

Special entertainment hours which delighted the girls were readings given by the Rev. Rhoda Jane Dickinson, the songs by Miss Mina Frazer, the readings by Miss Flaherty and "movies" by the Rev. Allen.

Girls know how to sing, yell and play. Community singing after the first day was led by a leader chosen of the girls. The game that brought out the most laughter was the "elope-ment race." The quoits game was a close second. Basket ball, potato relay, three deep, cat and mouse, this is my nose, made time fly.

Tuesday afternoon two trucks furnished by Messrs. Magruder and Murkle took the girls to Mabey's ranch to enjoy a dip in the old swimming hole.

Thursday, cars were furnished by



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The program was planned and arranged entirely by the girls and showed that they had been alive at camp for the stunts included parodies on activities carried on during the week, and take-offs on people present. Other stunts were: Indian war dance, recitations and short plays. Between the acts, music was furnished by Mrs. Val-lingedham, Miss Frazer and Mrs. Cottrell's child orchestra.

A song-book was provided each girl so that items of interest could be recorded. Inspection of these books showed that very little had been omitted. Songs, games, recipes, readings, most of the week and paragraphs on each talk that was given.

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This shutter is similar to the dainty shutter that regulates the entrance of light to a camera but instead of having an extreme opening of an inch this shutter opens to a diameter of one hundred and ten inches. In measuring the light from powerful searchlights such as are made for the army and navy, the iris shutter is closed down until the opening exactly fits the edge of the searchlight beam, thus cutting off all stray light that surrounds the beam.

If it is desired to find the light output or candlepower of a lighting unit such as the lamp used in the home or office, the lamp is suspended from the top of the instrument so that it is even with the edge of the hemispherical white surface. During this test the shutter is entirely closed to prevent any light from the room from becoming involved in the measurements. After one set of readings has been taken on one side of the lamp it is turned exactly half way around and the other side is measured.

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Measures Light Output From Tiny One Candle Lamp as Well as From 500,000,000 Candle Searchlight

Progress in every engineering art is directly dependent upon the accuracy and capacity of measuring instruments. The modern laboratory must be prepared at all times to measure quantities that are larger or smaller than have been measured before.

In the illustration shown herewith is an instrument used in the illuminating engineering laboratory of the General Electric company for measuring the light output of the lighting units from a tiny one candle power lamp to a 500,000,000 candle power searchlight that will render a ship visible until she is hidden by the curvature of the earth. This instrument is useful for such a wide range of measurements and can be used for testing so many types of lamps, lighting fixtures and searchlights, that it has been called the universal integrator.

The "integrator" part of the name is due to the manner in which the white interior wall of the hemisphere reflects the light back and forth, adding each time to the illumination of the walls and to the amount of light reaching the measuring device or photometer shown attached to the back of the hemispherical shell. The instrument is made up of a light collecting shell and a light measuring instrument which indicates the average brightness of the inner shell surface.

Huge Iris Shutter.
The saw-tooth appearance of the rim of the integrator is due to the leaves of the huge iris shutter which is used to close the entrance to the instrument, either partially or completely. This shutter is similar to the dainty shutter that regulates the entrance of light to a camera but instead of having an extreme opening of an inch this shutter opens to a diameter of one hundred and ten inches. In measuring the light from powerful searchlights such as are made for the army and navy, the iris shutter is closed down until the opening exactly fits the edge of the searchlight beam, thus cutting off all stray light that surrounds the beam.

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Every Conceivable Electric Appliance Installed on U. S. Battleship Maryland

Has Perfect Record in Builders' Trial Off Virginia Capes

When the superdreadnaught, the U. S. S. Maryland, steamed out of Hampton Roads, early in November and points her clipper bow toward the sea for her official government trials, the nation will hail a new pride of the navy and the navy itself will acknowledge a new queen of the seas.

The Maryland is in every respect the latest completed achievement of American naval architects. Carrying eight 16-inch guns, the largest ever mounted on a battleship, she will be the most powerful fighting vessel in the world. These mammoth guns, located in four turrets of two guns each, fire a shell weighing 2100 pounds for a distance of more than 20 miles. These guns are about 57 feet in length and for each full charge approximately 450 pounds of powder are required.

The secondary battery, consisting of fourteen 5-inch guns, is carried for use against torpedo boats, submarines and other smaller craft. The ship has also four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, a 3-inch landing gun, six 30 caliber machine guns and two underwater 21-inch torpedo tubes for firing the largest and longest range torpedoes.

Almost Impossible to Sink.

The Maryland possesses all the latest provisions for protection against torpedo attacks. It is claimed by naval architects that it will be almost an impossibility to sink the ship by an underwater attack. The crew and vital parts will be protected by armor plate so thick that only the largest caliber shells, fired at moderate range, might penetrate.

Displacing 32,600 tons, this huge warship, electrically driven, will have a speed of 21 knots and a cruising radius of 10,000 miles. She will burn oil, her fuel capacity being approximately 1,392,200 gallons.

The Maryland is 624 feet long and has a beam of 97½ feet. There will be 67 officers in the ship's complement and more than 1,400 men in her regular crew.

This most modern of warcraft recently completed her builders' trials with a perfect record. For 33 continuous hours at sea off the Virginia Capes, she was put through all sorts of tests, bringing into play the greatest possible stress on all parts of her machinery and equipment but not the slightest trouble was experienced. In fact naval officials declared she operated more like a boat that had been in service four or five years, so readily and easily did she respond in the tests.

Electrical Equipment Pleases.

Captain Charles F. Preston, who has been assigned to the command of the Maryland and was aboard during the preliminary trials, is most enthusiastic over the perfect performance of the new electric ship. "Never on a warship that pleased me more in my 36

