

GIRL GUIDES' GAZETTE

No. 6.

JUNE, 1914.

Price 2d

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

June, 1914.

MY DEAR GUIDES,

I am sometimes asked which of the Badges a Guide should try for first. Most people are agreed that the *Ambulance* is of importance. It is the most useful for doing good to others, for helping accidents, and for easing pain, and it is requisite for a First Class Badge. Guides should take up *cooking*, as in their future homes food will be one of the most essential items, particularly in the Colonies, therefore study baking bread, cutting up meat, skinning animals, and the converting of fresh milk into butter which will keep (*dairymaid*).

We were exceedingly pleased with all the beautiful cakes you made to give away, and they were a great credit to the Guides. Let me advise you also to work up your path-finding, drawing maps of your district, judging distances (as in the Handbook), all of which help for

A FIRST CLASS BADGE.

Those who are lucky enough to be in a country place should master a few of the points in the Pioneering Test, and do not neglect your knots. These should be tested in the dark, or tied behind your back. You will observe that a Fisherman's and a Middleman's are the same, with the exception that in one the ends are in a loop, and the other can be used where the ends have been cut.

The Sheepshank knot is of use where the ends of the cord are both fixed to some tent, or other object, and you cannot use the ends to tie with.

The Sheetbend is better than a Reef Knot where it hangs loosely. It is recommended for a halter, or bridle, as, when a horse fidgets about, a looser knot would come undone. A Reef Knot is only good when both ends are stretched tightly. The Sheetbend Knot is the same as a Bowline, only that its ends make a loop.

The Bowline, if made double, makes the "Chair Knot," which is used for carrying people up the side of a big ship.

More correspondence has come from French Guides, wishing to translate the games out of our Handbook, for the use of French girls. The French expression for "driving" is *guider*, and "reins" in French are *les guides*.

I rather like the idea that you guide your horses instead of "driving" them. We, none of us like to be driven, but we don't mind being guided into the right road, and that is what all you Guides will do when the opportunity comes to you, of helping someone into the right way.

Almost all women have, at some time in their lives, to take the reins into their own hands, and it is well if they have already learnt to guide cleverly and kindly.

Our Girl Guides continue to spread into all the corners of the earth, and I have just signed a warrant for a Captain at Joppa. The numbers of our Girl Guides in Egypt, too, are increasing to such an extent that larger rooms have to be procured for their meetings.

All Guides are sisters to Overseas Guides, and it is joyful news to hear of the nice letters they write to each other, and the pleasant intercourse between Guides thousands and thousands of miles apart. I wonder if all you who read this are writing to a Girl Guide on the other side of the World, and are making her happy by showing that we are interested in her, and by telling her what is done where you live.

These Overseas letters help very much in making Guides feel that they actually belong to this great world-wide body.

Every summer we read of people boating and bathing, and having accidents, and there is a sad list of deaths in consequence. They were

NOT PREPARED.

It is in fine, warm weather that so many

go on the water, but through not having tried to learn much about rowing or boat management, they have accidents, and get drowned.

Others who cannot swim will bathe in a river and go out of their depth and drown; Some go in directly after a meal, or will stay in the water too long; they get cramp and go under.

Now, as you may have seen in the "Scout," this is

THE DROWNING SEASON.

Even good swimmers, who are not prepared, in trying to help a drowning person, may be dragged down—hundreds of these cases happen; but if Girl Guides are ready practised, and know how to avoid accidents, they will be safe.

Sir R. Baden-Powell's rules are:—

- "Be prepared."
- "Learn how to swim and dive."
- "Don't bathe for two hours after eating."
- "Don't stop in the water very long."
- "Learn how to clutch a drowning person in such a way that they could not pull you under water."

Yours sincerely,
AGNES BADEN-POWELL.

ROSE BUDS.

What a Rose Bud may Not do.

A Rose Bud may not wear a Girl Guide's uniform hat. Neither may she wear any Guide's Badges. A Rose Bud has her own brooch Badge.

She may not salute with three fingers, for a Rose Bud has only two promises to make, therefore her sign is the holding up of two fingers.

A Rose Bud cannot have the sky-blue neckerchief, but she may tie her hair back with sky-blue.

The age at which a Rose Bud may join the Baden-Powell Girl Guides is eight years, but she does not blossom into a full-blown Rose till she is eleven.

Now the Guides have their salutes and their secret signs, passwords, and laws. The passwords for Rose Buds are as follows:—

Question.—Dubesor a voyera?

Answer.—Duba mai!

When a Rose Bud is to be enrolled she has to make two promises, and says:

"On my honour I promise that I will do my best: (1) To do my duty to God and the King; and (2) to do a Good Turn to some body every day."

When a Rose Bud promises "on her honour" to do a thing, that means that she would be a terrible disgrace to her if she forgot about it, or did not keep her promise, so when a Guide says she will do a thing, you may feel perfectly certain that she will do it.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell tells us how to make ourselves happy. How do you think? By running about and playing, or by tracking wild animals and getting to know all about their ways? Yes, the Rose Buds do all these things and make themselves happy, but they have a still better way than that. It is very simple. Rose Buds make other people happy.

Every day the Rose Bud does some kindness, it does not matter whether to a friend or a stranger, man, woman, child, or invalid. The "good turn" need not be a big thing, you may get a chance of doing an act of politeness in your home; you might help your mother, or do some little job about the house. If you are out you might help to carry a parcel for an old person, or help take a little child across the street, or something of that sort.

No Rose Bud would accept money for doing a "good turn," as you would not take any reward for doing your duty.

ROSE BUD'S UNIFORM.

Dark blue knitted cap. Pale blue hair ribbon. Dark blue jersey. Dark blue skirt and knickers. Metal brooch Rose Bud Badge.

TESTS FOR ROSE BUDS.

- (a) Know how the Union Jack is made up, and how to fly it.
- (b) Know how to tie the following knots: reef, sheetbend, clove hitch, bow line, fisherman's and sheep shank, and understand their special uses.
- (c) Do the bending exercises with breaths as given in the Handbook for Girl Guides, on page 329, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Always salute the Union Jack when you come across one. Give the full salute also on meeting a Guide Mistress, or when "God Save the King" is played.

The half salute, raising your hand only as high as your shoulder, is used when you meet a Guide, or another Rose Bud.

AGNES BADEN POWELL.

HOW OUR BADGES ARE AWARDED.

IV. SIGNALLER'S BADGE.

It may be presumed that everyone who reads this article intending to gain their signaller's badge, or with a view to instructing their companies, already knows the Morse Code thoroughly, so we may start at once with a few hints on the position.

Correct sending can never be achieved with a bad style, therefore, good position is of greater importance than most people imagine.

First, stand with the feet slightly apart, and hold the flag (for sizes, see *January Gazette*) with the left hand about mid. from the butt or thick end, the right hand close about it. At "Prepare to signal" the left hand should be on a line with the mouth, the flag across the left shoulder, with the tip slightly inclined forward.

A frequent mistake is to make the "dot" too large, and the following tip may be useful. Place the arms at "U" in semaphore and remember that a dot must never exceed these limits. The same applies to a "dash," with regard to the letter Q. In making a dash, keep the right elbow close to the side and raise the left elbow and wrist. In regaining the position let the knuckles of the left hand strike against the right wrist. This ensures that the dash was the correct size.

At the end of every word seize the flag with the left hand and bring it smartly to "attention." Any fumbling or delay is liable to confuse the reader. Never start the next word until you have received the General Answer (T).

To send a message correctly the following order should be followed:—

(i.) Call up. (A succession of dots, answered by the same.)

(ii.) Number of words in the message. (If you send figures, the receiving station must check by sending back A for 1, B for 2, and so on.)

(iii.) Address to. (Usually prefaced by Z, which means that something of importance, to be written in capital letters, is coming.)

(iv.) Break signal. — . . . — (This separates the addresses, to and from, from the text of the message).

At the very end of the message send VE,

and if the receiving station is satisfied they will answer RD, meaning Read.

Guides should be practised in sending and receiving messages over long distances, well out of earshot of each other. Every reader must have a "writer down," who stands always with her back to the sending station. The reader must say her letters clearly, and at the end of a word it is usual to say "Group." In order to avoid mistakes between letters of the same sound, the following names are used:—

A is Ack.	S is Esses.
B is Beer.	T is Toc.
M is Emma.	V is Vic.
P is Pip.	

Service messages of this type are very good practice:—

Captain 5th Ash Company.

Send two patrols by lane to right of church to help with gorse fire.

Leader. Thistle Patrol.

The whole secret of good semaphoring is to keep the flags in an exact line with the arms, and as an aid to this slip the poles inside your cuffs and hold them very near the flags. In examining for the Signaller's badge it must be remembered that the Guide must both read and send in both codes. Extra efficiency in one branch must not be allowed to slur over a failure in the other.

The following test has been considered a very fair one for either Morse or Semaphore:—

1. Send and receive two Service messages of not less than 24 words, including three additional signs, figures, capital letters, hyphens, break signals, etc.

2. Send unknown message. Marks given for style and position.

3. Receive one or two of the following test messages. The inconsequence of the words makes it impossible to guess at any letter, and therefore proves a girl's knowledge:—

(i.) "Todargyrite decomposition occurring generally in coatings cauliflower-like excrescences."

(ii.) "Leptindites highly micaceous schists with small chialtolite sometimes with tourmaline."

(iii.) Spherical earthenware with buoyancy 24 lbs. for 5,276 men in Carpathia."

PREPARING FOR CAMP.

Some of the most important things to look to.

During the next few months Guides in every part of the Kingdom will be going into camp, whether under canvas or under a roof, and no doubt many officers will be arranging camps for the first time. We give below some suggestions which will be useful to those who are making preparations for a camp. Next month we shall give some practical hints for younger campers.

We are indebted for the following suggestions to Miss S. Gabbett, of Eagle House, Poole, who has furnished us with an outline of a camp actually held last July for a month. It was, she says, in an ideal spot, where, as the country was lonely, there was very little possibility of trespassing, and it was close to the sea. Miss Gabbett is strongly in favour of providing sleeping accommodation for the girls in a barn, and not in tents, but many of her suggestions would be equally valuable if tents were used.

CHOICE OF A SPOT.

1. There are three chief points to be considered.
 - (a) A large barn belonging to a farm, with several outhouses, should be secured.
 - (b) There must be a plentiful supply of good water.
 - (c) A bathing place, preferably the sea, should be within reach.

THINK OUT THE DETAILS.

2. It is of the first importance that every detail should be thought out and settled beforehand.
 - (a) The food supply arranged.
 - (b) The barn cleaned down and disinfected with strong carbolic. When possible the lower part of the walls white-washed to a height of about 3 feet to destroy any insect life that might be present.
 - (c) Sanitary arrangements.

THE USEFUL "HANDY MAN."

3. For a large camp the presence of a handy man, in the shape of an ex-soldier, is invaluable. His duties would be to attend to the sanitary arrangements, fix the tents, if there are any, and look after them in an emergency, and do the heavy part of the cooking. In a small camp the duties might

be undertaken by a farm labourer, but it is essential that there should be a man within easy reach of the camp.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

4. The barn must be dry and airy, and large enough to sleep all the girls. A part should be screened off in which one or two responsible officers should sleep. There should be tents for the other officers, according to the size of the camp.

For the internal arrangements—

(a) One end of the barn should be kept entirely for washing purposes, with tin bowls placed on wooden boxes.

(b) Ropes should be hung high up across the barn for hanging up spare dresses, towels, bathing dresses, etc.

(c) Every girl, besides her own personal kit, should provide herself with two blankets and an empty mattress case, made of hessian. This would be well filled with straw on her arrival. Mattresses and blankets (like all other kit) should all be clearly marked, and in the daytime they should be piled up at one end of the barn.

CAMP ROUTINE.

5. Absolute cleanliness and tidiness must be insisted upon. Old clothes should be worn, but these should be daily thoroughly brushed, and, if necessary, mended, and boots well cleaned. Every day an inspection should be held at a fixed time. A daily early morning bathe, either in the sea, or in a river or stream, would be the ideal for every girl. Prayers should be held every morning, and a quiet half-hour for reading and writing during some part of the day insisted on, and ten minutes' silence before undressing for bed.

COOKING AND MEALS.

6. Whenever possible boards should be borrowed from a carpenter in the nearest village, and the clergymen would often be willing to lend trestles for tables and forms. These should be placed in the farmyard or field, and moved into the barn in wet weather. All the boards should be scrubbed daily. There should be a tent for the officers' mess, and for use as a sitting room when required.

An old kitchen stove can sometimes be borrowed from an ironmonger. If this were put up against a stone wall and a piece of corrugated iron fastened over the top so

as to make a shelter, many of the difficulties of camp cooking would be simplified, and the girls could have proper lessons.

DISCIPLINE.

8. While everything should be done to make the camp of real pleasure and profit for the girls, absolute obedience to orders, respect for officers, and thoughtfulness for those around are essential. Girls should not be allowed to roam about the country alone, but should always be with an officer, except when sent on a direct message.

EDINBURGH ART COMPETITION.

For the last three years prizes have been given to young people, in connection with the Royal Scottish Academy, for the best lists of pictures. Special evenings have been set aside for the visits of Boy Scouts, members of the Boys' Brigade, Girl Guides, and contingents of school children.

Lord Guthrie offered the prizes this year for a similar competition at the National Gallery, and during two weeks in March the Gallery was visited by 5,000 young people. On entering they each received a card on which they were to note the numbers of ten pictures in the British Section, which they considered the best. A committee of 95 experts had previously voted upon the pictures.

On the evening of Wednesday, May 13th, the prizes were presented by Lord and Lady Guthrie, and it is gratifying to note that seven of the Midlothian Girl Guides were prize-winners. The average vote of the Girl Guides was remarkably high. The prizes were pictures in oils and water colour and etchings.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

		£	s.	d.
Jan. 12	Miss Gartside	...	2	2 0
Mar. 2	Lady Murray	...	2	2 0
"	Lady Sweltenham	...	2	2 0
"	Miss Baden-Powell	...	3	3 0
Mar. 3	Miss Stanley	...	5	0 6
Mar. 23	Miss Baden-Powell	...	10	0 0
May 11	Miss Alfrey	...	1	1 0
May 13	Lady Morrison Bell	...	2	2 0

There were big rallies in se the country on May 23rd, in Empire Day, and on Whit-Mon

One of the biggest Empire I held by the Manchester, Salford Association, in Heaton Park. Guides were present, includi Companies from Alderley Edge port Association; while 15 of Salford and District Compar competition for the prize shiel the purpose by Sir Charles Be

The following is the program
2.30.—Inspection of unifor position and numbering by P staves.

3.40.—Patrol and Company ing.

5.10.—Grand march past.

5.30.—Displays by the Al panies.

6.10.—Presentation of Shi

6.30.—National Anthem.

In spite of a dull day e splendidly and the interest all never flagged. This wa untiring efforts and energy of Alderley Edge, who kind ing Officer, and performed a way as to gain the prai all. The Association were welcome Miss Tipping's Company, consisting of 100 series of most interesting making, improvising stre the time in which the n competing companies were march past was most ins took part in it are alread Empire Day next year.

When the result of the nounced and it was know (8th Manchester) Compar Sir Charles Behrens pres successful Captain, Miss applause. Sir Charles I few words of encouragem read a telegram of go President, Miss Baden-I lovely red roses and lil then presented to Miss Behrens, as a sign of

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B. P.



G. G.

All communications should be addressed to—
 THE EDITOR,
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 London, S.W.

The Editor will be glad to receive short articles, correspondence or items of news of general interest. Manuscripts must be written on one side of the paper only and bear the name and address of the sender (not necessarily for publication). No MSS will be returned unless a stamped envelope is enclosed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Good Turn.

In the course of a few short months the "Gazette" has attained a list of subscribers, of which many an older publication might be proud; but we shall not rest content until it gets every month into the hands, not only of every Guide, but of every lady or gentleman who is, or might be, interested in the movement. Will you make a point of securing one new subscriber for the "Gazette" this month? If all our readers would do this, our circulation would be doubled at once, and the movement helped correspondingly.

A New Feature.

We are starting this month a new feature, which should be of great use, both to individual Guides and to Officers of Companies. This is our Sale and Exchange column, which is open to all those who want to buy or sell anything from a trek cart

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to a pocket knife, to exchange stamps, letters, books, equipment, or anything else, or to offer, hire, or recommend apartments, camp sites, and so on.

Helping the Blind.

It is pleasant to note that Girl Guides in several parts of the country took a leaf out of the Scouts' book on May 2nd in connection with the National Appeal of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson for funds in aid of the blind. Many of them were able to make useful contributions as a result of hard work at wood-chopping, weeding, and various odd jobs of the kind. Any contributions that you can send should be forwarded to Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, 206, Great Portland Street, London, W.

"Company" not "Troop."

Some confusion is caused among those who are not in close touch with the B.P. Girl Guides, owing to the use in different parts of the country of the words "Company" and "Troop" as terms for the same unit. The correct word as applied to Girl Guides is "Company," and the use of the word "Troop" should be discouraged in the interests of uniformity.

LONE GUIDES.

Four Companies that have made their mark.

It is just 18 months since the 1st Lone Company was started, and it seems difficult to realise that there are now four companies at full strength. The idea was suggested after a summer camp in 1912, by three girls who wanted to keep up their work at school and still feel they belonged to some registered company.

Thus the White Rose Patrol was formed, a captain found for it, and within a week it was full up. Then came the Thistles and Acorns, almost together, followed within the month by the Daffodil Lone Patrol (Harrow-on-the-Hill).

It soon became evident the 2nd Company must be started, and that grew with the same rapidity, and now if only an officer can be found for it No. 5 is ready to start work.

The officers' duties are not heavy, but naturally there is a lot of correspondence to get through, and no one should undertake the work who is not fond of writing letters.

The idea of Lone Guides is to enrol and interest girls who live miles out in the country or in places where there is no registered company. They are formed into patrols and correspond amongst themselves, and all are on their honour to work up as much of the Guides' training as possible.

Every month they write a report of progress, good turns and anything of interest, to their Captain. The Guides also ask any questions they like about their work, and the Captain must be ready to give information or help on almost any subject.

It was hoped, and in many cases the hope has been realised, that Lone Guides would start companies in their own villages, or at any rate start a Lone Patrol.

A Lone Patrol may consist of any number of girls, who elect their own Patrol Leader, and she writes the monthly report and is responsible for the training and discipline of her Patrol. Badges may be obtained only from the Captain, on certificates signed by qualified examiners.

Those for Ambulance or Nursing Badges must be signed by a doctor or trained nurse, and no one who has instructed the Guides may sign the Efficiency Certificate.

If a Lone Guide leaves her home and goes to a place where there is a company, she is transferred, and instead of joining as a raw recruit, she may be a Second Class Guide, with possibly several Badges, and at any rate, a sound knowledge of the laws and traditions of the Corps to which she has the honour to belong. Again, if two girls within reasonable distance of each other apply to join a Lone Company they are introduced to each other, and quite likely that will be the nucleus of a flourishing company.

The Lone Guides form a network all over the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have their share, and they are to be found even outside our country, in Switzerland, France and Germany, and still farther afield, in Africa.

If anyone who reads this thinks of undertaking the duties of Captain of the 5th Lone Company, information may be obtained from the Secretary, Girl Guides' Headquarters, 116, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

RIVAL COOKS.

An impression of an Inter-company Camp Contest.

This Saturday afternoon the peaceful Borough of Stoke Newington is invaded by curious little bands of blue-uniformed girls. Some of us are pale girls from Pentonville factories, others anxious "little mothers" from Hoxton alleys, and others, again, rosy romps from Stoke Newington's airy heights; but all are proudly bearing the same Badge of Sisterhood, and marching in the same direction, with a "get there" expression of countenance.

At last we reach our destination, a pretty house in the prettiest part of Stoke Newington, where one catches glimpses of fruit blossom through spring foliage, and are directed by a large notice "B.P.G.G." to the spacious garden at the back.

There are piles of wood and branches and plots of ground marked out by numbered stakes. Lots are drawn; each small band goes to its allotted pitch, and stands awaiting the signal.

A whistle is blown. In a flash everyone is at work. Haversacks and a stretcher are emptied, while girls begin to lay fires. One of them takes a handful of shavings and dry twigs. She scatters the shavings lightly on the ground, plants a forked stick in the centre; and then with infinite precaution, lights the pile on the windward side. It is fascinating work, this camp fire lighting, and most skilful. Try it and see for yourself.

"First a curl of birch bark, as dry as it can be,

Then some twigs of soft wood dead from off a tree;

Last of all some pine knots to make a kettle foam.

And there's a fire to make you think you're sitting right at home."

Soon twigs are crackling and flames leaping gaily on all sides, and "billies" are placed in the heat to boil.

Meanwhile the other girls are not wasting time. Two are busy peeling vegetables, and cutting up meat, one is mixing dough on a "board" of butter paper; another is measuring rice, and yet another doling out spoonfuls of cocoa.

Exciting moments—things are beginning to end. Would one of the ladies taste

How Girl Guides can help.

By THE HON. LADY SHELLEY.

[This article, by the sister of the late Hon. C. S. Rolls, the famous airman, deals with possibilities which are by no means so remote as some of us may think. The opportunities for useful service of this kind may be at present few and far between, but they are daily becoming more frequent, and it is the Guide's duty to "Be Prepared."—ED.]

In the near future there are likely to be a great number of aeroplanes alighting all over the country, and the following are some of the ways in which Girl Guides might be of great assistance to airmen coming down to land in country districts remote from an aerodrome.

(1) A Girl Guide should be able to describe to the pilot his position as regards the large towns in the district, railways and rivers in the neighbourhood, such as "Seven miles due east of M—," "The railway running to London via — is half a mile to the north, with the River — running parallel with it," etc.

(2) She should mention if she knows of any places in the neighbourhood where aeroplanes have landed intentionally, and be able to describe what she considers the largest and best clear space for a landing ground in the district.

(3) She should know where petrol and oil can be obtained, and estimate the distance; where metal working shops and carpenter's shops can do any repairs; know the distance of the nearest telegraph office.

(4) She could also provide pieces of wood to put under the wheels of the aeroplane, while the engine is being run on the ground.

(After a cross-country landing, pilots usually start off again without giving the engine a proper trial, because they have no chocks for the wheels, and do not like running it for long with only people holding back the machine. If chocks are available there is no excuse for not giving the engine a fair trial.)

(5) On wishing to start again after a "cross-country" landing, great trouble is often experienced from people standing round, and in getting spectators out of the way. The Girl Guides might find out from the pilot in which direction he is going off and might assist in keeping the course clear right up to the limits of the field.

(6) They might also warn people against standing dangerously close to or in line with the propeller when it is revolving.

(7) Understand and interpret the pilot's signals of a hand held up meaning "let go," of his waving back to the right or left, meaning that he wishes that wing tip held back while the other one comes up.

(8) See that when a machine is being moved or turned by hand the strong parts of the aeroplane (the struts between the planes) are held, and not the weak parts (rear edge of plane, tails, etc.), and that nothing is roughly handled by over-zealous helpers.

(9) In case of a bad accident, try to prevent the wreckage being touched until it has been examined by experts.

CAMP FIRE NOTES.

CAMP FIRES.—Day and week-end camps are beginning with the advent of the fine weather. If the camp is pitched anywhere near a pine-wood, Guides will find splendid fuel ready to hand. The pine cones are being pushed off by new growth, and hundreds may be picked up under the larger trees. These cones burn very quickly, and make a hot, clear fire. The scent of the pine, too, is pleasant.

DANDELION LEAVES, if bleached by being covered with a flower-pot, make an excellent substitute for endive in salads. They also make delicious sandwiches, if sprinkled with salt, pepper and vinegar, and eaten between bread and butter. Young leaves must, of course, be used; in old leaves the bitter taste is too pronounced.

CAMP COOKERY.—An excellent way of cooking rashers of bacon is to wrap them in grease paper and place them in the hot ashes of a wood fire for half an hour. The bacon will be cooked right through, not burnt on one side and raw on the other, as is so often the case if it is toasted.

BEAN-BAGS.—A couple of "bean-bags" is a valuable addition to a company's equipment. They are easily made of stout twill or calico, a bag six inches square containing a pint of haricot beans. Bean-bags are much easier to catch and hold than balls, and do not hurt a player if they happen to fall on her head. A book on Swedish drill will give examples of "bean-bag" games.