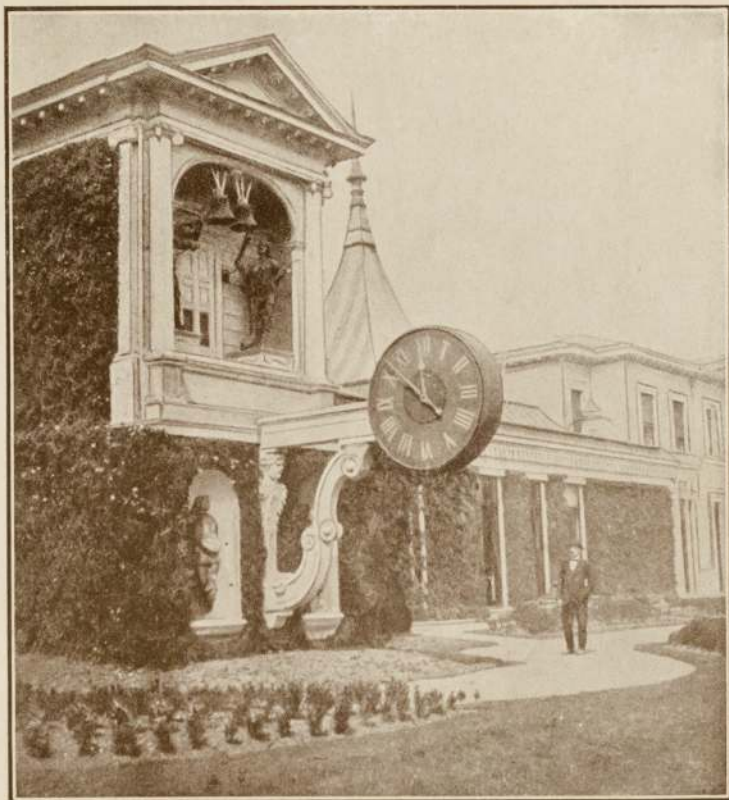


# St. Dunstan's

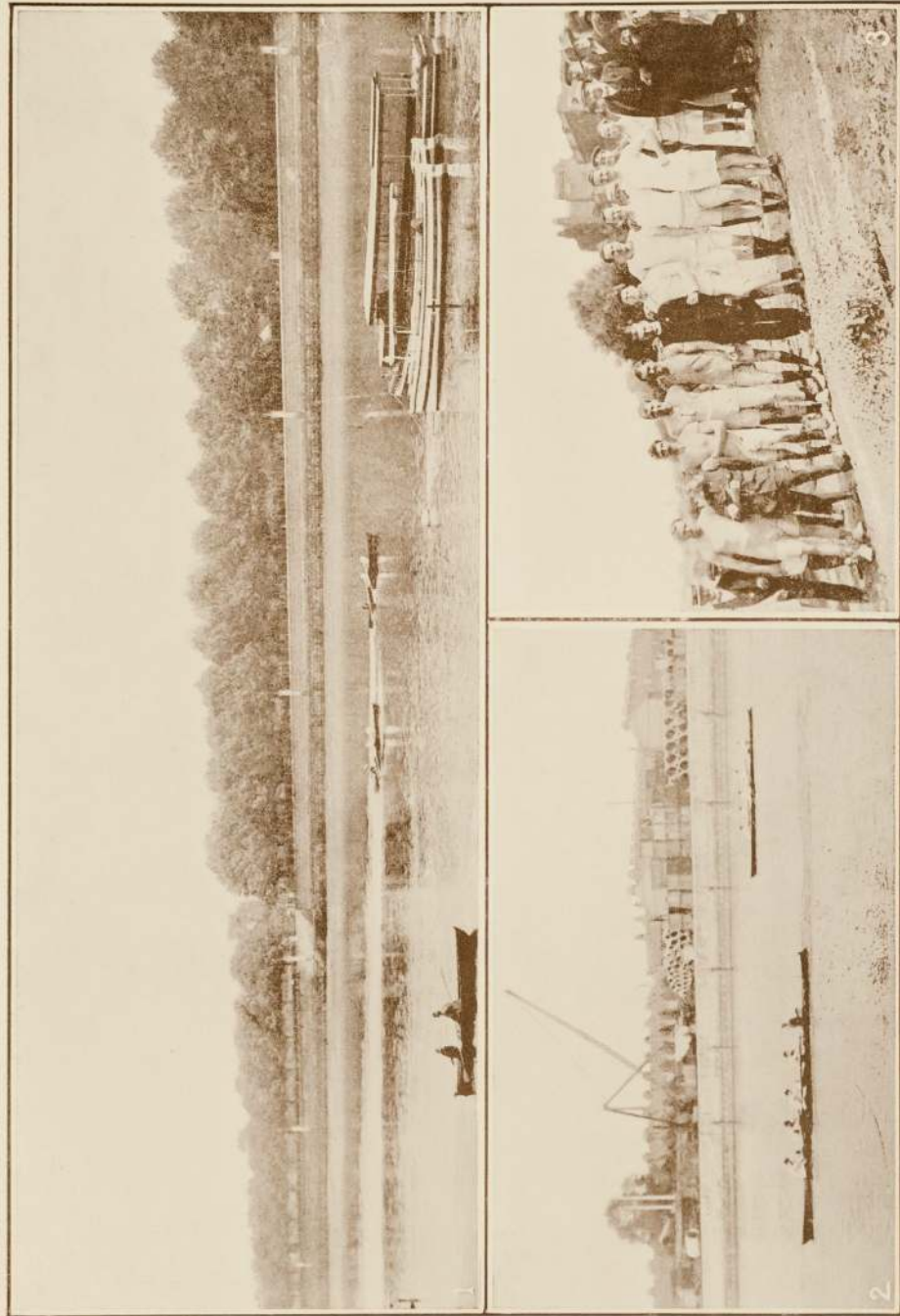


## Review

For the Amusement and Interest of Men Blinded in the War

St. Dunstan's Motto: "What the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve about."

Monthly, Price 6d.



1. FINISH OF FINALS OF THE DOUBLE SCULLS-RACES.

2. THE FINALS OF THE "FOURS"—SUSSEX PLACE ANNEXE AND THE "ANZAC" FOURS AFTER THE FINALS.

3. THE SUSSEX PLACE ANNEXE V. "ANZACS."

# St. Dunstan's Review

A MONTHLY RECORD OF WORK AND SPORT

EDITED BY IAN FRASER

No. 23.—VOLUME 2.

JUNE, 1918.

PRICE 6d.

(FREE TO ST. DUNSTAN'S MEN)

## EDITOR'S NOTES

WE have decided to end Volume 2 of the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW with this number. Starting as it did in July, 1917, and seeing that in the month of August, when everyone is away, no REVIEW is published, this second volume will only contain 11 magazines. In future, whether we publish in August or not, each volume of the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW will start in July and end in June.

We will be glad to make arrangements for covers, title pages and indexes for the two volumes of the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW if there is any reasonable demand for them. Requests should be addressed to the Editor, and should reach our office not later than the 15th July.

We think we can justly claim that the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW has had its measure of success, and has during its two years of life provided amusement, interest and very often instruction to the many hundreds of men who, after being blinded on the battlefield, are now learning to live their lives anew at St. Dunstan's. The REVIEW, we believe, is especially appreciated by the men—as we write they number close on 500—who, after their period of training and re-education, have been started in their various home trades or professions all over the country.

Since December, 1917, ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW has been issued without payment to all blinded men. We shall continue to make this our policy, and our conviction is that the REVIEW will grow in importance as more men leave the Hostel, and will eventually become a very valuable link between St. Dunstanners all over the world, fostering and keeping alive, as it does, "the Spirit of St. Dunstan's," that indefinable force which turns mountains into molehills and makes possible our men's triumphs over seemingly insuperable difficulties.

We greatly regret to announce that shortage of paper supply has necessitated our cutting down the size of the REVIEW. No particular feature will be omitted, but more use will be made of the Editor's blue pencil, and in this matter we must ask our contributors to bear with us and to continue to send in every bit of news they can gather. We are always glad to receive letters containing news items or suggestions, and will, if necessary, open a correspondence column in which our readers' views can be published and matters of general interest to St. Dunstanners discussed.

We would like to call the attention of all men who have left St. Dunstan's, and of those who are leaving us in July, to the remarks in the notes of the Settlement Department on page 20 on the subject of the despatch of outfits and raw materials. We feel sure we can rely on the close co-operation of these men in this matter, which is of considerable importance to the smooth running of our After-Care, Settlement and Raw Materials Departments, and of even greater importance to our men themselves.

*The Editor.*



NOTES BY THE CHIEF

WITH most heartfelt regret I refer to the very serious loss which St. Dunstan's has sustained by the tragically sudden death of Miss E. W. Austin, who was a member of our Committee, and who was chiefly responsible for the organization of the Braille Department. A reference to Miss Austin's work is made elsewhere.

I know that I am speaking for the whole of the staff of St. Dunstan's, whether engaged in the Braille Room or not, when I say that we all feel that in Miss Austin we have lost a true friend and a most competent and earnest helper.

Miss Austin's loss will be felt far beyond the confines of St. Dunstan's and the National Library for the Blind, of which she was the guiding spirit, and which she had lifted from comparative unimportance to the great position which it now occupies. She was an active worker in all matters conducive to the benefit of the blind community, and was a member of the recently appointed Advisory Committee which is in future to advise the Government in regard to far-reaching improvements in the condition of the blind. Miss Austin had already rendered valuable aid in the preliminary investigations that have been made by this Advisory Committee, to which her practical experience and sound judgment were of particular service.

SINCE the last issue of the REVIEW St. Dunstan's has been visited by its generous owner, Mr. Otto Kahn, who was over here on an important mission from the American Government, and who, after a short stay in London, went on to France and Italy.

Mr. Kahn must have been very surprised at the altered appearance of his beautiful property, for the green fields, smooth-shaven lawns and smiling flower-beds which he left when he last resided at St. Dunstan's in the summer of 1914 are now almost entirely covered by dormitories,

class-rooms, workshops, stores, offices, poultry-farm buildings, and the Bungalow Annexe. Mr. Kahn made a thorough inspection of the place, and when I referred to its altered appearance he laughingly said that the alteration, though perhaps not picturesque, was after his own heart.

The day before he left England he wrote me a very charming letter, from which I append an extract:—

"What has aroused my admiration is not only the wonderful organization which has been created by your initiative and under your inspiration and leadership; not only the wise, sympathetic, and understanding helpfulness of all plans and arrangements, but, above all, the spirit of cheer, buoyancy, and courage which pervades the atmosphere of the place and which is plainly apparent in the attitude and facial expression of the men and in the very manner of their firm and determined step.

"I shall always deem it a high privilege that it was given to me to be connected, however modestly, with your great work by placing St. Dunstan's at your disposal for the duration of the war. The fact that this admirable demonstration of British organizing genius and practical humanity is being carried on in a house belonging to an American citizen I like to regard as symbolic of that close and lasting and effective union between the two countries, which I pray and firmly believe will be one of the most auspicious and beneficent results of the dreadful ordeal through which the world is now passing, and in which, thank God, America has taken her rightful place by the side of Great Britain and the other great freedom-loving nations of the world, determined to fight on unflinchingly and to bear sacrifices without stint until right and justice shall have triumphed and the hideous power and accursed spirit of Prussianism shall have been laid low."

WITH very real pleasure I refer to the honour which has been recently conferred by the King upon a member of our Committee. Dr. Ranger, as he was always called until June 1st, is Chairman of the National Institute for the Blind, which has so close a connection with St. Dunstan's. He is not a Doctor of Medicine but a Doctor of Civil Law (Oxford)—a distinction which is, I believe, not enjoyed by any other blind man. In recognition of his life-long services to the blind, and of the fiftieth anniversary of the society from which the National Institute sprang, His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Dr. Ranger at the Public Investiture, Buckingham Palace, on June 1st. Sir Washington Ranger was the only civilian knighted upon that occasion.

Sir Washington has had a long and distinguished career as a solicitor in the City of London. He lost his sight at the age of fifteen, and passed all his difficult legal examinations without the great aid afforded by Braille law books, for in those days Braille was unknown in this country. Sir Washington has for a long time past been solicitor to the Salvation Army, and has occupied many other important positions. His is one of the most remarkable instances on record of great success in life being attained under the handicap of blindness and solely as the result of personal ability and steadfast determination to overcome the disadvantages of loss of sight, which in the case of a member of his profession are obviously particularly marked.

THE other day I had my first trip in the air, and I rather fancy it was the first one that a blind person has ever made. The sensation of rushing through space was most exhilarating, and I thoroughly enjoyed it. Conversation with my pilot—that most expert of airmen, Mr. Grahame White—was difficult owing to the rush of air, for with our heads close together shouting at the top of the voice was hardly audible.

The noise of the engine when in the air was not nearly so loud as I had expected, for it had been perfectly deafening before we left the ground.

The oscillation of the machine was very slight, and was most noticeable as we passed over the hills of Hampstead, which caused the wind to make eddies.

I was up for about half an hour and should like to repeat the experience frequently, for I had an exceptionally good night's sleep after it. The standard pace of the aeroplane in which I ascended was 65 miles an hour, but Mr. White told me that when we had the wind behind us we were doing over 80, which is about the same pace as that at which I used to drive a fast motor-car along the straight level roads of France.

HERE is a hint which may save some of you a nasty blow on the head. If one drops anything on the floor one is apt to stoop down quickly to pick it up, and if one happens to be close to a table or the back of a chair it is more than likely that the face will come into contact with that object. This is particularly likely to happen if the sound made by the falling object causes one to turn slightly before stooping. Unless quite sure of one's position it is always a good plan to stoop with one hand held before the face.

AN escort, however efficient, will never object to a hint from the blind person escorted, and I think it is a great mistake to be afraid of hurting the feelings of one's escort by making suggestions. I always ask anyone with whom I am walking to let me know if we are about to meet someone whom the escort knows to be a friend or an acquaintance of mine. This saves the awkwardness of being suddenly spoken to by a person of whose identity one is not certain. Again it enables one to take off one's hat to a lady whom one is passing, and generally to conduct oneself in an ordinary and normal manner.

*Arthur Pearson*



## MESSAGE

BY P. L. WAY

MESSAGE has long been regarded as one of the most suitable occupations for those who have lost their sight. The great sensitiveness and delicacy of touch which the blind so readily acquire fits them in a peculiar way for this particular type of work, and renders them at least as capable of carrying it on successfully as the sighted, perhaps more so. This fact was recognized as long as forty years ago by the late Dr. Fletcher Little, one of the most widely known and most highly respected of all the teachers of massage in this country. He made a special point of training blind masseurs and masseuses, and his pupils were practising in all parts of the world before his long career as a teacher came to an end in the summer of 1914. At his death the National Institute for the Blind took up the training of the blind in massage, and equipped a fine school in the new building in Great Portland Street, W. This school has now been entirely given up to the training of St. Dunstan's men, and other arrangements have been made for civilian students.

The gymnasium presents several features of interest to those possessing a knowledge of physical education in any form. Around the walls are arranged various appliances for correcting deformities and strengthening weakened muscles, while in the centre stand the plinths on which are laid the models during instruction in the practical side of the work. Next door to the gymnasium is the lecture room, in which may be seen the models used in teaching the theoretical part of the work.

In a tall, narrow cupboard stands the skeleton, one of the finest specimens obtainable, being about six feet in height and perfect in every detail. The joints of this skeleton are so arranged that every form of dislocation can be easily demonstrated by a lecturer, as also can all its ordinary movements.

Beside this stands the anatomical figure, which is perhaps the most prized possession of the school. The muscles and superficial structures generally have been cut away on the left side in order to show the deep-lying arteries, veins and nerves, the exact course of which may be traced by the finger from start to finish. On the right side the muscles and superficial structures have been left in place, and can be examined in their correct positions. The head of the figure can be taken to pieces, and all the various passages in throat and nose examined. All the internal organs can be taken out, their relative position to one another studied, and their details noted. Some of these open and show clearly what is the internal structure of the organ.

Thus every student gains a perfect knowledge of the various parts of the human body, and too much is not left to the imagination. All this is particularly valuable to the blind, who are unable to do very much in the way of studying diagrams.

A really fine library of technical books in Braille type has been gathered together, and copies of these books are presented to every student. Many of these have been compiled by an ex-student of the school, Dr. Lloyd Johnstone, who, having lost his sight in the middle of his medical career, has turned his attention to the practice of massage.

Up to the present, forty male students have received training at the National Institute for the Blind, all of whom have successfully qualified. Of these, five were civilians, the remainder, one officer and thirty-four men, having been blinded in the war. These have scattered to all parts of the country, a few having returned to their homes in the Colonies. All are working in military hospitals and earning golden opinions from the doctors for whom they work. Some are launching out into private practice in addition to hospital work, and none for one moment regret their choice of an occupation. The

work, though sometimes laborious, is always deeply interesting, and the remuneration is very satisfactory.

The course of training may be regarded by many as somewhat lengthy, lasting as it does from nine months to a year or even longer if ill-health prevents regularity of attendance, but massage is not a simple subject to master, and a shorter period would be quite inadequate.

First, a good working knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body must be acquired. The student begins by tackling the numerous bones which form the framework on which the soft tissues of the body are built up. When he has mastered their names, positions, bony prominences, depressions, surfaces and borders, and the many muscles and ligaments attached to them, he passes on to the study of the joints, the various movements of which they are capable, and the ligamentous bands which keep in place the bones forming them. He then studies the muscles which move these joints, learning exactly where they are fastened to the bones, and what movements they will perform by their contraction. Then follows the study of the blood-vessels which nourish these muscles and the nerves which put them into action. Then he must attack the internal organs, understand their structure, position, and peculiar use to the body. When all this has been mastered, he passes on to the study of the various diseases which may be treated by massage, and the various movements appropriate for their individual treatment. All this time he has been learning and practising the somewhat numerous massage movements, the acquisition of which demands a great deal of patience and perseverance.

The students receive their preliminary training in both theoretical and practical work at St. Dunstan's itself, passing on later for the advanced work to the National Institute for the Blind, where the corners are rubbed off and the polish rubbed on. The course ends with the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseurs, consisting of one paper on the Theory of Massage, one

on Anatomy and Physiology, and an examination in practical massage and its application to various forms of disease.

It is, of course, impossible to state precisely what are the prospects of the masseur, blind or sighted, after the war, but there is every indication that massage has come to stay, and the excellent work done in military hospitals by the blinded men has made it tolerably certain that there will be no prejudice against their employment in private work in the future. That there will be plenty of this work for many years to come is a practical certainty, for there will be multitudes of men suffering from every kind of deformity and disease as a result of the war, who will require massage. During the war, there will be more than enough work for all, for St. Dunstan's cannot find masseurs enough to meet the demands made by hospital authorities.

What, then, are the qualities requisite for the making of a successful masseur? They are simple, and are possessed by men in all classes of society—a healthy, vigorous body, a clear head, a pair of supple, muscular and soft hands, a sympathetic disposition, and a genial personality. Add to these, if possible, those rare qualities, tact, patience, and unflinching courtesy, and success in the profession of massage is assured.

## Mixed Change

ONE of the most curious features of the present trouble in Ireland is the shortage of silver, due, we understand, to a weird notion that by hoarding their silver the peasants are safeguarding themselves against the possibility of English notes being refused as worthless. Our After-Care representative in Ireland, writing upon this point, says:—"It was almost impossible to get about in the South on account of the silver shortage. In Cork a few days ago, for a £1 note I got, in a Post Office, a 10s. note, a postal order, a book of stamps, and half-a-crown. This was the best they could do."



## News of St. Dunstan's Men—

**J.** BALL, of Springwell, near Gateshead, a boot-repairer, writes as follows:—"On Monday I started work in my new hut, which is very comfortable to work in. My business is getting on very well, and enough work comes in to keep a factory going."

S. J. Letch, a poultry-farmer, who was settled in Hatfield Peveril, Essex, in September, 1916, writes:—

"I shall be very pleased to receive the weekly Braille book, called *Nuggets*, you speak of. It is just the very thing I need. I am afraid I have got rather slack as regards reading lately. My trouble is that with my outdoor work and mixing up hens' food, etc., my finger tops get so very hard that I can scarcely feel if there are any dots at all on the paper. I think reading is a most important thing, but I also think that the boys who are doing outdoor and rough work will find it a hard job to read. I know I find it so. I have heaps to be done in my garden, and find all you told me about the future coming true.

"I have been cutting down a hedge this winter for firewood, and with the help of my wife and father I was able to manage it quite all right. I was able to cut every piece of wood down myself. Of course I needed sighted help to burn the rubbish up. It was a fairly rough hedge, but I quite enjoyed the fun, what with falling into the ditch and getting scratched, etc.

"There was a field of turnip tops growing quite near our house, and I went with my wife, and was able to cut the tops off and bag them myself. I was then just in my glory, as it made me think of old times, for I never thought I should be able to do work in the fields again. It is wonderful how things come back to you, and I now find myself doing jobs that a month ago I should have said I was no good at. I quite agree with you that a stick is in the way of the blind when trying to get about alone. I get all

over my little farm and buildings with the use of hearing, and I know this gets better with practice."

We have had an interesting letter from another poultry-farmer, W. Burgin, of Thurgoland, near Sheffield. He writes as follows:—

"When taking over this place I also took possession of twenty-one head of poultry, of varying age and quality. Their previous owner had had no idea of poultry-keeping, and had practically starved them. Naturally, they were not laying, and could not be expected to.

"I immediately turned to and made their house as comfortable as I could, fed them up, and in six weeks I think I have done as well as anyone could. I mixed the food in the way I was taught at St. Dunstan's.

"Out of a sitting of 23 eggs I had only two addled and one broken yolk. Next week I shall start the incubator.

"I have a bit of garden in the field at the rear of the house. I set some seeds at one side of the garden, and they are coming up very well. I intend to plant young lettuce between the rows of cabbages.

"Next week I shall start making chicken-coops out of boxes, as I am expecting my chicks. The other day I made a wire netting frame for my rabbits. I made it in the kitchen, but when I started to take it outside I found it would not go through the door, so I had to saw down the cross-bars and fit it together again outside. Although I laughed at the time, it has taught me to be more careful. I find the rough carpentry I learnt at St. Dunstan's most useful."

St. Dunstanners are doing their share in assisting the many local committees to study the interests of disabled soldiers and sailors. Quite a number of our men are members of these committees, and

## —From all parts of the Country

this month we have to add the name of G. Davis, of Newent, Gloucester, who writes:

"You will be glad to hear I have become a member of the Pensions Committee for Newent, for Widows' and Dependants' Pensions. I attended the first meeting this morning. I think I shall find the work very interesting."

We like to notice appointments like this, for obviously the best people to assist the Pensions Ministry in matters of this sort are those who have themselves been disabled.

We were visited this month by two old St. Dunstanners, who, we regret to say, have had to return to London for medical treatment—W. Robinson, of Welby, near Grantham, and W. Leonard, of Soham, Cambs.

Robinson, a boot-repairer and mat-maker, has been forced to keep quiet for the last few weeks, and is anxiously looking forward to returning to his business, which, he tells us, is flourishing exceedingly.

Leonard, too, is the owner of a very prosperous mat business. Coloured border mats are his speciality, and the specimens we have seen of his work are thoroughly well made.

Leonard Jackson, who has recently left to settle at The Don, Well Lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, after being trained as a basket-maker, was a hairdresser before he went to the Front. His business has been carried on by his wife and an assistant. On his return home some of his old customers suggested that he should try if he could shave them. Writing Sir Arthur about this he says:—

"Well, I took the risk, and I find that I can use a razor with almost as much skill as when I had my sight. The thing I learned most whilst at St. Dunstan's was self-confidence; I think that is what the newly-blind need most."

The extreme wet which was prevalent early in May proved very trying to some of our poultry-farmers. Lieut. Tyler, commenting on this, wrote:—"Hope you are keeping well, in spite of this blank wet weather. I am thinking of equipping my birds with bathing suits if this keeps up much longer."

L. Thomas, a boot-repairer and mat-maker, who for the past eight months has been working at Rawdon, near Leeds, writing on June 1st gave us a statement of his accounts since April, which showed a regular and very satisfactory profit. He writes:—

"I am getting enough work to keep going every day, so that is not bad. I sometimes have a change and do a few mats, for which, I am pleased to say, I have a good number of orders."

We hear good news of G. Price, of Weeley, Essex, a poultry-farmer and tray-maker. In a recent letter to Sir Arthur Pearson he told of the help he was receiving from a blind lady, Madame Alice Colbourne, who, while organising concerts in aid of St. Dunstan's in Price's neighbourhood, assisted him by advertising his work.

"Madame Alice Colbourne," he writes, "told people of my work, and invited them to come and see what St. Dunstan's had done for me. I am glad to say that quite a few have visited my place, amongst them being a foreman carpenter, who admitted that he was surprised to see I really did make the trays myself.

"I would like to wind up this letter by telling you, sir, that I believe that I am far happier now than one can wish to be. I have plenty to do to occupy my mind, lots of outdoor work with my poultry and digging the garden, and the carpentry indoors also when the weather is wet."



## MAYBE.

MAYBE you lov'd some maiden fair  
In halcyon days gone by,  
And swore the old unchanging vows  
Under a starlit sky.

Maybe you lost that maiden rare,  
When, one chill autumn day,  
She told you how her love was cold,  
And, sad, you turned away.

Maybe you lov'd her, heart and soul,  
Perchance you love her still,  
But the ache is gone, and memories sweet  
The desert places fill.

To knowledge, maybe, you aspired,  
Or wealth, or power, or fame,  
Maybe you learned, and toiled, and  
earned,  
And always played the game.

Maybe you found no path to fame,  
Nor gained a place of power;  
Or wisdom proved a phantom light;  
Or Mammon's grapes were sour.

Maybe you know the gain of loss,  
And failure's grand success,  
When, in the humdrum, daily chore,  
You find some happiness.

Maybe you copp'd it hard and hot  
Under the bursting shell;  
Maybe you lost your eyes, old man,  
And half your face as well.

Maybe you've lost your chance in life;  
The girl you meant to wed;  
You're stony-broke, and out o' luck,  
And wish that you were dead.

But even this will pass at length,  
Your recompense you'll find.  
Oh! Damn it, man, you've played the  
game;  
What matter if you're blind?

You've shared the great adventure;  
You've kept old Britain free;  
You've won your heritage of love  
To all eternity.

"Chartagh."

## "Rag-time" Sports

SOME "Rag-time" sports were held on the Lawn at the House on Whit-Monday for those men who did not go away for the Whitsun holiday. There was quite an enthusiastic gathering, and the events were hotly contested.

The sack races presented a most amusing spectacle, and the final winner was Corcoran.

The winners of the other events were as follows:—

WHISTLING RACE.—A. Scott and Sister Hill.

THREADING THE NEEDLE.—Lovie and Sister Webb.

GUESSING VARIOUS ARTICLES.—J. Hodkin.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Scott and Carter.

DRESSING RACE.—Scott.

Matron gave the prizes of cigarettes and chocolates, and also a leather note-case and pocket-book combined, for the best "all round" man—the latter being won by A. Scott.

## Notice to Old St. Dunstanners

AN Annual Regatta will be held this year at Putney on July 18th. It is hoped that an Old Boys' Four or Fours, single sculls and double sculls, will compete in the races with the St. Dunstan's teams. Arrangements will be made for the crews chosen to be put up at one of the Annexes for a week before the races, so that they may have a chance of rowing together and getting a certain amount of practice.

Applications should be sent in to the Rev. L. G. Tucker, Chaplain to St. Dunstan's, as soon as possible; teams will then be chosen.

## Stepping Stones in a Blinded Soldier's Training

NOW that I am once again in the world, living and working under new conditions, I often think of the course by which I arrived here, and of the stages that course was divided into, and I should like to give some hints as to the best means of getting through those stages for the benefit of other St. Dunstanners who are just embarking on the journey.

When a man comes to St. Dunstan's he has, as a rule, got over his early remorse at the loss of his eyesight, and so he enjoys his first day or two getting acquainted with his new surroundings.

After this he begins to consider what work he is going to do, and here he meets his first stepping-stone. It is at this stage that he revels in work and is delighted at the possibilities that open before him.

Things run smoothly for about a month or six weeks and then comes the most critical time. The groundwork in the preliminary stages of training is very thorough and progress at first is slow, and a man is sometimes tempted to try his hand at another trade. The only thing to do at this stage is to persevere and stick to the same trade, and after a few days confidence will return and the second stepping-stone will be safely passed.

I went through this stage myself, and as a pupil teacher I have seen it dozens of times, and at the end of that week of hard fighting a man will have learnt more than he has in all the preceding time.

Progress now becomes more rapid, and as proficiency increases so do enthusiasm and interest grow.

The next step into the outside world is the widest of all, and would be labelled "Uncertain" were it not for the fact St. Dunstan's is always there to back the blinded soldier up. It is on this stone that I am now standing, and from it I can look back and think how easily all my difficulties were overcome.

Thanks to the firmness of the last of the St. Dunstan's stones, I have a very good start to reach the other stone, and

by dint of steady, determined work, the foothold on the critical stone in one's life is made firm. No doubt, ahead of me I have many more nasty crossings, but I am confident that by the knowledge gained during my period of training all can be met and crossed with ease if only they are stoutly faced, and that influence which was always at hand during the training period and which is kept alive by the After-Care Department will undoubtedly have its effect in the future.

Harry Green.

## The "Evening Star"—

## Somewhere in France

TWINKLE, twinkle little star,  
I love to see thee—from afar;  
When first thy whirling light I saw,  
Thou filledst me with surprise and awe.

Sometimes when with the ration train  
I'd stop to watch thy fluttering flame;  
Then safely under cover I'd be,  
Where old "Fritz" could not get at me.

When I was well behind the line,  
Thy beauty seemed to me divine;  
But oh! when "bagging" on the top,  
At faintest gleam of thee I'd drop.

If I were working on the wire,  
Thy shimmering presence I'd not desire;  
That beauty once so full of charm  
Did'st fill my breast with wild alarm.

When serpent-like across the front  
I crawled on raid or bombing "stunt,"  
One thing only cooled my zest,  
The fear thy light might mean "gone west."

Yes, twinkle, twinkle little star,  
'Tis best to see thee—from afar;  
Though wonderful and fair thou be,  
Give me old "Blighty" o'er the sea.

Colin McLean.



## The Inter-Allied Exhibition and Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors

MR. JOHN HODGE, Minister of Pensions, with the assistance of several colleagues, arranged a most instructive and interesting show at the Central Hall, Westminster, where during Whit week an Exhibition was held in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Ex-Service Men.

The Exhibition was opened by the Duke of Connaught, who received the delegates individually, and delivered, in French, a most cordial, sympathetic and understanding speech of welcome.

Shortly after the opening ceremony their Majesties the King and Queen arrived, and made a tour of inspection, preceded and followed by mixed guards of honour of naval and military men.

On the ground floor there were many very marvellous exhibits, showing what was being done in the way of supplying artificial limbs, reconstructing faces that had been cruelly disfigured, and in other ways overcoming the devastating effects of the more serious wounds and fitting the wounded men to take their place again in normal life.

### ST. DUNSTAN'S EXHIBIT

On the floor above St. Dunstanners were seen at work at their various occupations, as were men from certain other training centres.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary were received at St. Dunstan's section by our Chief, Sir Arthur Pearson, where they displayed very great interest. In conversation with Sir Arthur the King showed a most gratifying remembrance and knowledge of our handicrafts and enterprises, gained when visiting the Regent's Park Hostel.

The Exhibition was only, as it were, a side line of the Inter-Allied Conference. Memorable descriptive lectures were given daily by experts from the allied countries telling of the work done for disabled

fighters in all lands, and Sir Arthur Pearson described all that is being accomplished here to enable the blinded soldier to overcome his handicap and once more enjoy the normal everyday life in work and play.

On one afternoon of the Exhibition week the delegates of the Inter-Allied Conference visited St. Dunstan's, where they were received by Sir Arthur Pearson and conducted round our busy and ambitious little township by guides speaking their own languages.

After their tour of inspection Sir Arthur Pearson delivered a speech of welcome, first in English then in French, telling particularly of our After-Care work.

The delegates were supplied with much interesting information, each carrying away extracts translated into French from the outstanding facts of St. Dunstan's third Annual Report, just published. They also were provided with French copies of letters received from men trained at St. Dunstan's and now settled in well-doing occupations up and down the country. Each delegate also took away with him a photograph recently taken from the air, which gives a most impressive bird's-eye view of St. Dunstan's with its adjoining Annexes.

In his speech of thanks and appreciation, Major Robert Mitchell, Director of Training to the Ministry of Pensions, spoke on behalf of the Allied Conference of the wonderful sights they had seen in the workshops and classrooms and the still more wonderful vistas opened up by the description given by Sir Arthur of the trained men who have learnt to overcome their handicap and were established in prosperous homes with a happy future stretching in front of them.

Throughout the week a number of St. Dunstanners worked at their various trades to demonstrate their capabilities to the public. First should be mentioned

A. Moore, mat-maker, for not only did his speed and finish astonish the public, but his cheery presence and conversation became the feature on our floor, and people said that much of the life of the place seemed gone when he left on the Wednesday evening. He was ably succeeded by J. Dixon, who turned out a number of well-made sinnett mats. The basket-making was in the hands of G. Rose (willow work) and M. Lane (cane work). The former turned out a number of excellent dog-baskets, large arm-baskets and smaller shopping baskets, while the latter distinguished himself with waste-paper baskets of the Egyptian Vase and other designs, as well as with smaller baskets and trays. F. Braithwaite gave an excellent demonstration to the public of the neat and perfect way which it is possible for a totally blind man to sole and heel boots. A. Keep very ably took

Braithwaite's place on the last day of the Exhibition. It was with great difficulty that the public could be restrained from purchasing and carrying away the oak trays which G. Pell made, while his model boot cleaning box and type-writing paper case were much admired. The men who demonstrated the hammock netting (a work not done before by the Blind), Messrs. Mason, Mussell, Moeller, Hinton, Swanston and Usher, proved that although at St. Dunstan's netting is considered only in the light of spare-time occupation, the finished articles made had a good money value attached to them.

The thanks of those in charge were due to each and all of the men for their cheery manner and for the great interest shown by them in their work, while by their answers to the many questioners they proved beyond a doubt that the training given at St. Dunstan's was of the best.

## COMPETITIONS

### MAT-MAKING COMPETITION

A very remarkable and large collection of mats were sent in by the men who have left St. Dunstan's for the Mat-making Competition organized by the After-Care Department last month. The experts who examined them were unanimous in their decision as to the prize-winners, and were full of praise for the high standard of the work done. The prizewinners were as follows:—

CLASS 1 (Ordinary Fibre Mats) : 1st Prize, C. Sheppard ; 2nd Prize, A. Tucker ; 3rd Prize, M. A. Hutchinson ; 4th Prize, A. Osmond.

CLASS 2 (Ordinary Fibre Mats, with borders, letters, or other designs) : 1st Prize, A. Rowe ; 2nd Prize, H. Elborn.

CLASS 3 (Sinnett Mats) : 1st Prize, C. Spiers ; 2nd Prize, E. D. Evans.

### JOINERY COMPETITION

Prizes are being offered by the After-Care Department for the best specimens

of oak trays, picture frames, and other articles, sent in by St. Dunstan's joiners, of whom there are a considerable number successfully working in different parts of the United Kingdom. The closing day for the competition is June 25th, and details of the winners and of the specimens sent in will be given in the July REVIEW.

### "LETTERS TO THE EDITOR" COMPETITION

A first prize of a guinea and a second prize of half a guinea will be given for the best letter sent in to the Editor by past or present St. Dunstanners on "My Chief Amusement." In the event of any two letters being considered of equal merit, the way they are type-written will be taken into consideration. The letters, which should be short, must be addressed to the Editor, and must reach him not later than June 30th.



## Sport at St. Dunstan's—The Putney Regatta

THE weather throughout the month has been extremely favourable for boating, and the rowing enthusiasts have taken every advantage of it.

In view of the large number of entrants for the elementary races it was found necessary to make arrangements for the preliminary or classification heats to be taken at the Regent's Park lake. There were over 100 competitors, and the events were decided during the week ending May 18th. The winners qualified for the Inter-House Class B competition. The races were divided into two sections according to weights, Heavy-weights over 10st. 6lb., Light-weights under 10st. 6lb., and the following were successful:—

### THE HOUSE.

*Single Sculls* (Heavy-weights): H. Hardy, J. Triggs, D. McPhee, S. W. Martin; (Light-weights): T. H. Ward, F. G. Holman, and C. J. R. Reddish, F. Buckley (dead heat).

*Double Sculls* (Heavy-weights): T. A. Carter, T. L. S. Gibbins; (Light-weights): F. G. Holman, C. J. R. Reddish.

### THE BUNGALOW ANNEXE.

*Single Sculls* (Heavy-weights): A. G. Wise, C. A. Stracey, C. Thompson, F. Hackett; (Light-weights): T. Baker, F. W. Shelton, J. Tully.

*Double Sculls* (Heavy-weights): C. Thompson, T. Gavaghan; P. Cashmore, R. D. Blackshaw; (Light-weights): J. Tully, J. L. Douglas; W. Robinson, T. Baker.

### THE COLLEGE ANNEXE.

*Single Sculls* (Heavy-weights): T. Marrison, F. Ashworth; (Light-weights): J. H. Greenway, T. A. Stayt, W. V. Sergeant.

*Double Sculls* (Heavy-weights): T. Marrison, J. MacFarlane; (Light-weights): J. G. Wishart, J. H. Greenway and H. Jubb, H. A. Stayt (dead heat).

On the 24th Class B (Single Sculls and Pair Oar Races) were taken. The following are the names of the winners:—

### INTER-HOUSE (Class B).

*Single Sculls* (Heavy-weights): J. F. Buckley (House), Heat 1; D. McPhee

(House), Heat 2; H. Hardy (House), Heat 3; (Light-weights): J. H. Greenway (College), Heat 1; H. A. Stayt (College), Heat 2.

*Pair Oars*: C. Williams, W. T. Pratt, Heat 1; T. Milner, W. Christian, Heat 2; F. G. Holman, C. J. R. Reddish, Heat 3.



### RACES AT PUTNEY.

The Putney Regatta, which was held on the 30th May, was a huge success. The Vesta Rowing Club, at the instance of the president and our ever-obliging friend Mr. Calcutt, again provided the head-quarters, and Mr. "Bossy" Phelps kindly undertook the supply and management of the boats. The conditions of the riverside at Putney have not improved since October last. Nearly all the boat-houses have been commandeered for Government work, and Messrs. Bowers & Phelps are hard pushed constructing motor-launches, etc. On first calling at Putney to make arrangements for the Regatta the prospects were anything but hopeful. All the boats were stored away and the watermen were beings whose memory was and is still fondly cherished. We mention these facts because we do not think we should under-estimate the kindness of our friends at Putney in assisting us to carry on with our Regatta. As it was, we had to row the double sculls in rather unsuitable in-rigged boats, which cannot be compared with the light outriggers we have on the lake in the Park.

We started from St. Dunstan's at 9.15 prompt, and by 10 o'clock two loaded char-a-bancs had arrived at the river. Weather conditions were ideal and the water was in tip-top condition. The following heats were decided and the names of the winners are given:—

### CLASS A.

*Single Sculls* (Heavy-weights): Winner T. Milner, 2nd C. Williams; (Light-weights): Winner A. G. Marshall, 2nd A. W. Ballard.

### CLASS B.

*Double Sculls* (Heavy-weights): Heat 1, P. Cashmore, R. B. Blackshaw (Bungalow Annexe); Heat 2, C. Thompson, T. Gavaghan (Bungalow Annexe); (Light-weights) Heat 1, J. Tully, G. L. Douglas (Bungalow Annexe); Heat 2, H. Jubb, H. A. Stayt (College Annexe); Heat 3, F. G. Holman, C. J. R. Reddish (The House).

### FINALS.

H. Jubb, H. A. Stayt beat Holman and Reddish by three-quarters length.

Quite a large number of onlookers enjoyed what was undoubtedly fine racing. Until lunch the river was going slowly down, but by 3 o'clock the tide had turned and brought with it a much swifter current.

The Fours events were most exciting. In the first heat Sussex Place and the College Annexes fought desperately, and it was only by a quarter of a length that the former was victorious. It was a splendid contest, and well upheld the racing traditions of St. Dunstan's. The Bungalow Annexe team put up a plucky fight, and in spite of the fact of their being together but five weeks and their "bow" man being quite a "fresher," they completed the course very regularly about two lengths behind their more finished opponents.

The second heat was made conspicuous by the splendid perseverance of the House Four. The difference in weight was counteracted by the regularity of style of the House crew, and the heavier Anzacs were made to realize their sturdy task. By the time this is in print there will be other light-weight crews in training, so that the House Four may expect perhaps more even contests at the June Regatta.

The Final Fours events between the Anzacs and Sussex Place Annexe was thrilling. The course was about three-quarters of a mile in length, from Messrs. Ayling's to a point just below the old Mile Post. At the start the crews got away easily, but the "bow" side of the Anzac boat pulled heavily, and cox was forced to take his boat a little out of the course. Both crews were rowing steadily at 32 when passing the Thames Rowing Club, but it was evident that Sussex Place

Annexe were forging slowly ahead. At Craven Steps they were leading by 1½ lengths, when the Anzacs made a most remarkable recovery. Eight lengths from the winning-post there was not a quarter of a length difference, and amid breathless excitement the Sussex Place crew suddenly eased and the Anzacs passed them and the judge. It was rather an unsatisfactory finish, and there was quite a difference of opinion as to which crew would have won had Sussex Place kept on.

The Sussex Place crew rowed finely and their cox was misled by shouts from the bank. However, the decision was the only one possible, and Sussex Place was most decidedly unfortunate.



Sergeant Ernest Barry—the Champion World's Sculler—assisted with the judging, and it is hoped that we shall be able to avail ourselves of his services as a coach more frequently in the near future. St. Dunstan's boasts of the best, and none can dispute his supreme knowledge of the art of sculling. The following are the names of the crews:—

*Anzacs*: H. Hardy, H. Sims, C. A. Fankhauser, D. McPhee.

*House*: F. G. Holman, C. J. R. Reddish, W. W. Bailey, C. H. Morris.

*Sussex Place*: M. Robinson, C. G. Vaughan-Russell, W. Collins, R. J. London.

*Bungalow*: T. Gavaghan, A. Pettifer, C. Thompson, R. B. Blackshaw.

*College*: W. Christian, T. Milner, W. T. Pratt, C. Williams.

After tea a very happy party returned to St. Dunstan's, having enjoyed an ideal outing.



### THE BRIDGES CUP.

The July Regatta will be held on the 18th of the month. In addition to the ordinary events, an open competition for the "Bridges Cup" will be decided. Dr. Bridges, M.O. to St. Dunstan's, is kindly offering these cups for the best pair of double sculls. When judging, style will be taken into account as well as speed. Some experienced pairs have already entered. It was originally intended to have this competition in May, but



Christian and Milner, no doubt the best double sculls we have at the present time, agreed that a more satisfactory contest would result if it could be deferred.

There are many men wishing to become members of a Four, but it is necessary to regulate the number of crews to meet the prevailing conditions. It is not every man who is suited for membership of a Four. A good crew should go into training thoroughly, cease flirtation with "Lady Nicotine," and practise regularly.

#### ONE-ARMED CANOERS

Drummer Downs and his present partner Dies are the one-armed canoe experts. Kirkpride and Walsh, of the Bungalow Annexe, are coming along, but their progress has been impeded by the forced temporary absence of Walsh. They intend to accept Drummer's challenge to a race. The public look aghast when they see these men embarking the frail craft, but on the water their style, as well as their speed, is an eye-opener for all.

#### TUGS-OF-WAR.

Following the contests on May 1st, the Bungalow challenged the House to a catch-weight match. They put in a strong team, and Douel undertook to fill the office of coach, which had been vacated owing to the illness of Burgess. The House can boast of a very heavy team, however, and although the pulls were good the Bungalow team had to give way. The Pearson Challenge Cup—a beautiful piece of silver—is now held by the House. It has to be won three times in succession or held for three months without a challenge. Any catch-weight team can enter for the June contest, which is provisionally fixed for the 18th.

#### SWIMMING.

Anyone wishing to bathe can do so by turning out at 6.45 a.m. and joining the party for the First Class Swimming Baths at Finchley Road. The days are selected as follows :—

The House—  
Wednesday and Saturday.

The Bungalow Annexe—  
Monday and Thursday.

The College Annexe—  
Tuesday and Friday.

The other Annexes can join these parties by arrangement.

#### SANDOW CLASSES

Professor Eugene Sandow kindly offered to make arrangements for instruction in physical training, but it was felt that more would attend later in the year, when not so fully occupied with other sports.

### A Blind Pickpocket

A blind pickpocket frequented the chief streets of London for some years, and many a good watch and fat purse has he lifted from the pockets of the rightful owners. The kind Samaritans who took the trouble to guide him across crowded thoroughfares were more often robbed than not. 'Buses and cars, too, formed happy hunting grounds for him, but now he is rusticated in gaol.

### A Good Guide

IN a recent monthly report of the activities of the South Wales Branch of the National Institute for the Blind, the Secretary writes :—

"It may be of interest to the Council to know that I have a blind canvasser working at Milford Haven who was unable to get a satisfactory sighted guide, and that he engaged a blind man who, he says, is the best guide he has ever had. I know the man personally, and can vouch for the fact that he really is blind."

AT an Aviation School in America recently a machine-gun student assembled a machine-gun in seventy seconds with his eyes blindfolded.

## Deafened and Blinded Soldiers.

WE notice the following interesting paragraphs in the current issue of the *War Pensions Gazette* :—

We are glad to record that no case of an English soldier being deafened and blinded has been reported :—

#### Talking and Writing

"In a recent issue of a French journal, M. Maurice de la Sizeranne calls attention to the various methods which have been devised for holding communication with persons who are both blind and deaf.

"The immediate need is to find a means of communicating with the sufferer.

"Perhaps the best, because it needs no apparatus or training, is the method of writing with the finger on the palm of the blind-deaf person's hand. At first the process of spelling out the words is slow and laborious, but great speed can be attained with practice; it is stated by experienced users that it takes no more than twice as long as reading in the ordinary way. A system of abbreviations can be used, but this limits the number of persons who can communicate with the blind-deaf person. In some cases the letters of the alphabet have been replaced by the signs of the Morse code.

"Another method recommended is the following :—The letters of the alphabet are represented by the phalanges of one hand. There are 14 of these, and counting the back and the front surfaces there are 28 distinct spaces, giving the alphabet and "Yes," "No," etc. The speaker spells out the words by touching the necessary spaces with the tip of his finger. The end of a sentence is marked by touching the hollow of the hand.

"A third method consists in the use of a glove on which an alphabet is marked in ink. The blind man puts it on his left hand, and the person speaking to him touches the necessary letters, which are recognised by their position."

#### Lip Reading

Telling of his deafness, and how he overcame his difficulties and was enabled to return to his pre-war occupation, a gunner who was deafened at the taking of the Messines Ridge writes :—

"When I came to, 36 hours after, I was hit, I did not know what was the matter with me, but I thought I was insane. To prove I was not I counted the nurses and the doctors, and compared everything in the ward, but I realized that I could not prove anything unless there was somebody to correct me. I turned round in bed to find a nurse leaning over me. She had been speaking to me, and I did not know. I had terrible noises in my head, and everything seemed to be like the stillness of night, yet I had no suspicion I was stone deaf. At last the nurse pointed to my ears, and for the first time I found I was deaf.

"When I came to think of my condition I was very much depressed, knowing that I would be at a disadvantage when I returned to civil life. I learnt from the nurses in hospital that the Government were opening lip-reading classes for discharged deaf soldiers. I had not much faith in this scheme, but I thought I would give it a trial.

"Of course, it was slow work at first, but once I got the idea of a system I made rapid progress, so I was able to follow an ordinary conversation, and to understand what was said to me at my work. I must state in passing that I worked at the *Daily Mail*, a place full of machinery, and when one workman spoke to another they had to put their mouths to one another's ears; but they used to speak to me at several paces distance, and they knew that so long as I saw their lips I understood what they said. In fact, the training is so perfect that people only found out by accident that I was deaf.

"From a state of depression I have become one of the happiest of men."



## Cornwall Terrace Annexe

RECENTLY yet another Annexe to St. Dunstan's was opened at 2, 3 and 4, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park. Passages have been made connecting these three large houses, which are capable of accommodating sixty men. The Editor has received the following appreciative little note from two of the first St. Dunstanners to take up residence there:—

"We've found it, but not too easily. The taxi-driver found at least three '3, Cornwall Terraces' before he finally deposited us at our desired haven. On ringing the bell the door was opened and we were eagerly welcomed by the porter and a group of sisters and orderlies, who pounced upon us and bore, or rather dragged, us aloft to our sleeping quarters.

"Next we whirled below by devious ways and through dark passages until we finally reached the linen room, where we found the divinity who shapes our ends, or rather sews on our buttons, sitting calm and undismayed in company with a small troupe of domesticated beetles and mice. Our pleasantries were rudely interrupted

### Blind Boy Scouts

THREE pupils at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, at Overbrook, who recently received certificates as first-class Boy Scouts, are the first blind boys in the world to pass this examination.

To accomplish this feat they had to pass a satisfactory test in twelve things, including a fifty-yard swim, a deposit of a small amount of earned money in a bank, sending and receiving a message by the Morse alphabet at the rate of sixteen words per minute, and describing ten species of plants and trees.

The examiner who conducted the tests said the blind boys were the best equipped first-class scouts he had ever examined. He said they particularly excelled in first-aid work.

by what we took to be a gas alarm, but which turned out to be merely the supper gong.

What a time we had! To raise a finger was to have at least four sisters to rush to one's assistance.

"We were not, however, allowed to pursue the even tenor of our way undisturbed. To prevent our going past ourselves, so to speak, several yards of goodly clothes line was tied to the park railings opposite No. 3, but was promptly removed, probably by one of the interesting couples to whom the park railings seem to be so attractive.

"We were all very pleased when we were honoured by a visit from the Chief, who fell into one of our easy chairs—from which he was only removed with difficulty—and pronounced it 'some' chair. Another pleasing incident was the housewarming concert, which everyone agreed was a great success.

"Since the Cornwall Terrace Annexe opened our family has steadily grown, and we are settling down to work, and one would have a long way to go to find a 'better ole.' *"Erb and Alf."*

### A Strong Foundation

F. G. HOLMAN, R.E., at present resident at the House, sends us the following amusing story:—"The Padre of a famous regiment at the Front, wishing to hold a service, secured the help of the men in erecting a rostrum. The usual set of miscellaneous articles, mostly ration boxes, went to its construction. On the opening hymn, 'The Church's one Foundation,' being sung, the Chaplain noticed smiles on several faces in the front row, which were rapidly communicated to the rear. The bewildered Chaplain descended to the ground to investigate the cause, when a sympathetic Scot pointed to the inscription on the box of the platform:—"Johnnie Walker Whisky, born 1820, still going strong."

## Departmental Notes

### Typewriting and Telephony

KIRKBRIGHT, who has just completed his training as a telephonist, has gone for a fortnight to act as a substitute for Spry, who is taking a well-earned holiday. Spry left us more than a year ago to work for the Gas Light and Coke Company, Kensington, where, we hear, he has given, and is still giving, every satisfaction. Tully, another operator, left us during the month to start work with Messrs. Jaeger, Ltd.

WE congratulate the following men on having passed their test, and especially Dies, who has only one arm:—Horan, Britcliffe, Hardy, Robins, Thatcher, Hallett, H. G. Cooke, Herman, W. Bailey, Stayte, B. E. Varley, Stratton, Monaghan, Pannifer, Cason, Heron, Mr. Stimson Johnson, Brightwell, Hackett, C. W. Martin, Jordan, Perry, Dennick, A. Scott, H. Thompson, Dies, Cork, Blackett, Saxon, Sime, Fishwick, Bennett, McGowan, and Knott.

*E. McL.*

### The Braille Room

THE Braille Room has sustained a very heavy loss this month in the death of Miss E. W. Austin. As an original member of St. Dunstan's Committee she undertook to organize the teaching of Braille, and it was her ever-ready help and untiring energy which gave the Braille Room its start and set it on its feet, and it was through her efforts that the splendid staff of voluntary teachers, to many of whom she was a personal friend, was collected. Her enthusiasm and resource had converted the National Lending Library, of which she was the secretary, from a small and little-known collection of a few hundred books into the splendid, widely circulated National Library for the

Blind now established at Tufton Street, Westminster, with a subsidiary branch at Manchester.

We owe it to Miss Austin that when St. Dunstan's was opened all the soldiers and sailors blinded in the war were made honorary members, and three years later she had realized her long cherished hope of making the Library free to all blind people.

We heartily congratulate the following officers and men on having passed their Braille Tests:—

READING TEST—G. Jackson, H. A. Perrett, Mr. D. Hope, E. S. Cass, G. V. Watson, D. McPhee, J. B. Dixon, W. Storer, R. Giffen, R. W. Bowen, and J. Denwick.

WRITING TEST—H. Costigan, W. Ellinson, Mr. C. R. H. Weekes, A. J. Cooper, H. Bennett, G. Moore, A. Sterno, J. G. Holmes, H. G. B. Netherstreet, and H. V. Thompson. *D. P.*

### Netting

WE have lately been receiving very numerous orders for all kinds of garden netting, not all of which we have been able to accept for lack of sufficient time.

Apart from the difficulty of making nets to special measurements at very short notice, we have all been realizing that we shall do well to work through the coming autumn and winter with an eye to the certain requirements of next spring.

The large mesh bean nets are in greatest demand, and, as the making of them is quick and easy, we ought to be able to get a large reserve ready for next year.

The sizes most asked for are 12ft. by 6ft., 12ft. by 8ft., and 12ft. by 3ft., and we have secured a large quantity of excellent tanned twine which requires no further dressing before use.

*G. H. W.*



## News from the Workshops

**D**URING the last few months it has been our pleasure to take particular note of the work done in the various Departments. Generally speaking we are exceedingly pleased with the whole of the work.

In the Mat Department there has been considerable progress made in bordering and making letters. The latter is rather difficult work, and we have noted from time to time the great interest that the men have shown in this particular branch.

In the recent Mat-making Competition organized by the After-Care Department, in which there were fifty competitors, many excellent mats were shown. It is up to the men who are now being trained to keep up the standard of excellence in all branches of the trade.

In the Basket Department the work is extremely good, and from time to time we have had friends who are in the trade who have congratulated the instructors on the progress the men have made. When we remember that it takes five years for a boy with his sight to become proficient in the work, it only shows what can be done by a man who has lost his sight and is determined to master the difficulties of the handicraft.

Quite recently our men have made one or two very large hampers, also soiled

linen baskets, letter baskets, etc., all of which compare very favourably with those made by their sighted competitors.

The Boot Department is still going strong, and we now repair 48 pairs of Army boots per week. These have given every satisfaction, which is borne out by the fact that we have had no complaint whatever from the War Office. In private trade we have a continual flow of repairs, and every day brings us a post congratulating us on our excellent workmanship and materials.

The Joinery Department is devoting its attention to articles for domestic use, such as boot-black boxes, meat safes, knife boxes, rabbit hutches, etc., and the quality of the work may be judged by the fact that we are inundated with orders and continually have to refuse to take repeat orders.

The following men have left during the month, and we wish them every success in their new sphere of life:—

MAT DEPARTMENT.—Stevens, Sterno, Davies, Perry, McAndrew.

JOINERY DEPARTMENT.—Marsh, Joyce.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.—Kinder, Parsons, Keep, Thomas, Collyer, Clay, Norman, Jose.

BASKET DEPARTMENT.—Giles, Coulson, Blackett.

## A Braille Maxim

**T**HERE'S a little golfing maxim, "Keep your eye upon the ball,"  
Which to fellows such as we are is not much good at all;

Just alter it a little, "Keep your finger on the dot,"

And you'll find when learning Braille that it helps you quite a lot.

Press, not hard but rather gently, and you're sure to forge ahead,

Just try it in your spare time or even when in bed,

You'll find your touch improving and make progress as you ought

If you'll try this little maxim, "Keep your finger on the dot."

*Colin McLean.*

## The Country Life Section

**T**HE poultry examinations were held on May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, by Mr. Will Hooley, F.Z.S., whose report appears below. I need hardly say the results have given the utmost satisfaction to everybody concerned.

"It was a great pleasure to me that I was able to conduct the examination of the St. Dunstan's students on their work in the two poultry courses.

"On this occasion I found a much greater average merit; and, tested in many ways, the knowledge they had acquired was practically applied, and stood the strain that was put upon it.

"The proficiency in selecting and recognising foods was most marked, and their knowledge of practical incubation excellent.

"In Class 1, Pekin, Steele and Lake tied for the first position, Pekin's and Steele's answers being given with the ease and accuracy of old poultry men. Lake showed a distinct leaning to the scientific, and has the making of an expert. The greatest credit reflects on the teaching staff for the manner in which the knowledge has been imparted to Matrenin, a Russian soldier, who was blinded with the A.I.F.; his answers were extremely good, considering the difficulties of language, and his only little trouble was English weights.

"In Class 2, three students obtained the maximum number of marks. Here Foyle was very thorough, and had there been any special prize he would have obtained it. Purkis, a Canadian, showed a very keen grasp of his subject that should take him far along the road to success; whilst the cheery Devon boy, Newton, was game for any questions put up against him, and his methods of overcoming possible commercial opposition by 'getting round the cook' shows a happy optimism—a spirit which apparently infests the majority of the St. Dunstan's students. I only regret that space, or

lack of it, prevents my giving a word to all the students, some of whom entered the exam. still suffering physical pain, and the lower number of marks obtained was undoubtedly due to this double handicap, but they were not going to miss anything! even an exam., and, as the figures imply, they made a very brave show.

"When one considers that three months ago some of these fellows knew nothing about poultry, their proficiency marks a patience and a cleverness on their own part as well as that of their teachers that cannot be well expressed in words.

"First Course (max. 50).—Pekin 50; Steele, 50; Lake, 50; Carlton, 49; Cork, 49; Fordyce, 48; Matrenin, 48; Heritage, 48; Barfield, 48; Twigg, 46; Hammett, 45; Gillebrand, 45.

"Second Course (max. 100).—Purkis, 100; Newton, 100; Foyle, 100; Gibbins, 98; Varley, 98; Joyner, 98; Skewes, 98; Condon, 97; Storer, 97; Ward, 96; Carter, 96; Morris, 95; Sutton, 95; Petro, 94."

FOR the Inter-Allied Exhibition on the After-Care of Disabled Men, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, we had several photographs taken of different boys' places, and have to thank the Churchill Studio of Eastbourne for taking photographs of Capt. Owen's farm free of all cost, and also Mr. Terry Hunt, Basingstoke, for taking photographs of Foster's place, also free of all cost.

I AM told there is an unlimited demand for boar guinea-pigs, present prices averaging 4s. per boar. If any boy likes to try his hand at breeding these, and they are quite easy to rear, I can find a market for him.

WHEN returning sacks, oil drums, crates, etc., to me, will men please write their names on the reverse side of the label? This saves a lot of confusion.



WE have to thank Miss F. M. Cooper for the gift of two sittings of ducks' eggs.



I HAVE been getting some more excellent reports in of hatches. Maclean has had 39 chicks out of 39 eggs, Hallam 13 out of 13, and Catlow 46 out of 54.

## Settlement and Raw Materials Department

"LEAVING at summer" will this year mean leaving not later than July 10th, as no outfits can be dispatched from that date until after the summer holidays. This does not necessarily mean, as far as this department is concerned, that a man must leave St. Dunstan's before the 10th, but that he must by that date give us full particulars for forwarding his outfit and arrange for its being received at the other end. It would, however, be wiser for him to leave about the same time as his things, and this plan would also make easier the getting off the rest of the men for their holidays and add to the general comfort by reducing the numbers at a time when travelling facilities are bound to be very limited. Those who may have had to stand on a three or four hour journey will appreciate what this means.



OUR full stock-taking is done in July, and as our raw materials are stored in several buildings over a fairly large area, in order to minimise the risk of damage by fire or air-craft, we shall be obliged to close down the Stores whilst it is proceeding. For this reason all orders must reach the After-Care Department not later than July 12th, after which the Stores will be closed until stock-taking is completed. We hope to have dealt with all these orders by the 16th July at the latest. As all the men who have left are now sent a copy of the REVIEW they are asked to accept this, the only notification that will be given them, and to help us by sending on their orders early. The Stores will remain open during the holidays for

WE have sent this month to Murray in Kilkenny, two pens of pullets, one of Light Sussex and the other White Leghorns. They arrived safely, and are, we hear, laying well. We have also sent out some pens of Anconas and Rhode Island Reds.

C. S. A.

supplying urgent orders (more especially leather) which may be received on and after July 23rd, but we shall be very short-handed during that time, when the packing staff must, in turn, have their well-earned holidays.



WE are sometimes asked by the boot-repairers for a list of charges. My reply to this is, "Base yours upon what your competitors are charging for the same class of work." By this plan our men will not under-cut or over-charge the average rate for a particular district. In the event of a man being set up in a village where there is no other repairer, he should ascertain where the work has been done formerly and regulate his prices accordingly. In the absence of any reliable guide—Soleing, about 3s. 6d. for ladies' and 5s. 6d. for gents', and heeling 1s. for ladies' and 1s. 3d. for gents', may be taken as average prices at the present time. H. D. B.



## Miss Howard's Departure

WE regret to record that Miss Howard left St. Dunstan's at the beginning of the month to go to France, after nearly three years' most valuable work. Miss Howard has shown an unremitting devotion to duty, and her work and influence will be missed by all, particularly by her fellow-workers in the Hall Office. Miss Howard thought that she should do her share of the hard, uncomfortable work in France, though she feels her departure very keenly after having been with us such a long time.

## About Artificial Eyes

IN view of the fact that there are over 200 men who have two artificial eyes and 500 men who have one, out of a total of over 1,100 men who have been blinded in the war, it may be interesting to know a few facts about these ornamental and useful articles. Useful they certainly are, though perhaps that function is not usually considered of such importance as that of appearance. As a matter of fact it is absolutely necessary that a socket should be fitted with a shell or eye, to insure proper working of the tear gland and consequent healthiness.

Contrary to the usual supposition, artificial eyes are not solid lumps of glass. There are, it is true, what are called solid eyes, but these are either thicker varieties of the usual shell or are made hollow in cases where thickness would make them heavy.

The writer is convinced of the importance of choosing an absolutely correct colour when fitting an eye or eyes. One eye-maker he went to made him a pair of eyes which were of a much lighter and greyer blue than were his own. When relations who knew the colour of his eyes before he was wounded remarked upon this, the eye-maker said it did not matter, for, as long as the colour of the two was the same they would look all right.

This the writer would venture to suggest is an absolutely wrong idea. The face is made on a certain plan and has its own colour scheme. The hair, eyebrows and skin are all made to match, and just as no woman can dye her hair without something, perhaps rather indefinite and unplaceable, being remarked, so a man may not change the colour of his eyes without a curious appearance of something wrong being noticeable.

The whole success of a pair of glass eyes is determined by the extent to which they deceive people into thinking they are real. The writer has often been disbelieved about his, and twice by doctors themselves. This is undoubtedly due

to the very great care taken to get them exactly the right size and colour. The great aim should be to prevent people from looking at the eyes, for if a person looks long enough detection is likely, and everything should, therefore, be done to avoid attracting attention to them. By this is not meant that the eyes must be closed, but that they should be used naturally, that a person spoken to should be looked at, and that they should fit in with the general colour scheme of the face. If attention is not attracted the fact that eyes are not real will probably never be suspected.

Two artificial eyes are more likely to deceive a looker on than one, for a glass eye is certain to set further back in the head than a live one, and the difference is at once apparent. When, however, the two eyes are similarly placed this is not noticed at all.

It is commonly believed that an artificial eye is uncomfortable to wear; unless the socket is very badly wounded and knocked about this is not the case and, as a matter of fact, the wearer of glass eyes need never think about them or notice their presence.

The action of the tears as well as the continual friction of the eyelids cause a certain roughness of the enamel which necessitates new eyes being fitted about every year or eighteen months. Great care should be taken never to lay an eye face downwards, for this is apt to scratch the very highly polished enamel of the pupil.

In a recent number of the *Scientific American* the following note is given about the process by which glass eyes are made:—

"Artificial eyes are manufactured in a rather interesting way. To the flattened end of a colorless, transparent enamel stick there is first applied the pupil, after which the iris is formed plastically by means of thin, sharpened, colored enamel sticks. Or else, an even more satisfactory,



though more laborious process, the lines and circles of the iris are traced with the aid of pulverized enamel and well melted into the background.

"A tube, the particular colour of the white of the eye, is then blown out ovally and pierced in front, the edges of the hole being, by means of a little stick of enamel, pressed uniformly round and slightly convex. The iris is now inserted into the aperture by means of the colorless stick and well melted in. After then melting off the enamel stick, so as only to leave the cornea, this is well rounded off

and joined with the white of the eye. The veins which are always more or less visible on the white, are finally applied by means of a fine stick of red enamel.

"In especially difficult cases the surroundings of the eye, skin, eye-lids, etc., must even be imitated by means of glass parts, mounted on silver plates and fixed to the patient's eye-glasses. Such work, of course, demands the highest skill, but is done with such perfection that the imitation frequently can be detected only by the experienced eye of the expert."

"Look-out."

## Marriages and Births

### Weddings

ON April 20th, Boyter was married at St. Cyprian's Church, to Miss Violet Vincent.

ON Saturday, May 18th, Fishwick was married to Miss Sharrock, at St. Peter's Church, Parr, Lancashire.

ON Saturday, May 18th, C. Brooks was married to Miss Obbard, at Brenchley.

ON the same day, Fleming was married to Miss Thornewell, at St. Marylebone. A number of his boating colleagues from the College were present, and the Chaplain referred in his address to Fleming's great success in the races when he used to be at St. Dunstan's.

ON Whit Monday, May 20th, Dawson was married to Miss Cook, at St. Marylebone.

ON May 28th, Ernest Swayne was married to Miss Lethbridge, at St. Mark's Church, Regent's Park. The bride was for some time a member of the staff at the St. John's Wood Post Office, and many friends of both bride and bridegroom were present at the church.

ON June 1st George Scott was married to Miss Stubbings, at St. Marylebone. Corporal Scott is the first New Zealander to be married at St. Dunstan's, and not only was the knot tied at the Church, but at the breakfast his New Zealand comrades tied the bride and bridegroom together with large ribbons of the New Zealand colours—yellow and blue.

ON Saturday, June 1st, W. C. Smith was married to Miss E. James, by the Rev. L. P. Robin, at the Parish Church of Melbourne, Derbyshire.

ON May 13th, Sergeant Martin was married to Miss Cooling, at Greystone, Co. Wicklow.

### Births

H. HAYES - - Daughter April 23, 1918.  
W. ALEXANDER Son - - April 24, 1918.  
BLANEY - - - Son - - April 26, 1918.  
LATH - - - Son - - May 3, 1918.  
GIRLING - - - Daughter May 5, 1918.  
SEWELL - - - Daughter May 8, 1918.  
FOSTER - - - Son - - May 13, 1918.  
BARNARD - - - Son - - May 14, 1918.  
PALMER - - - Daughter May 15, 1918.  
LENDERYOU - Daughter May 15, 1918.  
OWEN - - - Daughter May 18, 1918.

## Church and Catholic Chapel Notes

### Church Notes

WHIT-SUNDAY being also St. Dunstan's Day, a form of service including prayers for the work at St. Dunstan's was used at the 10.15 service. The address was given by the Hon. Chaplain, the Rev. E. N. Sharpe, rector of Holy Trinity Church, and the lessons read by Mr. Kessell. Miss Bald officiated at the organ, and Collins sang the solo "Peace and Rest."

THERE was a large congregation on Empire Day, when the Dean of Westminster gave the address at our Friday service. He spoke of Westminster Abbey, which, with St. Margaret's Church, is the rallying point of all who come from the Dominions, and gave his personal recollections of our King and Emperor's Coronation. The Choir sang Sir Hubert Parry's "Song of Britain" and the American Battle Hymn. Harding and Heeley took the solos. The Hon. Chaplain was present, and Mr. Kingston Stewart was at the organ.

SUNDAY, May 26th, was quite a "College Day" at the Chapel. A. S. Bailey, one of our keenest Choir members, brought his little boy, who has been called "Arthur Dunstan," to be baptized. Mr. Huskinson was godfather. At the service which preceded the baptism Sgt. Parker sang "O for the wings of a dove," and a large number of sisters and men were present.

ON July 7th the preacher will be Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—There will be a special service of Holy Communion in the Chapel on July 21st, the last Sunday of the term.

ON the first and third Sundays in the month Holy Communion will in future be at 7.15 a.m. instead of at 6.45 a.m.

SOME of the men have already intimated their desire to be confirmed in July. The Chaplain would like to receive any other names of men and members of the Staff who would care to be candidates. L. G. T.

### Catholic Chapel Notes

ON 4th June, at 5.30 p.m., the Right Rev. Joseph Butt, Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, came to unveil and dedicate the two stained glass windows recently placed in the Chapel. His Lordship gave a short address to the men, and the service ended with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The windows are at the west end of the Chapel, the subjects being St. Sebastian, patron of soldiers, and St. Nicholas, patron of sailors, and are valuable specimens of glass painting, the colouring being very fine. They are the outcome of a visit paid to St. Dunstan's by Fr. Purcell, R.N., Catholic Chaplain to the Second Light Cruiser Squadron stationed in the North Sea. He was so delighted and interested in the work carried on at St. Dunstan's that he told the Catholic officers and men about it. They said they would like to send some money to buy something for the Chapel. Fr. Purcell suggested the windows, and in a short time they forwarded nearly £30. Our best thanks are therefore due for their generous offerings.

Before very long the small windows round the Chapel, twenty-six in all, will be filled with stained glass, the subjects being the emblems of the saints, mostly of the British Isles. These are being given by individual donors, in memory of relatives and friends killed during the war.

In future the Mass on Holidays of Obligation will be at 8.30 a.m. instead of 7.45 a.m. The change was made on Corpus Christi, when the increase in the congregation was very noticeable. Benediction will be at the usual time, 5.30 p.m. The next Obligation Day will be 29th June, the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. P. H.



## Music and Entertainments

THE month has been crowded with pleasant entertainments. The Bungalow Annexe gave us such a capital performance when a little while ago they embarked upon comic opera and staged "Trial by Jury," that they were persuaded to give it again this month. And the audience on this occasion was largely composed of newly-blinded and otherwise wounded soldiers whom we had invited from the hospitals just to show them what a cheery sort of place St. Dunstan's was. They very fully and very heartily endorsed our verdict when they made their adieux.

Miss Bald was justifiably very proud of this second performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's lively little opera, for the show reflects great credit on the members of St. Dunstan's Musical Society. The second half of the programme gave us a repetition of that prettily-staged and cheery sing-song "The Cow-Boy Chorus."

Our "latest arrival" in the way of Annexes, Cornwall Terrace, celebrated its house-warming by giving a most enjoyable concert. It was arranged by Sergeant Brown, who sang delightfully. Others who contributed most successful items to a very bright and pleasantly varied programme were Collins, Costigan, Gobourne, Gunn and Quartermaster Strathmore. Crook from the Bungalow, Collins from Sussex Place and Mackey from the College represented others in our friendly family of Annexes.

On Tuesday evening this last month the St. Dunstanners in the College Annexe enjoyed a great treat when the officers and men of the Army Service Corps came from Hounslow Barracks and gave a concert. This is the second time they have visited us, so we knew just what a tip-top entertainment we could safely look forward to, and we were not disappointed.

One evening in the middle of the month our men at The House gave something very novel in the way of an entertainment bearing the title "A Camouflage Cinematograph."

The programme described this amusing show as "Featuring St. Dunstan's Jesters and Philosophers in Humorous and Dramatic Word Pictures," and the performance was arranged by Miss Critten.

The idea of the producer was that St. Dunstan's players act their parts so crisply and enunciate their words so clearly that the sighted members of the audience really have no advantage over those who follow the show with closed eyes.

The actors in this word-cinema—we have heard of a wordless play; well, this was a pictureless cinematograph!—were gratified and encouraged by Sir Arthur Pearson's attendance at their show. And an artist from the "Sporting and Dramatic News" who was sketching one of the stage scenes, delighted everybody by inserting at one corner of his picture a little vignette of Sir Arthur puffing away at a long cigar.

We have been very busy entertaining ourselves amongst ourselves this month, but we do not forget to be heartily grateful to outside friends who have come along to give us entertainments. The popular Whit Cunliffe sang to us one night, and at the same concert we heard Nellie Wallace, while Pat Hanagan played charmingly on his flute.

All St. Dunstanners were enthusiastic when at the end of May they heard the news that, beginning on Monday, June 10th, the Band of the 4th Battalion City of London National Guard Volunteer Regiment would play between 7 and 9 one night weekly on the lawn.

The Salvation Army, too, has provided us with two concerts during last month, and has promised to repeat this performance once a fortnight during the summer.

## The Long Range Gun—The Explanation

WRITING of the long range gun which for some weeks past has been shelling Paris, the *Scientific American* says:—

"We have learned on good authority that the Germans have not built a special gun, but have made use of some of the new 15-inch 50-calibre guns which the Krupp works have built for one of the latest German battleships. It is stated that two or three of these guns have been sub-calibred by inserting a tube for the full length of the bore, so as to make it possible to use a smaller shell, having behind it a very large charge of powder, and driven through an exceptionally long path down the bore. As to the size of the sub-calibre shell, reports from Paris are contradictory—some stating that an 8.8-inch shell is being used and others a 9.5. The Ordnance tables of the Krupp works include an 8.2-inch gun and a 9.4-inch gun. It is probable that the 9.4-inch shell is employed.

"It would be perfectly feasible to heat the gun and insert a liner having an external diameter slightly larger than the bore of the gun (15 inches), and secure it

firmly in position by the well-known method of shrinkage. The tube could then be bored to 9.4 inches and rifled. In this case the enormous charge for a 15-inch gun would be available for driving a 9.4-inch projectile through a gun that was 80 calibres long. Of course, it would be necessary to design a quicker-burning powder, in order to make sure that the whole charge was burned before the shell left the muzzle. The 15-inch shell weighs 1,680 pounds and according to the Krupp tables it has a muzzle velocity of 3,100 feet per second (there is much scepticism as to this high velocity among Ordnance men in this country, but we will assume that the Krupps are doing it). The 9.4-inch weighs 420 pounds, and fired in this way would have a muzzle velocity of 6,200 feet per second.

"If it be true that some of the guns built for one of the latest battleships of the German High Seas Fleet have been diverted to the German front in Picardy, we are justified in believing that the German Admiralty is not contemplating, at least for the present, any sortie into the North Sea for the purpose of breaking the blockade."

## Hun Air-Raid Talk

THE first air raid on England took place on January 19, 1915, and was hailed with a great outburst of frantic joy all over the Fatherland, and every succeeding attack has been made the occasion for pæans of exultation.

Among a host of others we notice the following paragraphs from German papers. Was there ever such journalese?

*Hamburg Nachrichten*, June, 1915.—Yes, Zeppelins over London. Every German heart beats in joyful unison with every throb of these heaven-sent machines. A few more raids and England will collapse.

*Leipzig Nachrichten*, August, 1915.—At last the long-yearned-for punishment has fallen on England, on this people of liars and hypocrites, the punishment for

the overflowing measure of sins of ages past. Not blind hatred is it, nor raging anger, that inspires our airship heroes, but a solemn, a religious awe at being the chosen instruments of a Divine wrath.

*Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, March, 1917.—Our breathing is suspended by the joy that fills our whole being because we are aware that it is a Zeppelin that is passing on its way to scatter a *frightful death*, an *immeasurable destruction*, among our enemies on the other side of the Channel. A smile of infinite happiness will hover on our lips at the thought of *the terror and boundless panic* that the arrival of this most glorious product of German skill and science will create among that godless population of the monstrous Babylon of the Thames.—*Daily Express*, 25th May, 1918.





## DUFF!

ONE OF THE MORE GRUESOME TERRORS OF THE ARMY DESCRIBED BY A VICTIM  
IN A RECENT NUMBER OF "ANSWERS."

I AM a duff slave. One half of the world knows all there is to be known about duff. The other half knows nothing about it. This must be altered. Something must be done, and done quickly, to check its ravages.

Duff is a food substitute. It cannot be called a food. The Army is supposed to eat it; actually it is eating the heart out of the Army, gnawing at its vitals, sapping its strength, and all that sort of thing.

Its vile influence is all the more terrible by reason of its subtlety. No man marked down for destruction by duff ever realizes until too late how great is the power of this silent enemy. When I first had duff placed before me as a portion of a military meal, I had not the faintest conception of the depths to which I might ultimately be dragged. I merely went away and made my will and "carried on," hoping there would be no trouble about my insurance policy. Death seemed imminent. But this slavery to duff is surely worse than death.

Slavery to drink is nothing to it. Opium is as harmless as milk by comparison with duff. The victims of duff, who number millions, are drugged almost daily, and cannot escape.

### THAT AFTER-DINNER FEELING.

When the first fear of death is passed the victim ceases to struggle. He manfully endeavours to masticate the mixture, and then succumbs to slumber. For a day or two he sleeps but fitfully, maybe for a broken hour, intervals of pained wakefulness alternating with terrifying dreams. This stage, however, is soon forgotten, and, once habituated to the horror, he sinks into a sodden somnolence which lasts long after he has been haled from his hut or tent to make a pretence of parading or drilling. On parade he is still semi-conscious at the best, and he is

never thoroughly awakened again until the next morning.

At mid-day he probably receives another dose of duff, which brings a repetition of the symptoms which I have just described.

Every dose has an effect more lasting than the last.

Unfortunately, the non-commissioned officers who rule the lives of the duff slaves do not realize the extent of the evil because they are duff slaves themselves. Like the men, they, too, are daily drugged with duff. They, too, are merely walking in their sleep when the noontide call to the cookhouse has been answered. Therefore, it is useless to expect them to do anything.

Drastic steps must be taken by some higher power.

The defence of duff is as easy as it is deceptive. Duff satisfies. If by chance a man is given a modern Army dinner which includes no duff, he will walk round the mess-room and enter by another door, honestly believing that nothing has passed his lips since breakfast-time. But give that man duff, and he will not dream of making such a mistake. In all probability he will stumble out into the air firmly convinced that he will never want to eat anything again.

### GOOD AS SANDBAGS.

In these times of food shortage the satisfying quality of duff makes it difficult to convince the powers that be that this evil must be destroyed. But the fact remains that duff must go. Do critics ask what can be done with duff if it is deducted from the diet-sheet? The answer is readily found. As a substitute for concrete it would make any wall unbreakable and any trench untakable.

Let the Government act at once, or the Army may wake up one day to find that it is entirely asleep.



ADDITIONS TO

**The St. Dunstan's Address Book.**

Birkett, G. B., 33, Gordon-road, Seaforth, Liverpool. King's Liverpools. (Telephony.)  
 Bliss, T. H., 6, Blonfield-road, Plumstead. R.N. (Boots.)  
 Clay, V. A., 166, Dame Agnes-street Nottingham. K.O.Y.L.I. (Boots.)  
 Collyer, T. W., 111, Bow Common-lane, Mile End, E. Royal Scots. (Boots.)  
 Coulson, A. T., The Lodge, Eastgate, Hornsea, East Yorks. (Poultry and baskets.)  
 Costello, M., Buchanans Cottage, Gorsley, Glos. Newfoundland Regt. (Poultry and joinery.)  
 Dawson, G., Lophams Hall, Carlton, nr. Newmarket, Cambridge. Suffolk Regt. (Baskets and mats.)  
 Davies, A., 11, Peel-street, South Bank, nr. Middlesbrough, Yorks. York Regt. (Mats.)  
 Deegan, M., Mullanavat, Co. Kilkenny. Dublin Fusiliers. (Baskets.)  
 Gilhooly, F., The Grove, Verwood, Dorset. Royal Scots. (Poultry and mats.)  
 Jackson, L., The Don, Well-lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire. Cheshire Regt. (Baskets.)  
 Joyce, Jos., Recess, Co. Galway. Yorks Regt. (Carpentry.)  
 Keep, A., 22, Little Randolph-street, Camden Town. Middlesex Regt. (Boots.)  
 Kinder, T., 41, Langtree-street, St. Helens, Lancs. Royal Fusiliers. (Boots.)  
 Lowrie, R. K., Harpertown, Kelso, Roxburghshire. K.O.S.B. (Poultry and mats.)  
 McAndrew, J., c/o Mrs. Beale, Bonehill, Tamworth, Staffs. Scottish Rifles. (Mats and baskets.)  
 Marsh, T. F., 87, Dunlop-street, Carbrook, Sheffield. York. and Lancs. Regt. (Carpentry.)  
 Millen, G. A., 2, Chapel-road, Birchington, Kent. M.G.C. (Mats and nets.)  
 Norman, C., nr. School, High-street, Warboys, Hants. Northants Regt. (Boots.)  
 Parsons, R., 2, St. Mary's-terrace, Rathmines-road, Dublin. Leinster Regt.

Perry, G., 112, opposite 60, Infield, Steelhouse-lane, Wolverhampton. S. Staffs Regt. (Mats.)  
 Prettyjohn, A. J., 15, St. Stephen's-road, Bow, London, E. City of London Regt. (Baskets and mats.)  
 Polley, F., 75, Boyson-road, Walworth-road, Walworth, S.E.17. K.R.R. (Mats.)  
 Thomas, W., 38, Griffen-street, Six Bells, Aber-tillery. S.W.B. (Boots.)  
 Wheeler, C. H., South Kyme, Lincs. Lincoln Regt. (Poultry and mats.)  
 Willis, T., 18, Harrison-street, Barnoldswick, via Colne, Lancs. Northumberland Fus. (Baskets and nets.)

**CORRECTIONS.**

OFFICERS.

Saunders, Lt.-Col., 9, Glenilla-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.  
 Strong, Major S., Marine Villa, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.  
 Walker, Capt. F., The Willows, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.

MEN.

Colling, H., Tynedale-villa, Carterton, Clanfield, Oxon.  
 Dunning, W., 56, Malham-road, Brockley Rise, S.E.  
 Green, H., 66, Rathcoole-gardens, Hornsey, N.8.  
 Holmes, W., Garden-street, Witton Park, Durham.  
 Lawlor, G., Millmount Cottages, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin.  
 Lloyd, L. D., 11, Pagehurst-road, Markhouse-Road, Walthamstow.  
 McClure, M., Gowanfield, Rothesay.  
 Parish, T., 12, Station-road, Irthlingboro', Northants.  
 Sterno, A. C., 5, St. Paul's-place, Bath.  
 Skedgell, T., St. Edmunds, Babbacombe-road, Babbacombe, Torquay.  
 Westwick, M. C., 61, St. George's-road, S.W.



# SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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