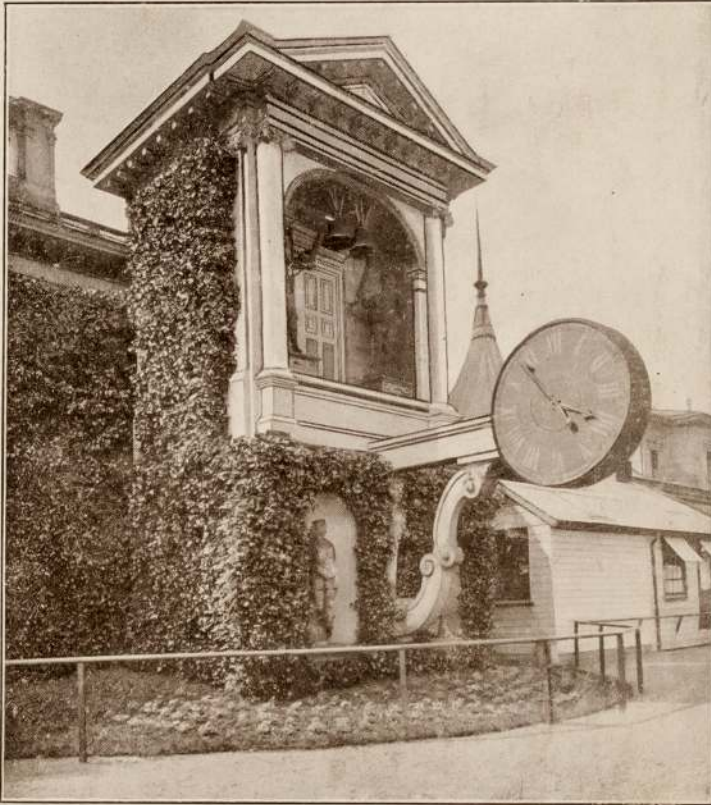


St. Dunstan's

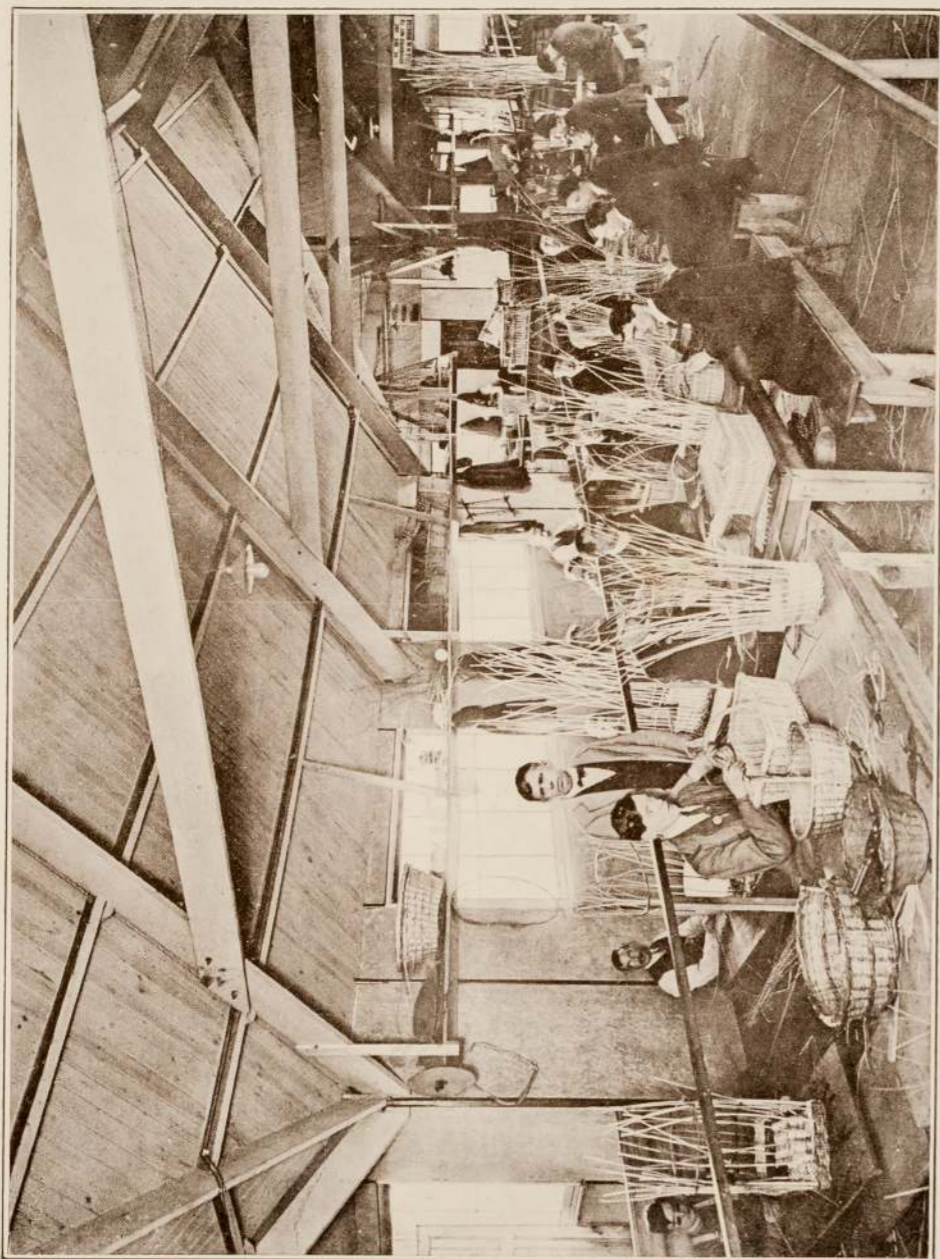


Review

For the Amusement and Interest of Men Blinded in the War

St. Dunstan's Motto : "VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS."

BASKET-MAKING SECTION OF THE WORKSHOPS



St. Dunstan's Review

A MONTHLY RECORD OF WORK AND SPORT

EDITED BY IAN FRASER

No. 34.—VOLUME 3.

JUNE, 1919.

PRICE 6d.

[FREE TO ST. DUNSTAN'S MEN]

EDITOR'S NOTES

"I WANT at the very outset to say that this book does not dwell upon the tragic side of blindness. There is much we, who live in the world of darkness, cannot see: there is one thing we will not see, if we can help it, and that is the gloomy side of our lives. This is the gospel of St. Dunstan's."

These words appear in the opening paragraphs of a book written by Sir Arthur Pearson, and published during May by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. "Victory Over Blindness: How it was won by the men of St. Dunstan's, and how others may win it," is the title of this book, which, besides telling the story of St. Dunstan's from its beginning, contains much information of extreme interest to all, and many hints and tips which cannot but be helpful to blind folk.

Remarkable, however, as is the detail of this book, it is not this that will make it come to be regarded as a great work, but it is the record it gives us of achievement, both on the part of the founder of St. Dunstan's and of the hundreds of blinded soldiers who have benefitted by his genius for organisation, his untiring devotion to his work, and, above all, to his never failing sympathy and friendship which each man is privileged to enjoy. "Victory Over Blindness" will not only take its place in the front rank of books which may help people who lose their sight to "learn to be blind," but will stand as a record of the most complete and most successful effort that was made in any country to solve the problem of the rehabilitation of disabled men.

SINCE our last number was published the Fourth Annual Report of work at St. Dunstan's Hostel has been issued. It is very like the previous reports, for the principles of the care and after-care of men who have been blinded in the war, upon which Sir Arthur based his work at St. Dunstan's, have proved to be so sound that no radical alterations have been made to them.

During the year which is covered by the report over 300 men completed their training, and were started in their various occupations in all parts of the world. This figure brings the total of the men who have been trained and settled up to over 700, and leaves about the same number still in training.

The most interesting feature of the report is one which has been common to the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW for many months, namely, a collection of letters from the men themselves, who tell in their direct and straightforward way of their prosperity in business, and the remarkable way in which they have been able to enter into the life of their own communities as normal, independent citizens. Their "Victory Over Blindness," as Sir Arthur aptly calls it, is complete, and the continued courage and application which is displayed by the men still in training, makes it appear certain that they, too, will achieve as great a victory as the men who have gone before them.

Editor.

NOTES BY THE CHIEF

SINCE the last issue of the REVIEW appeared I have had the honour of presenting to Queen Alexandra, the Patroness of St. Dunstan's, a deputation from the Federation of Grocers' Associations, the members of which gave Her Majesty a cheque for £5,480, making a grand total of £10,000 which the members of the Federation have subscribed for the express purpose of purchasing and equipping West House, the Brighton Holiday and Convalescent Home which many of the men of St. Dunstan's know so well.

BEFORE so very long, St. Dunstan's, as a training centre, will have finished its work, and the various London establishments will have returned to their original uses or, in the case of the Bungalow Annexe, Workshops and Class-rooms, have melted away, largely I suppose, into smoke emanating from firewood.

But West House will remain as a Convalescent and Holiday Home for the use of men of St. Dunstan's who reside in the Southern Counties. Similar places to it will exist in the Midlands and in the North Country, and I feel quite sure that these Convalescent and Holiday Homes will be greatly appreciated by old St. Dunstaners.

ALL the while I get letters which it is a great joy to read from men who have no eyes, or from men whose eyes are of no use to them, but lately I have been getting letters of quite a different kind, from men who have one perfectly good eye.

The reason for this lies in the fact that a short while ago I was asked to appear as a witness before a Committee of the House of Commons which is looking into various debatable questions in regard to disabled soldiers. I had been given to understand that my evidence was to relate only to men who had been blinded, but after the points in regard to blinded men had been exhausted the Chairman asked

me what were my views about the present regulation that one-eyed men should be considered to be half blind and should receive half of the pension awarded to blind men. I told him that I thought this was quite absurd; that among my friends and acquaintances were numbered people who had never had more than one eye with which they could see, but who went through life just like anyone else. I said that I thought a one-eyed man would be well compensated by being pensioned at the rate of twenty-five per cent. total disability. As a matter of fact it seems to me, that if a one-eyed man is to receive a half pension, a blind man should receive a treble pension, though really there is no comparison at all between the possession of one good eye and that of no useful eyes. The statement I made was widely published in the papers, and resulted in a bombardment of abusive letters from men who have lost one eye, and who quite naturally regard me as having done them a very bad turn. I am very sorry if this has been the case, but I think it is high time that the ridiculous ideas which many people hold with regard to the loss of one eye were removed.

AMONG the letters on this subject which were not abusive was one from Mr. Henry J. Wilson, the Secretary of Gardner's Trust, a very important charity for blind civilians, who from his long association with blind people knows a great deal about blindness. He said:—"I myself lost the sight of my right eye over forty years ago, and never miss it."

IN the early days of St. Dunstan's I received a most pathetic letter from someone in Dublin, who told me that in his visits to local hospitals he had discovered fourteen blind men. He informed me that he had told them all about St. Dunstan's, to which he had paid a visit, and that they were greatly looking forward to

coming to us. I was perfectly aghast at the news of these men, for I could not imagine how fourteen blind men could have possibly got to Dublin instead of to St. Mark's. I sent at once to make further inquiries, and was relieved and a trifle amused to find that every one of these blind men was the possessor of one perfectly good eye.

VERY important financial aid to the After-Care Department may be expected from a cinematograph film which will be shown the world over in a few weeks time. It is called the "Victory Leaders." The idea of it sprang into existence at a luncheon which I had with Sir Oswald Stoll in the autumn of last year. The film consists of what may be called "Living Picture Interviews of the Great Men of the War." It was no very easy matter to persuade these great personages to allow themselves to be filmed, and I am sure they would not have done it for any other reason than the one which lay in the fact that their acquiescence in the proposal would be of permanent benefit to the men of St. Dunstan's and to the blinded soldiers of our Allies.

I first approached the King, who immediately, and with the utmost cordiality, gave his consent. It was arranged that an operator of the Oswald Stoll Film Co. should take His Majesty during a visit to the Forces at the Front. Pictures were secured of His Majesty presenting Victoria Crosses, and talking to some of his most distinguished Generals, and a most charming picture was also secured of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. With this excellent start other difficulties were soon overcome, with the result that the "Victory Leaders" film contains specially taken and unique pictures of the Prime Minister, Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, M. Poincaré, M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, the King of the Belgians, the King of Italy, Admiral di Reval, General Diaz, and Admiral Sims.

The only two people whom I wished to include in the film and who could not see their way to having pictures taken of them were President Wilson and General

Pershing; but, in spite of this, I believe that the "Victory Leaders" film will have as great a popularity in the United States as it will in this and all the Allied countries.

Sir Oswald Stoll has with the greatest generosity placed the entire resources of his great film producing and marketing business at our disposal, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the film throughout the world—and I think it will very likely be sold in Germany and Austria as well as elsewhere—will be handed over to us, less actual costs involved.

A little while ago I presided at a luncheon at which were present the principal men in the cinema business, and afterwards we saw a private view of the film at the Alhambra Theatre. There were nothing but favourable opinions of the film, which indeed may, I think, be regarded as the most interesting historic record of the war. Indeed, long after everybody who reads these lines is dead and buried, this film will, I am sure, be still regarded as of remarkable historic interest, depicting as it does specially taken pictures of the men who re-made history.

A very special concession has been made in regard to this film. The Cinema Exhibitors' Association, a very important body, controlling the leading cinema houses of the country, some time ago decided to exhibit no films unless they were shown at cinema houses only, and not at music-halls and other places of public entertainment. As the result of a talk which I had with Mr. A. E. Newbould, M.P. (the Chairman of the Cinema Exhibitors' Association), this rule has been waived in regard to the "Victory Leaders" film, and it can be sold freely to every place of amusement at which cinema pictures are exhibited.

I should like to record here a very special expression of gratitude to Sir Oswald Stoll for his generosity in all matters relating to the taking, sale and exhibition of the "Victory Leaders" film. Sir Oswald has started the sale of the film by giving £100 for one week's exhibition of it when it is released at the Stoll Picture

Theatre in Kingsway. I should also like to express sincere gratitude to Mr. Jeffrey Bernerd, the Manager of the Oswald Stoll Film Co., who has spared no pains to ensure the success of this endeavour. Also I want to thank Mr. Maurice Elvey, the producer of the Oswald Stoll Films, who has taken endless trouble in regard to this production. Mr. Elvey himself travelled over four thousand miles on the Continent securing pictures for the film, and gave up a great deal of most remunerative work in order to devote himself to making the "Victory Leaders" film

the wonderful production which it is. Our After-Care plans cannot be adequately carried out unless there is an ample capital sum for their realisation, and I have every hope and belief that the "Victory Leaders" film will form an extremely important asset in the realisation of a capital sum which will prove adequate for all requirements of the After-Care Department.



St. Dunstan's Mandoline and Banjo Band

ON Thursday evening, May 6th, a concert in aid of St. Dunstan's was held at the Crossway Hall, New Kent Road, which holds 1,200 people. The programme included selections by the Banjo and Mandoline Band (which was in excellent form) and songs by Corpl. Collins and Tarry, all being received with great heartiness. The latter, finding himself alone on the platform while his accompanist sought elusive music, said, spontaneously and simply, "I might use these moments while they are finding the music to tell you what a fine place St. Dunstan's

is. Lots of us who have been trained there are settled out in the world again—useful citizens, and doing well. This we owe entirely to St. Dunstan's, and to you, the British public, who support it." (Resounding cheers.)

Later, one of the organisers of the concert announced his readiness to receive any contributions, with the result that £26 2s. 6d. was collected in the room, over and above money already paid for seats. The world is full of people with quick, warm feelings, and able to give them expression.

Lecture on Signalling

ON Thursday, May 22nd, Captain Hallett gave an address of special interest on all branches of "Signalling"—his job all through the War. Wonderful feats of pigeons (so in demand by tanks, aeroplanes and submarines) were recounted, proving their determination to reach home, even at a distance of 1,000 miles, or even if wounded. The duel of wits at the Front, when each side manoeuvred to intercept the other's telephoning and to keep their own private, and the evolution of the "Fullerphone" were described with lucidity, vigour and wit. We are very grateful to Captain Hallett for coming to give us valuable information in such an enjoyable form.

An Armistice Night Episode

AN unrecorded tragedy of Armistice night has just come to light.

During the celebrations at one restaurant there had been a good deal of lightheartedness and general ragging, but at the appointed hour all were cleared out except one solitary Highlander, who remained firmly seated behind a corner table. Having failed to persuade the warrior to depart, the services of the A.P.M. were invited. This officer, making allowances for the occasion, blandly asked the Highlander to move off into the street, and very considerably added, "If you are not feeling very well I'll give you an arm!" "Arm! I don't want an arm. Some blighter has stolen my kilt!"

Departmental Notes

The Braille Room

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

Reading Tests: W. Tout, L. Marquis, Lt. M. E. Clarke, R. C. Botley, G. Polley, F. E. King, W. Newland, H. R. Pratt, T. W. Gell, P. Ross, Lt. B. J. Fryer, M. E. Horan, J. Ingram, C. E. Thomas, J. Stibbles, D. A. Tregent, E. Nava, G. Burnell, F. J. Guiseley, F. C. S. Hilling, and F. J. Mears.

Writing Tests: Lt. D. J. M. Stevens, H. Nelson, W. H. Thorpe, J. J. O'Connor, A. Jordan, C. B. Baker, W. H. Hildick, A. J. Radford, J. W. Ogilvie, Lt. W. Kerr, H. G. Manning, and A. D. Kirstein.

Good news comes from the National Library for the Blind, for the new catalogue is published at last. It has been entirely revised and arranged in section, so that it is now easy to look up the names of books dealing with any subject.

A very large number of books have been added during the last few years, and I think, after studying this catalogue, St. Dunstaners will be surprised to find what a large range of literature is awaiting them.

If there are any Old Boys who have not already received a copy, and would like to have one, will they apply to Miss Prince, the National Library for the Blind, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Shorthand, Typewriting & Telephony

AFTER presenting their medals to a number of the men, Major-General Fielding paid us a visit, and put our shorthand system through a severe test. Miss Wood took down a few sentences which he dictated at a very good rate. He then went into another room with

the shorthand notes, and asked B. H. Frampton, who had not heard his dictation, to read them to him. This B. H. Frampton did without a mistake. His achievement is highly creditable, as it is usually quite difficult for a stenographer to read another's shorthand, and speaks well for the efficiency of the Braille Shorthand System.

C. J. Reddish left us during the month, work as a telephone-operator having been found for him, and our best wishes go with him.

We congratulate the following officers and men on having passed their Type-writing Tests:—W. Henry, J. Irvine, R. Young, Capt. Gibson, J. J. O'Connor, J. Woodhouse, J. H. Hey, W. R. Mackay, C. Ray, L. Marquis, J. W. R. Shread, J. H. Lea, W. Knox, H. Charman, G. E. Moore, J. A. Gaebutt, P. Bedding, W. E. Cook, S. Goodman, P. Kent, C. Ross, H. Saunders, P. C. Pratt, S. Brazier, A. J. Jenkinson, J. J. Hey, R. Craig, A. B. Tanner, F. Physick, E. Gregory, J. Elder, A. Adams, and T. R. Roberts.

E. McL.

Massage Examinations

FIFTEEN students sat for the examinations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseurs during the month. The theoretical exams. were held on May 22nd, and the practical and *viva voce* exams. on June 4th and 5th. The results will not be known until towards the end of the month, and we hope to be able to record in the next month's REVIEW that our usual standard of success has been maintained. It will be remembered that the standard is 100 per cent., for we have never yet had a failure.

Four of the students (J. Mahoney, E. Tebbles, J. E. Gunn, and W. Pearce)

have, unfortunately, been compelled to give up the study of massage owing to bad health. Distinctly hard lines, but massage is not a subject to take up unless the health is sufficiently good to enable students to attend class regularly.

F. G. B.

Netting

SINCE we started heavy farm nets, such as rick and pig nets, we have been splicing our cords instead of knotting them, and the result is most workmanlike and satisfactory. Some beautiful work has been done, the splices in so many cases so closely imitating the twist of the cord as to be scarcely differentiated from this. As we have taught this practical accomplishment to the After-

Care lady visitors, who have lately been learning all our latest contrivances, we hope that before long all netters who have left St. Dunstan's will become skilled splicers.

Will hammock-makers note that splicing instead of lashing the hemp-finishing cord is a decided improvement in appearance and strength.

G. H. W.

Notice to Basket-Makers.

A CIRCULAR to all basket-makers was issued on Friday, June 6th, by the After-Care Department. Owing to the possibility of non-delivery, through loss in the post, notice is given so that any man who has not received his circular may communicate to Captain Fraser.

Poultry Notes for June

IN going about the country one frequently finds people complaining that their birds either look well and yet lay badly, or are delicate, undersized wretches, that seem to be always sitting, and only lay in the spring and early summer when eggs are plentiful and fairly cheap.

The reasons for these failures are not hard to find. In the first instance the birds have been bred for health, regardless of laying powers, while in the second case health has been neglected far too much, and very often fecundity, or the production of eggs, has been the only object in view, yet owing to the delicate constitution of the birds they are only well enough to lay eggs during the best of the weather.

The remedy in both cases is to dispose of the birds to the best advantage and start with a fresh stock from a proved healthy and good laying strain, and to use every endeavour to retain these two good and necessary features by careful treatment in the way of housing, feeding, and so on, not breeding from fat, weakly, and immature stock, and

weeding out any sickly or ailing bird, whether a chick or an adult, immediately it is detected.

Cleanliness is a virtue in poultry-keeping that can hardly be over-done, and yet we so often find the lack of it, and the presence of weakly birds that seldom lay and always seem to require doctoring. It is the happy hen that lays, and one cannot expect a bird to be happy if the fowl-house and run, the water supply and the food, are not clean. Plain food, pure water, fresh green stuff, grit and shell regularly, and an airy, free from draught, house, in which the birds are not overcrowded, combined with a clean grass run, only needs some healthy hens or pullets of a good laying strain and poultry pay, always supposing the ordinary, common-sense rules of the work are observed.

As hens begin to ease off laying so they should be disposed of before moulting commences, unless required for next year's breeding season. Prices still rule high, as in the case of twenty thin, worn out old hens that were sold last week to a dealer for £10. Do *not* buy from dealers.

J. P.

Sports Club Notes

THE various Annexes rowed their preliminary heats off on Regent's Park Lake on the following days:—The Bungalow Annexe, Tuesday, May 6th; the College Annexe, Monday, May 12th; Cornwall Terrace and Sussex Place Annexes, Tuesday, May 13th; The House Annexe, Wednesday, May 14th.

The races were very hotly contested and there were some surprising results which plainly proved there were several "dark horses" to be reckoned with.

On Thursday, May 22nd, we held our first Regatta at Putney this year, under ideal weather conditions; everyone seemed to have had a most enjoyable day. The races were most exciting and exceedingly well contested, the men putting every ounce into them.

In the morning, the races were run off in record time; almost before one heat was finished, Mr. Calcutt had the second ready to start. It was rather a different proposition, however, after lunch, the Fours taking a lot of getting ready, owing to the change of tide.

The enthusiasm and sporting qualities of the men was shown by all throughout the races, and particularly on one occasion it was most noticeable, when the Cornwall Terrace Annexe crew although defeated in their race, gave three hearty cheers for their victors, the College crew, who responded in an equally whole-hearted manner.

I think everyone appreciated the fact that a motor-launch accompanied each of the races, as it gave a great sense of security to both the crews and their coxes.

This year, a challenge cup was awarded to the Annexe gaining the highest number of points. This was won by the House, with a score of 84 points. The College Annexe were second with 56 points, the Bungalow Annexe third with 48, and Cornwall Terrace Annexe and Sussex Place Annexe fourth. There were also an individual Cup offered for the man

gaining the highest number of points. This went to E. W. Martin of the House, with a score of 16 points—F. Ashworth of the College Annexe was second with 14 points.

The results of the races were as follows:—

Novices' Single Sculls (light-weight).—S. C. Smith (B.); F. Aubrey (H.); H. M. Steele (C.). Won by one length.

Novices' Single Sculls (heavy-weight).—W. McLurg (H.); G. W. Green (S. P.); C. R. Breed (B.). Won by four lengths.

Open Single Sculls (light-weight).—A. Ballard (B.); B. H. Thompson (C.); W. Trott (H.). Won by two lengths.

Open Single Sculls (heavy-weight).—F. Ashworth (C.); E. W. Martin (H.); F. Hackett (B.). Won by half length.

Double Sculls (light-weight).—W. Robinson and A. Ballard (B.); W. Trott and A. J. Cooper (H.); A. Smith and J. G. Wishart (C.). Won by a foot.

Double Sculls (heavy-weight).—E. W. Martin and W. McLurg (H.); F. Ashworth and C. Williams (C.); S. Ash and S. C. Smith (B.). Won by one length.

Pair Oars (light-weight).—A. F. Smith and C. J. R. Reddish (H.); J. G. Wishart and J. H. Greenway (C.); G. E. Bishop and A. W. Blaker (B.). Won by three lengths.

Pair Oars (heavy-weight).—J. Trigg and J. H. New (H.); F. Ashworth and H. V. Thompson (C.); A. H. Craigie and L. E. Carter (B.). Won by about quarter length.

Inter-House Fours.—House: H. M. Hardy, C. A. Fankhauser, E. W. Martin, and J. H. New; College Annexe: C. Williams, J. G. Wishart, J. H. Greenway, and A. Smith; Bungalow Annexe: W. Robinson, A. Ballard, C. F. Thompson, and T. W. Murphy. Won by quarter length.

At the end of a most enjoyable day Lady Pearson very kindly distributed the prizes in the Vesta Club House to the Winners, congratulating them on their

excellent rowing. On the motion of Capt. Williams, the men showed their appreciation by giving her three hearty cheers.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Calcutt for the many hours he has spent coaching our crews, and for putting at our disposal the buildings of the Vesta Rowing Club, of which he is President.

The Committee of the Marlow Regatta have very kindly invited us to send some crews to take part in the Maiden Fours race at the Regatta at Marlow on June 21st. Mr. Calcutt is busy inspecting all Annexe Crews with the object of selecting two good representative Fours.

OFFICERS' BOAT CLUB.

In view of the fact that St. Dunstan's Officers have been invited to take part in a number of regattas, they have decided to constitute a St. Dunstan's Blinded Officers' Boat Club. At the request of the Marlow Regatta Committee a crew has been entered for the Maiden Fours, so that three St. Dunstan's Crews will be rowing at the Regatta.

Regarding our next Regatta at Putney, we are hopeful of being able to arrange it for July 14th, 15th and 16th. Difficulties are being experienced this year in securing an adequate number of boats and the necessary help, owing to Henley and other Regattas being on at the same time. We are sure, however, that these difficulties will be overcome, and hope to arrange one or two new races, such as a special race for one-armed men, for which Major and Mrs. Holland are offering prizes. Also Lady Pearson has expressed a wish that there should be a race for Coxes, for which she will give a prize.

Captain Williams has officially taken up his duties as Sports Captain and we are sure everybody wishes him success, and we sincerely hope everyone connected with Sports will give him every assistance, as the position of Sports Captain entails a lot of work, and co-operation is absolutely essential to ensure success.

TUG-OF-WAR.

We would like to remind the men that the pull for Sir Arthur's Challenge Cup for Inter-House catch-weight teams will

take place at Olympia, between June 26th and July 12th. The contesting teams, we know, are practising hard.

SWIMMING.

Swimming at the Baths has been arranged and men wishing to take advantage of this opportunity are invited to give their names in to the Adjutants of the Annexes. We are indebted to the Marylebone Baths' Committee for the use of their baths at specified times free of cost. The Sports Instructor at each Annexe is arranging every morning physical training and walks. We hope the men will back them up.

A series of sports and games are arranged, which will give every man an opportunity of competing. Weekly sports competitions will be held.

The following are some of the competitions:—

Putting the Weight, Egg and Spoon Race, Threaded-Needle Race, Relay races round the grounds, Running and Walking races, etc. *J. D. V.*

Longevity of the Limbless

COLONEL T. E. OPENSHAW stated recently, at the opening of the Church Army Hostels for Limbless Men at Queen's Gate, Kensington, that a man who had lost one leg was likely to live longer than if he had not lost it, and that a man who had lost two legs would probably live longer still. There was a physiological reason for his statement about longevity. The heart had to carry the blood to the extremities and, other things being equal, would continue to work longer if the legs were taken away. A man who had lost both his legs could be a better swimmer than before his loss.

AN Irishman was riding an obstinate mule.

The animal indulged in all sorts of antics, and at last its foot caught in the stirrup. "That settles it," said Paddy, now thoroughly exasperated, "if you're goin' to get on, I'll get off."

"Victory Over Blindness"

From the "Times Literary Supplement"

[**"VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS: HOW IT WAS WON BY THE MEN OF ST. DUNSTAN'S AND HOW OTHERS MAY WIN IT."** By Sir Arthur Pearson. Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. net.]

THIS book contains the account of one of the great British achievements of the war; and is from the pen of the man who accomplished it. It tells of the origin and expansion of St. Dunstan's, the beautiful house in Regent's Park, where men blinded in the war receive a training that enables them to re-enter civil life. The extent of the undertaking may be gathered from the fact that there are 1,500 blind men on the books of the institution, and that together with its annexes it employs a staff of over 800.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the author of the book, and the founder and ruling spirit of St. Dunstan's, was—as is generally known—one of the most active forces in the newspaper world until a few years ago, when his sight began to leave him. It went completely, and with it, one would have thought, the only link whereby the powerful engine in his brain could be connected up to the work he wished it to perform. Naturally a man of the greatest energy, he was especially qualified to realize that, whoever can afford to be idle, the blind man cannot. Time can fly; the blind man must see to it that it does fly or it will hang heavy. Sir Arthur fought his handicap—the word is his own—in his own way; he wrested with the problem in exactly the same spirit as if it had been a vital matter of business, taking nothing for granted, making experiments, and acting resolutely upon conclusions deliberately arrived at. He reached many conclusions—perhaps the most significant being to dispose with the services of the valet who had attended him for many years. "The great secret of success in learning to be blind is to insist upon doing everything possible for oneself." Having mapped out the blind world for himself, he turned his attention to its denizens, determining to give them

the advantage of his own discoveries. After he became President of the National Institute for the Blind "the field of its activities widened in many directions," and one imagines that an account of the working of the new leaven might be entertaining reading. Thus it came about that when the war began to throw its human wreckage upon our shores, the salvage corps included a leader who brought to the care of the blind a knowledge of their requirements gained from the inside, an experience of affairs and a habit of organization derived from a great business built up by personal exertion, a volcanic energy, unlimited confidence, and, above all, imagination.

Imagination! "After all, it can be made very interesting to start a new life," says Sir Arthur, and he adds: "At the very moment when it would be most natural for them to be despondent I wanted them to be astonishingly interested." His main idea was that the blinded soldiers—practically all St. Dunstan's men are soldiers—should enter a world where the things that blind men cannot do are forgotten, and where everyone was concerned with the things blind men can do. Blindness was to be regarded as an opportunity, not as an affliction. This is not mere rhetoric; for the majority of St. Dunstan's men it has been made, for instance, an opportunity of earning higher wages than they were receiving before they were injured. The method has proved successful to an astounding degree, but it is to be remembered that the material to which it was applied was as novel as itself. Blindness is largely associated with old age, with enfeebled bodies, and with extreme poverty; as a class the St. Dunstan's men were young, healthy, full of energy and ambition. Moreover, colours and shapes, the aspects of the world, were familiar to them; they were people to be instructed in normal language, whereas explanations addressed to those blind from infancy are best couched in specially chosen words.

It is considered important to get in touch with the blinded man at the earliest possible moment—to pull him out of the slough before he has time to sink into it. He is visited as soon as he reaches hospital, and at the first interview comes the presentation of the Braille watch—the symbol of independence. The raised dots on the dial tell him the time—he need no longer ask it. The trades taught at St. Dunstan's are massage, shorthand-writing, telephone operating, poultry-farming, joinery, mat-making, boot-repairing, and basketry. To these must be added netting, which is regarded not as a trade but as a paying hobby. Extracts from numerous letters go to prove that these trades have been learned as well as taught. After the blind man has left St. Dunstan's to establish himself, he can look for assistance to Captain Ian Fraser, himself a blinded officer. Learning a trade is hard work for a blind man, and that is one reason why he is encouraged to play.

Playing entices him into using powers that might be dormant if the only stimulus were the drudgery of early essays in the workshops. Besides indoor games, rowing, swimming, and dancing are much practised; no one who did not know their disabilities would see anything abnormal in a trained St. Dunstan's four, except the pace they get on their boat.

This book is full of practical details—the tips by which blind men know their whereabouts; the uses they make of senses not hitherto developed; the contrivances employed in their training. It has "been written to make known what was done for the soldiers blinded in the war, and to record what these self-helping men did for themselves." Anyone who finds it interesting may be advised to see the men at work, as may be done on Tuesday afternoons. He need not fear a painful experience. St. Dunstan's has been described as "the best show in London."

General Fielding at St. Dunstan's

D.C.M. AND M.M. FOR THE MEN

ON Monday afternoon, May 26th, at St. Dunstan's, Major-General Fielding, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the London District, presented War Decorations to eleven blinded soldiers. The men, together with other comrades and the staff, were assembled on the sunlit lawn, with the Union Jack flowing in the breeze. Sir Arthur Pearson said that the Roll of Honour at St. Dunstan's was a noble one, and included one V.C., nine Military Crosses, six D.C.M.'s, and twenty-eight Military Medals.

Captain F. Russell Roberts read the records of each man, and Major-General Fielding, after pinning on the medals, shook hands and chatted with each man.

The recipients of the D.C.M. were: Lance-Corporal J. GREENWOOD, 2nd Grenadier Guards. Sergt. CRADDOCK, Royal Field Artillery. Trooper A. D. KIRSTEIN, 1st South African Mounted Brigade.

Private H. BRIDGMAN, R.A.M.C. (attached 137th Heavy Batt., R.G.A.).

Company Sergt.-Major W. FARNELL, of the 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion, who had earlier in the day left for Canada, also received the D.C.M.

The Military Medal was presented to: Corpl. L. STRAW, Royal Field Artillery. Sergt. B. MARTIN, 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Lance-Corpl. S. KELLY, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Private W. KNOX, 10th Battalion Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

Rifleman P. YUILLE, 5th Scottish Rifles.

Other recipients of Military decorations were afterwards presented to the General, who had a few kindly words to say to each man. In his general address, Major-General Fielding spoke of the gallant deeds of men who had lost their eyesight in fighting their country's battles, and

said that never in any previous war had the standard of selection for medals been so high. Every case had been investigated, and he himself had enquired into many instances. A number of very gallant deeds had been performed without anybody being present to witness. He trusted that those who had gained distinction would live long to enjoy their honours.

Afterwards the General made a tour round St. Dunstan's, and inspected the workshops.

The following is a list of the gallant deeds referred to above by Major-General Fielding:—

Lance-Corporal J. GREENWOOD, 2nd Grenadier Guards.—When communication by runners was impossible, and it was of vital importance to get a message back as to the position of the Battalion, Lance-Corpl. Greenwood stood up under intense machine-gun fire and delivered fifteen exposures on the Popham panel to a contact aeroplane, thus enabling the Battalion Commander to receive information as to the position of the flanks and the strength of the enemy. He showed splendid courage and initiative, and by his action ensured the success of the operation.

Sergt. CRADDOCK, Royal Field Artillery.—This N.C.O. has managed his sub-section energetically and efficiently for a long time. He has set a fine example under shell fire on many occasions, especially on March 21st, 1918, at Banay, when the enemy attacked there. His fine example and indifference to danger on that and subsequent days of the retreat greatly encouraged all ranks, and his fine handling of his sub-section on all occasions can only be described as magnificent.

Trooper A. D. KIRSTEIN, 1st South African Mounted Brigade.—During the advance in German South-West Africa, the retiring Germans sowed land mines in the tracks and roads along which the advance had to be made. Trooper Kirstein, with others of his Squadron, volunteered to ride on ahead, with the result that he was blown up and blinded.

The mountainous country and absence of roads necessitated the use of dry river beds, in which there was no possibility of making detours nor of discovering the existence of mines. The gallantry of Trooper Kirstein and those who volunteered rendered a quick advance possible.

Private H. BRIDGMAN, R.A.M.C. (attached 137th Heavy Batt. R.G.A.).—At Roisel, at the beginning of August, 1918, his Battery was subject to continuous shelling during five days. A direct hit on a dug-out buried six men. Private Bridgman, who was acting as medical orderly, organised a rescue party, and succeeded in digging them all out. On one man he practiced artificial respiration, under heavy shell fire, for a full hour before he could be moved, thus saving his life. Private Bridgman was at work incessantly during these five days attending to casualties, which amounted to sixty per cent. of his Battery. His devotion undoubtedly saved many lives; the nearest dressing-station being three miles further back.

Corporal L. STRAW, R.F.A.—On March 26th, 1918, his Battery were outside Marcelcave during the retreat of the Fifth Army. The enemy attacked in overwhelming numbers. Corpl. Straw kept his gun team in action, firing at point blank range with such effect that the enemy was checked and the guns safely withdrawn.

Sergt. B. MARTIN, 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers.—On September 29th, 1916, at Agamar on the Struma, Sergt. Martin was placed in charge of a party of fifty men in an attack on the Bulgar trenches. The attack was completely successful. On March 17th, 1917, at Kelendra Church post, on the Struma, Sergt. Martin was placed in charge of a party holding an advanced post during an attack by the Bulgars. During the attack a shell landed close to him, knocking him completely out of the tower from which he was directing operations. In spite of this, he continued in charge of the post. By his disposition and arrangements for the

defence the attack was successfully beaten off.

Private A. C. PAYNE, 53rd Batt. A.I.F.—For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Peronne, on 1st September, 1918. As a stretcher-bearer during the attack he established an aid post on his own initiative in a captured "strong post," and did splendid work bandaging and carrying wounded under exceptionally heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. For thirty-six hours he laboured unceasingly, searching "No man's land" during the night and organising parties to carry in the wounded. He moved about continuously in the most exposed and dangerous positions of the line, being practically the whole time under fire. His cheery disposition and heroism won the admiration of all ranks.

Lance-Corporal S. KELLY, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.—In July, 1917, his Battalion was in the firing line on the Freizenberg Ridge, near Ypres. Owing to the intensity of the shell fire every effort to bring rations up to the Front line failed. Lance-Corpl. Kelly was Orderly-Corporal, and took over the task of organizing and bringing up the ration party. He was successful in bringing the rations up for the four days in which he was in charge, in spite of heavy casualties among his men. On one occasion the party became detached and lost. Lance-Corpl. Kelly, in spite of heavy shell fire and darkness, succeeded in collecting

the party together and delivering the rations.

Sergt. J. ELDER, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Throughout the whole period from 26th April to 5th May, 1918, particularly on the 29th April, near Ridge Wood, this N.C.O.'s spirit and coolness were incalculable in organization, and in supporting the young soldiers in the Company. He was tireless in the difficult task of keeping contact with the posts in Ridge Wood, in dressing wounded when the stretcher-bearers had become casualties, and, when slightly wounded himself, in refusing to leave his Company because of the shortage of N.C.O.'s.

Private W. KNOX, 10th Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.—Near Houthulst Forest, on March 8th, 1918, as Headquarters runner, he worked unceasingly in devotion to duty, carrying successfully messages of great importance, each time under very heavy fire. His work for many months has been of the highest order.

Rifleman P. YUILLE, 5th Scottish Rifles (T.).—This man, on the 8th May, 1918, at Ridge Wood (near Dickebusch), did splendid work with his Lewis gun. He advanced quickly with his gun in heavy fire to the final objective, and kept his gun in action despite the machine-gun fire of the enemy. He used his gun with great effect on the retiring enemy, and also silenced several enemy machine-guns. He remained cool and brave throughout the action.

The Return

THERE is music in the burnie as it
whimples tae the sea,
An' magic in the simmer wind that
wafts across the lea ;
There's a charm about the mountain as it
rises to the sky,
But my hert is sair for a' that, an' I
canna tell ye why.
There is laughter whaur the bairnies are
playing by the mill,
An' gladness in the herd lad's sang as
he wanders ower the hill ;

There's a sense o' sweet contentment in
my garden 'neath the Ben,
But my hert is sair for a' that, an' for
why I dinna ken.
There is sadness in the simmer wind, and
gloom upon the Ben,
I seem tae miss the bairnies an' the herd
lad ower the glen ;
My garden looks sae dreary, and wi' rage
the burnie's churned,
But my hert is full of gladness, for my
laddie has returned. *Dunveagan.*

Sculling

The following notes on sculling are taken from a chapter written by Mr. F. S. Kelly, which forms part of the "Complete Oarsman," a standard work on the subject written by the famous coach, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, who has kindly given us permission to make use of any part of his book. In his chapter on Elementary Instruction Mr. Lehmann makes the following remarks, which should be borne in mind when reading the succeeding article: "It must be remembered that the fundamental principles for skilled oarsmanship are the same for a sliding-seat boat as for one with fixed seats. Slides introduce a new and important element of strength—that is all. The elementary conditions of movement are not altered by the fact that the slide throws a greater share of the work on the legs, and lengthens the stroke in the water. Swing, body-balance, a beginning taken with the body-weight, swift and springy wrist work, and elastic recovery, the immediate reversal of motion at both ends of the stroke—all these are common to fixed seats and to slides."

SCULLING, in its essentials, does not differ from rowing, and it is a fact which has often been too little recognised that the ideal style for an eight—if considerations of convenience be excepted, such as the desirability in eight-oared rowing of emphasising particular points of the stroke, so as to give the members of the crew a better opportunity of performing all their motions simultaneously—that this ideal style for an eight would probably also be found to be that which is most conducive to the greatest pace of a sculling boat. While it must be admitted that slight differences will be noticeable between the styles of an ideal sculler and an ideal oarsman in the motions they both perform in common, *i.e.*, swing, use of slide, etc., it cannot be too strongly insisted that what differences appear are differences of degree, and are caused by the complication of the problem in rowing, in the fact that the perfect style must have certain marked points, which will enable all oarsmen to go through their motions simultaneously.

STYLE.

The Functions of Style in Sculling :—
The functions of a perfect style in sculling are twofold. (a) The most effective

use of the weight and strength of the sculler for the continuous application of both in those parts of the stroke which propel the boat, *i.e.*, when the blades are in the water. (b) The accomplishment of those motions, whose function it is to prepare the body for the next propelling part of the stroke with the least possible expenditure of strength, and yet with as great celerity as is compatible, not only with the necessity for some recuperation of the wind and muscles, but with the almost greater desirability that, when these motions are completed, the body shall be under sufficient control to start once more upon the propelling portion of the stroke without loss of time.

POSITION WHEN FULL FORWARD.

(a) At the beginning of the stroke, the body and slide are as far forward as they can go without undue strain; the stomach well down between the legs, the arms straight and the chest as far forward as such a position will allow. This latter particular as to the chest is important, since, if the chest is maintained in its ordinary extended posture, it will prevent a fault, known as the over-reaching of the shoulders, in the effort to get as far forward as possible. Such extra length as is obtained by this forward movement of the shoulders is valueless, for not only are the arms thus thrown into a less natural position for the delicate task of slipping the blades into the water without loss of time, but, since in some portion of the backward swing of the body the shoulders must regain their normal position in order to obtain a firm and powerful finish, and as the muscles which control their forward and upward movement are not in themselves powerful, this righting of them during the backward swing can only result in a weakening of the grip of the blades on the water, and extra length is obtained at the more serious loss of the steady and uniform pressure which should be exerted on

both blades equally throughout the entire backward swing.

When the body is full forward in the position just described the blades of the sculls should be at right angles to the water and not more than half an inch from the surface—at the same angle in which they will presently be when in the water itself. Since it is obviously important that no force exerted for the propulsion of the boat should be without its effect on the water, this close proximity of the blades to the surface just before the beginning of the stroke is occasioned by the desirability that they shall have the minimum of distance to travel in dropping to their proper level, and that they shall not still be in the act of descending when the legs and body have already begun pressure. This latter is a common enough fault.

THE BEGINNING.

We now come to the much disputed question of the sculling "beginning." Within recent years when a crew of eight-oarsmen has displayed the fault of "oiling-in" to the water and has not obtained the instantaneous grip of the water to which all the strength of the body and legs should be applied, it has been the habit of rowing critics to term their "beginning" a sculler's "beginning," and a belief has consequently arisen that such a beginning is one to be aimed at in a sculling boat. The truth is that any hesitation at the beginning of the stroke, or failure to obtain an instantaneous grip of the water, is no less fatal in a sculling boat than in an eight-oar, and that the beginning in any case is essentially the same, though it may not appear to be so.

Whatever force shall be applied to the propelling of a sculling boat should be applied at the beginning of the stroke, and it is one of the objects of a good style that all this force shall be applied *only* to the propelling of the boat, and that no misdirected energy shall in any way cause the boat to stagger or become unsteady. From what has been said, however, concerning the "beginning," it must not in any way be inferred that the pressure here should be greater than at the middle

or finish of the stroke. The pressure throughout the entire backward swing should be uniformly hard. At the beginning of the stroke, then, the legs and body should exert their full pressure at once—not before the blades are in the water, nor, on the other hand, should the blades be in the water before the work comes on. In order to ensure this being the case, great attention must be paid to the action of the arms in putting the blades into the water. The moment the body has completed its forward swing the arms are raised slightly, without bending them, yet sufficiently to let the blades sink at once to their proper depth. This action must, however, be performed so quickly that, although it takes place when the body is full forward, it shall not occasion even the smallest pause between the swing forward and the swing back.

THE SWING BACK.

The next part of the stroke to be considered is that portion of it from the "beginning" until the body is in an upright position. Legs, blades, body, and slide start work simultaneously, and for the rest of the backward swing the sculler's shoulders always travel faster than the slide, and always in the same proportion—the ratio of speed being determined by the respective distances the shoulders and slide must travel, so that they shall finish together. The shoulders should not travel faster at one time than another, nor should the slide.

During this part of the swing, and, in fact, whenever the arms are straight, the muscles which control the angle they make with the body should never be stiffened. The sculls, too, should be held at the end of the handle, with the thumbs across the outside to prevent the hand from shifting its grasp, very lightly, but not so feebly as to make them liable to fly out of the hand in case the blades meet a wave or a sudden gust of wind. While the arms are still straight—*i.e.*, from the beginning of the stroke until the body is upright—the angle they make with the body is always contracting. It is at its largest when the blades take the water, and as the depth of the blades while in

the water should not vary, it is their task merely to connect the force originating from the stretcher to the blades, and in no way to be influenced by the necessary upward movement of the body. Any stiffening of the muscles of the shoulders, arms, or hands, in this part of the swing will inevitably affect the blades, and, instead of their remaining at a depth of about two inches below the surface, they will perform a curve in the water, descending to the greatest depth when the body is upright. The result will be not only to destroy the effective grip of the blades, but to cause the boat to lift above its uniform depth in the middle of the stroke, and to bury at the finish when the body sinks and the blades rise to the surface.

THE FINISH.

When the body is in an upright position and is ready to descend to the point, slightly past the perpendicular, at which it finishes its swing, the elbows begin to bend and the hands to come in at a rate that will bring them as far as they will close up, so as to finish closing up simultaneously with the finish of the body swing. In drawing in the arms no greater muscular effort should be made than is sufficient to ensure their being home by the time the body has finished its swing, as the extra pace that could be got by performing this motion with all possible strength would in no way compensate for the almost inevitable consequence of the giving out of the muscles of the arms before the course or race is over. When an arm has given out really badly a sculler finds he is obliged to stop.

Body, slide and arms should finish simultaneously, the elbows being drawn close past the sides, and continuing back in the same straight line until the wrists reach the hips. The shoulders, at the finish of the swing, should be well back and the chest extended, though not unnaturally so.

Such, in its separate parts, is that portion of the stroke which propels the boat. The legs must exert a uniform pressure throughout its duration, the hands should be uninfluenced by any upward or downward movement of the body, and whatever effort is made should

have its direct effect on the blades, else it is valueless. As it is a fault commonly seen among scullers that one blade or both wash out at the finish of the stroke, attention should be drawn to the importance of keeping both blades well covered till the moment it is intended they shall leave the water. Such a fault may have a variety of causes, but the commonest cause is the desire to get extra power into the finish by giving a sudden jerk either with the body or the arms. Both blades should, of course, take and leave the water exactly together, and, in fact, in every action, which goes to make a complete stroke, both in the swing forward and in the swing back, both legs, both arms, hands and sculls should perform identical and simultaneous motions. There is only one exception to this rule, which occurs in the middle of the swing forward, and also in the middle of the swing back. In consequence of the handles of the sculls overlapping, one hand must scull over the other. It is usual to scull with the left hand over, and in this case the outrigger on the right hand is set a little lower than the left outrigger, so that the blades, in their relation to the surface, shall not be effected by the necessary inequality in the level of the hands.

THE RECOVERY.

(b) When the propelling part of the stroke is finished the first task to be done is to get the blades out of the water. As in rowing, this is done by dropping the hands and wrist in the same position in which they are when the blades are still in the water. It is a movement that extends as far as the elbow, though not further, and the drop should be just sufficient to raise the blades clear of the water without turning them. When the blades are clear the wrists should be turned so as to bring the blades on the feather, and then the arms should be straightened before the body has begun to move forward. The moment the arms are straight, the body resumes an upright position, while the slide is held back at the furthest point it ever reaches from the stretcher. These are the separate motions of the recovery in

detail, and, although they should all take place one after another in the order above, the time that has elapsed from the moment the hands drop until the body is upright, should be the merest fraction of a second. The recovery, in fact, cannot be performed too quickly, provided that its several motions are not confounded together. It would, perhaps, be rash to assert that the boat's pace is increased by the instantaneous recovery of the body; yet the suggestion is worth more than passing notice, that the shifting of the weight further aft, without loss of time, relieves the bows and so gives the boat a better chance of travelling while the impetus it has obtained from the last stroke is still fresh upon it. There is, too, the further reason for its being performed with all possible despatch, that, since recuperation for the wind and muscles is desirable during some part of the swing forward, it should be indulged in where the necessity for steadiness and perfect balance precludes any haste, *i.e.*, during the swing from the perpendicular until the body is full forward. There is not time during the forward swing for two periods of recuperation; and since the recovery, in consequence of the action of the wrists, arms, and body, is not so well suited for such a purpose as the latter part of the swing forward, in which there is nothing to be done except swing forward steadily, the recovery should be performed as quickly as possible. Since such is the case, too much attention cannot be paid to wrist work and the shooting out of the arms. A proficiency in wristwork, in addition to aiding the recovery of the body, will ensure a clean finish, and so guard against any hindrance to the free and sharp action of the arms in the shape of one or both blades bumping along the surface of the water instead of their being clear of it.

A sculler will do well, in practice, to regard the recovery as belonging to the previous stroke, or in other words, to look upon the stroke as incomplete until the body is once more in an upright position, with the arms straight out in front of it. This will help him in his endeavours to obtain the elastic movement

that is so desirable, though he must always beware, in so doing, lest any action is shirked, or lest two or more should be confounded together.

THE SWING FORWARD.

There remains now to be considered the swing of the body from the perpendicular until it is full forward, and the accompanying movement of the slide. The body, in its swing forward, must always be in advance of the slide in such proportion that they will both reach their furthest points together. Steadiness in this part of the swing is most essential, since any loss of control will be sure to make the beginning of the next stroke faulty in some respect. This steadiness is not to be attained by any stiffening of the muscles, but is rather an easy balance from the only stationary point, the feet, helped by the muscles of the thighs which control the downward swing of the body.

About half way between the time when the body is perpendicular, and when it is full forward, the blades should be turned off the feather by raising the wrists up to the level of the hands—not by lowering the hands to the level of the wrists, and the utmost thought should be constantly exercised at this part of the swing, to let the action of the arms be free of the downward movement of the body, and to know, without looking out of the boat, whether the blades are close to the surface, and not several inches from it.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the moment the body is full forward it should begin to move back on the next stroke; for it is not only in the most effective application of power and weight to the blades that a good style excels an imperfect one, but in the continuity of motion throughout the entire stroke, so that no fraction of a second is wasted at those points where delay would serve no useful purpose.



TEETOTALER: "Stay, my friend! Do you think that glass of vile filth will quench your thirst?"

THE FESTIVE A.B. (fervently): "Good 'eavens, mate! I jolly well 'ope not!"

The Mark Light

(ZEBRUGGE, 1918.)

FROM the days when we flew the leopard flag

*We have proved our worth at sea,
And our sons, in their right, by day
and night,
Shall police and keep it free
For the ocean going cargo tramp or
the bawley out of Leigh.*

Out from a southern port at the fall of the dark,

A flotilla of shapes, with never a light to show them;
A blue-black collection of ships to the east'ard, hark,
The sweepers ahead for mines where the foe shall sow them.

Slipping along in the gloom of their eddying smoke,

Churning the water to froth all a'writhe and a'quiver;
Silent, alert, and with strength for a shattering stroke,
To put "Paid!" to the German Sea Terror—Death to Death-Giver!

Waving a sweeping arc with each swaying control,

Rolling to hissing swells as they come to anchor;
Monitors left behind, a league short of the goal,
Each for her arduous work—the Sea Mother to thank her.

Ripping the dark in two with a quadrant of light

That springs from her vague upper works in a great blaze of glory;
The mark light! One hand to guide and set it aright,
One monitor lighting a page of the Sea People's Story.

There in the glare of the light, to the north of the Mole,

Spitting like tormented cats, the mosquito craft toiling;
M.L.'s, destroyers and like all a'plunge and a'roll,

To the splutter of quick-firing guns, in the shell fountains' boiling.

The pale, steady shaft that lights up the smother ahead,

Not budging a yard for the shells that shriek over and round it;
Full on the Mole and the ships so that all may be read,
"Vindictive" is blocking the fairway—while Germans confound it.

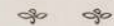
Into a southern port at the lift of the dawn

A flotilla comes back: all battered and scarred, but unbroken;
One they have left to block in that Hell's Teuton spawn,
The Untersee boats. The mark ship bears witness and token.

From the days when we flew the leopard flag

*We have proved our worth at sea,
And our sons, in their right, by day
and night,
Shall police and keep it free
For the rich New York oil tanker or
the shrimper out of Leigh.*

F. M. Jobson.



A SCOTCH minister once noticed a crowd of urchins clustered around a dog of doubtful pedigree.

"What are you doing, my boys?" he asked with fatherly interest.

"Swappin' lies," volunteered one of boys. "The fellow that tells the biggest one gets the pup."

"Shocking!" exclaimed the minister. Why, when I was your age I never thought of telling an untruth."

"You win," chorused the urchins. "The dog's your's mister."



POLICEMAN (to prisoner leaving dock, who has just been sentenced to six months): "Excuse me, but do you want to let your house?"

News of St. Dunstan's Men—

THE following letter is from A. Vaughan, a poultry-farmer, living at Honiton, Devon:—

"I must let you know how I have got on up to now with my poultry-farm; I think I am doing well, but I will leave you to pass judgment.

"To begin with, I lost all my first hatch of birds last year except five, so I had to have another try, and got a fairly good hatch out by the end of June and the beginning of July. In the five months from January 1st to May 24th, my birds have laid 1,941 eggs, and I have sold £15 14s. 4d. worth of eggs.

"I have forty-four pullets and five hens; the latter are at present with broods of geese, ducks and chicks, so that I actually have forty-four birds doing their duty.

"I have an average of forty-four eggs per bird. One of my hens has laid 122 eggs since January 1st, besides bringing up a brood of chicks. She had her chicks one week and then started laying, and has laid almost every day since; during the last twelve days she has made no break. I am saving her to breed from next year. I have six geese, which are doing well, eight runner ducks, twenty-seven Buff Rock and thirty-one Rhode Island chicks, all of which were hatched out in the last week of February. That is as many as I shall have room for this year.

"I have nine runs wired in, the smallest of which is 150 square yards, and the largest 500 square yards. I have two runs of 400 square yards to one house, and I am dividing the house to make two breeding pens for next season. I shall only run six hens in each pen, so as to be sure that the eggs are fertile, as I want to sell the sittings next year, for I am sure I have got some excellent stock.

"I have kept my stock free from cold or illness of any kind whatsoever. I give them a mild dose of Epsom salts every two weeks and I always keep rock sulphur in their drinking troughs. I give them all

a dose of Parrish's food once a week and a little assafoetida about once every fortnight. Then I put about one and a-half pounds of flowers of sulphur in their scratching sheds every two months, and this keeps them quite free from any insects; I also put a small covering of it in the nest boxes. All the birds are quite healthy, and I am willing to have them inspected at any time and by anybody, and ask them to show me where I can make improvements.

"My only sale this year has been three sittings, out of these they got thirty-four chicks, of which thirty-three are doing well. . . ."

W. Read, a boot-repairer and mat-maker, living at Framlingham, Suffolk, wrote to Sir Arthur as follows:—

" . . . The After-Care Department's technical visitor came to see me a short time ago. He was very pleased with my work, and said I could not make a better mat if I tried. I am glad to say that I have a good sale for my mats; as soon as I have completed one it is usually sold before I can make another. I also get a lot of boots to do; the boot instructor who was round last week said I was getting on well with them. I am always pleased when he comes as he generally teaches me something fresh each time."

J. Ball, a boot repairer, living near Gateshead, Yorks, wrote:—

" . . . It is a year this month since I started work in my little shop, and I can safely say that I have never been without work during that time. In fact, I have had more than I can do, and plenty of boots are still coming in."

G. H. Matthews, another St. Dunstan's boot-repairer, living at St. Helen's, Lancs., in a letter in which he gives an account of his first quarter's work, related a rather

—From all parts of the World

curious incident which occurred in his shop one day. He says:—

" . . . I am getting on very well and my business is growing larger every day. I have never had a slack day since I opened shop, for repairs keep rolling in.

"After being open three months I have taken stock, and to my surprise I have found that I have got quite a large net profit, after paying all expenses such as rates, taxes, rent, coal and gas. I consider this very satisfactory, for what I have gained in experience has been worth a great deal to me—more, in fact, than I can tell you—for now I am confident I can make my business pay.

"I have commenced my second quarter, not only with repairs, but by selling boots, shoes and clogs, and I intend to double my profits this quarter.

"A curious incident occurred the other day in my shop. While my wife and I were working behind the partition I heard a customer enter, and I went round and asked him what I could do for him. Not getting any reply, I repeated the question. Still no reply from the customer, and judge of my wife's surprise on coming round to find that the customer I had gone to serve was a deaf and dumb man, and was pointing first to the laces hanging up and then to his boots, and trying in this way to make me understand what he had come to purchase.

"Before closing I must thank Sir Arthur and everyone connected with St. Dunstan's for teaching me to be a useful citizen once more."

W. Brogan, a joiner, who opened a shop at Cambridge about ten months ago, wrote as follows to the head of the Joinery Department:—

" . . . I still have more work than I can keep pace with, and I cannot keep a tray in the window. One of the larger local shops has asked me to supply them with trays, but I declined, for I can sell

more than I make, without supplying local shops. We had nine pictures on the wall, and eight have already gone, so that the poor shop looks bare with just one, and as I am very busy I may not get the chance to make any more just yet. The diamond you sent me is A1, and I can now cut the glass easily, so evidently there is a knack in using a diamond.

"I must close now, with many thanks for all the trouble you have taken for us. . . ."

W. Woods, who returned to New Zealand to take up work as a masseur, and who is now living at Hammer Springs, in a letter written in April, said:—

" . . . During the week, for the first time this season, the mountains surrounding our home have been covered with snow. This fact makes us appreciate the summer that has passed and look forward with zest to the clear sharp mornings and, we hope, bright sunshine of the winter months.

"The REVIEW has always been a keen source of interest to me. I particularly appreciate Sir Arthur's tips on table manners. These hints, I think, are exceedingly useful to most of us, and such information helps one enormously to live the normal natural life.

"I note with interest that this year St. Dunstan's is likely to be more busy than at any time in its previous history. The development that has made this possible speaks volumes for the organisation and activities of the entire staff and will, I know, be more than appreciated by the men at present under training. The entertainments and sports are evidently in as flourishing a condition as ever. Reading of the various pastimes in the REVIEW recalls to one's mind many happy incidents of the past, and perhaps sometimes an unspoken desire to visit once more for a brief space the old haunts and fellow-students whom we knew and with whom

we shared the bright everyday life of St. Dunstan's."



In writing to thank Sir Arthur for the copy of his book "Victory over Blindness," F. Havens, another masseur, who has started work at Bournemouth, said:—

"Many thanks for the book you so kindly sent me. It will be like old times to hear all about "our little bit of Heaven" as we used to call it while we were in hospital. How we used to look forward to Thursdays, which meant a ride to St. Dunstan's, a good reception and a jolly afternoon; and even more to the day when we should give up our blues—blues in more than one sense of the word—and enter our little Heaven. We do not half appreciate St. Dunstan's while we are there, but on leaving we realise how much has been done for us and how wonderful it must all appear to the people in the outside world when they see what we are able to do. I think we should all have thought less of our pains and more of the pleasure of work if we had only realised what starting off for oneself after leaving meant. I think I should go mad if I could not do something useful in life. . . ."



A. Sterno, a boot-repairer and mat-maker, who is living in Bath, wrote to the Manager of the After-Care Department as follows:—

" . . . I am pleased to say that since the advertisement appeared in the *Bath Herald* I have been very busy with boots, and I am also glad to say that I am getting mostly high-class boots. Through the kindness of the "Empire" Boot Factory (Messrs. Pugley & Sons), I get all my hand-sewn boots and shoes done for me, and for very reasonable prices. Mr. Pugley himself told me that if I was in any difficulties not to be afraid to go to him, as he would be only too pleased to show me and to put me right. He and his son came and looked over my shop and bought an eight-foot hammock from me.

"I have had boots sent to me from different parts of the country by people

who have left Bath. Several of my customers who are coming to me now as a result of my advertisement did not know I had been in Bath for such a long time. Some of them have been to St. Dunstan's themselves and have got some friends who are teaching Braille or are V.A.D.'s there. Mrs. Lowther, the wife of the Speaker in the House of Commons, came to see me and brought me a pair of her shoes to be soled and heeled and have quarter rubbers put on. She has since brought me two more pairs, as she said the first pair was done to her complete satisfaction.

"I think I have told you everything that I had to say, but before finishing I must thank Sir Arthur and all the Staff for enabling me to learn the trades I am now pursuing, and the After-Care Department for looking after us and attending to our order so quickly when we have left."



In a recent letter to Sir Arthur, W. C. Smith, a basket-maker living at Melbourne, Derbyshire, wrote:—

"I must thank you for the small book giving an account of your visit to Canada and the United States, which I found very interesting. I am sure that you have made a good impression out there, and I am confident that you enlightened many when you told them of the doings of St. Dunstan's.

"I read the REVIEW every month and look forward to its arrival, as it is simply great to know how the old home and the many friends we made during our stay at the Hostel are getting on. I think the competitions that are held at short intervals in the workshops are a good idea, as they encourage the fellows to do their best.

"It is just twelve months since I left St. Dunstan's, and I have scarcely had an idle moment since. A few weeks ago I happened to be a bit slack, so I started to make a little stock of baskets to keep on hand, but I am pleased to say that it has disappeared by now and I have enough orders to keep me going for at least five or six weeks.

"One day I was looking around and I found a cane-bottomed chair that wanted

repairing, so I set to work and stripped off the old cane and, with a little help from my wife, was successful in re-caning it. We made a decent job of it, and several people who have seen it say it was done as well as if it had been done by someone in the trade. I think that if a St. Dunstaner uses his brain there is not much that he will fail in.

"I can get about very well alone and I have a dog that I have trained who is good company for me. On Easter Sunday I went out for a ramble with only the dog and we walked nine miles in two hours and twenty minutes, which I do not consider bad travelling, as we had to pass through several villages and I am totally blind. I have a hint which I would like to put before you, but I do not wish to press it on anyone as they may have their own opinion about the matter. When walking in country lanes with all kinds of traffic about, I find it helpful to walk on the right side of the road, as by doing so the approaching traffic sees you coming, so that you do not have to get into the ditch to avoid it, and traffic going in the same direction as you keeps to the left, leaving you half the road to walk on.

"I have been serving on the local War Pensions Committee for the past twelve months. In April this year it was decided to elect a new committee to represent Melbourne and seventeen surrounding parishes, and I have been re-elected as soldiers' representative. I think this is encouraging, as it makes one feel that one's work has been satisfactory.



J. Fleming, who has been working as a telephone-operator at Messrs. Waring & Gillow's Aeroplane Factory at Hammersmith, wrote to Sir Arthur as follows:—

"I started out at Messrs. Waring & Gillow's, now known as the Alliance Aeroplane Co., Ltd., as a telephonist, for a salary of 35s. per week. I have now been there about eighteen months, and during that time I have received three increases, my weekly wages now being £3 8s.

"I have also been very busy typing and netting, and I have made a great success of both. I have been chiefly typing manuscript, and sometimes I have earned as

much as 4s. per hour at it. Netting is a great boon as a pastime. I think I have now supplied almost every person in Hammersmith with either a string bag or a net of some description. This last month or two I have had to ask the After-Care Department to dispose of some of my netting, but still I am looking forward to big orders in the near future, for the season when nets are required will soon be in full swing. I think it is a good thing for boys at St. Dunstan's who are taught netting to become thoroughly proficient, for I have been asked to do some awkward jobs, such as repair tennis-nets and make football 'goal-nets,' but I stuck to them, and was highly complimented on my work. I might mention that up till about two months ago I found my own market for my work.

"As regards my sight, I sometimes think it is improving, and sometimes I do not exactly know what I think; it makes such a fool of me. For instance, one day I was passing a building that was under repair, and saw a man crossing the path in front of me. I waited for him to pass and went on. Suddenly there was a crash of breaking glass. What happened was this: two men were putting a huge pane of glass in the shop front—at least they were going to—when I put a stop to it for some time. The pane of glass needed two men to carry it, one at each end. I waited for the first one to pass, and thinking the way was clear, went on, and you see what happened. I apologised and was pardoned. I rather think the St. Dunstan's badge I was wearing did the trick. I have received your book, 'Victory Over Blindness,' for which I thank you very much. I am sure I shall enjoy reading it."



110 American Soldiers Blinded

THE American Federal Board of Vocational Education announces that according to the information furnished by Major Shoemaker, who was in charge of the eye departments of all the American hospitals in England, there were not more than 110 American soldiers who lost their eyesight as the result of service abroad.

News from the Workshops

CLOGGING has been a part of the workshop training since November, 1918, and has now been firmly established. It has been more successful even than we had anticipated, and the work which the men have been able to turn out is far beyond our expectations. Not only can they re-iron and repair clogs, and make second-hand clogs with the uppers of old boots, but they have been making entirely new work, cutting out and closing their own tops, lasting them and finishing the clogs completely from start to finish.

Our experience makes us feel certain that this occupation is one well within the range of blind men, and that with the necessary business qualities, many men may establish themselves in very profitable little businesses.

Our instructor, Mr. Percy Goulden, may indeed be regarded as the pioneer of blind clogging. After gaining some considerable experience in boot-repairing, he set himself, with great determination, the task of becoming a clogger, and succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-five he had established a reputation and was the owner of a flourishing business in Bolton. As an instructor, he rapidly gained the confidence of his pupils and inspired them with an enthusiasm equal to his own.

Our readers may be glad to know that a booklet, "Clogging for the Blind," written by P. Goulden and A. Siddal, has just been issued in Braille by the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland Street.

A few men have already left St. Dunstan's and have commenced their career in the North as cloggers. The After-Care Department have promptly made arrangements to give these men the necessary assistance by appointing a technical visitor, Mr. Hodgkinson, who worked for some time at St. Dunstan's.

It is hoped that this visitor will also be able to give instruction and assistance to boot-repairers who are already in business, and who may desire to add clogging to their original occupation.

S. Bakewell and J. P. Palmer are now reaping the result of months of hard work at their bench in the Boot Shop.

The advance made by D. Lovie, G. Farrell, and C. H. Smith during the month has been quite remarkable.

A. Jenkins, in spite of his handicap, has set a pace which a younger man would not have been ashamed of.

The work of H. Abbey on both boots and clogs is very sound and workmanlike and he has been very well followed in both respects by L. Hutchinson.

C. F. Jones, T. Hayes, and H. Northgreaves are also making very steady improvement. J. F. Fowler's commencement has been an exceptionally promising one, and the careful determination of R. Eggleton marks him for a successful man in the future.

A good number of useful jobs are seen on the benches of A. Kite and W. Rushen, and the work of all description by W. Fry and P. Maynard are much better than can be seen in many of the boot-repairing shops with which they will have to compete in the future.

J. Morgan has just been appointed pupil teacher in this Department, and W. Mitchell will also render a similar service until he leaves to commence business. The work of our old friends F. C. Morgan and A. Wishart is so well

known to all who pass through the shop that we need only say they are still going strong.

Mr. McDiamid left the Boot Shop this month to join the After-Care Staff and he carries with him all best wishes for future success. His section has been taken over by Mr. Urquhart, whose experience in the trade will be much valued by his new pupils.

In the Joiners' Shop the work referred to last month is still being continued, so that we need not refer again to the same men. W. Carlton has made a very good kitchen table, which was desired so much by a comrade who is getting married, that Carlton has set to work to make another for himself. The department feel very much the absence of Assistant-Instructor Pell, who is on the sick list.

G. Lawty, a very persevering man in the Mat Shop, has made a very satisfactory advance. G. Nancarrow has made good use of his time here during the last two months. Practically every mat that is made here, even from the beginning of a man's course, is a really saleable article and the uniformity of the work of

thrumping, cutting, and keeping the size, is always a very striking feature as visitors pass through the shop.

In the Basket Shop, W. Knox has made two small cane portmanteaux and if he continues at his present rate of progress he will make an excellent workman. J. Taylor's splendid soiled linen baskets have been much admired, and we should like to commend several barrel baskets made by H. Boden, a whole cane rubbish basket of A. Charman's, a whole cane scalloped hamper of G. W. Francis, and two remarkably good square cycle carriers made by F. C. Harris. B. Wood and T. Tweedie are also doing well with varied work. One of the most persevering men in the shop is T. Denwick, who is now getting well "on top" and is rapidly gaining confidence. A. Jolly still perseveres in spite of badly wounded hands, and has turned out some really useful square work. J. Batty, pupil teacher, is leaving at Whitsuntide. He has done remarkably well and we trust that his successor, W. Holmes, may rival him in usefulness. F. Ashworth is proving a very capable substitute for A. Smith, the well known pupil teacher, who is at present away ill.

W. H. O.

Church and Catholic Chapel Notes

Church Notes

I HAVE been greatly encouraged by the splendid attendances, especially at the Sunday services, during the past month. Yet there is much scope for growth, and I do so want the men to realise that this is their chapel, and not mine only, and that they are to some extent responsible for the success of the spiritual work here. They can help immensely by their regular attendance and practical sympathy; then we would soon be asking for additional accommodation in the Outer Lounge. I hope that will soon happen!

May I particularly draw the attention of all workers at St. Dunstan's to the short Intercession service held each Friday in the Chapel at 1.45 p.m.? It affords us the united opportunity of asking the Divine blessing upon our great work. A few faithful ones attend each week. Are there not others who can spare just ten minutes?

Our choir shows signs of life, and already one notices an improvement in the singing. But surely we cannot call five men and three sisters all the choral strength of St. Dunstan's? Please do not

allow undue modesty as to your singing powers to keep you from the choir practices, which are held on Tuesdays, at six p.m., and Fridays, at twelve noon.

June 11th and 24th being respectively the festivals of St. Barnabas and St. John the Baptist, there will be special celebrations of the Holy Communion at 6.30 a.m.

Catholic Chapel Notes

On May 19th, the feast of St. Dunstan, Mass was said in the Chapel, at 8.30, and a very good congregation attended to do honour to our patron saint.

The interest in the solo singing still continues, and several new pieces are being practised. It is hoped that we shall be able to produce a quartet for June 29th, the feast of Saints Peter and Paul.

A splendid congregation was present at the Mass on Ascension Day, and the afternoon Benediction left little to be desired.

At the invitation of the authorities, a number of men took part in the great outdoor procession at Westminster on May 25th. They were given a special position immediately following the Cardinal.

June 19th, the Commemoration of Corpus Christi, is a holiday of Obligation. There will be Holy Communion at 7.45 and 8.0 o'clock, Mass at 8.30, and Benediction at 5.30.

P. H.

Marriages

ON Saturday, March 29th, Sergeant Spencer was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss O. Gibbons.

On Wednesday, April 16th, Sergeant D. McFee was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss D. Bugge.

On Wednesday, April 16th, J. H. Palmer was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss W. Tucker.

On Saturday, April 19th, A. Nightingale was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss M. Butler.

On Saturday, April 19th, C. A. Butler was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss G. Wright.

On Saturday, April 26th, G. J. Farrell was married, at The Church of Our Lady, St. John's Wood, to Mrs. Gregiore.

On Friday, May 16th, F. Ferguson was married, at Lady Glenocky Parish Church, Edinburgh, to Miss W. F. West.

On Saturday, May 17th, A. Thompson was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss L. M. Constable.

On Tuesday, May 20th, T. W. Collyer was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss R. Vallis.

On Saturday, May 31st, E. James was married at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss A. Grain.

On Saturday, May 31st, A. Hammett was married, at Marylebone Parish Church, to Miss G. M. Trowse.

On Wednesday, June 4th, B. E. Varley was married, at St. Michael's, Beccles, *Sussex, to Miss Carver.

On Monday, June 9th, R. Pidcock was married, at St. Matthew's Church, Harlesden, to Miss D. L. Walker.

Births

HAMLETT, A., son	-	Mar. 9, 1919.
WATERS, C. H., daughter	-	Apr. 6, 1919.
DAVIS, W., son	-	Apr. 8, 1919.
CAVEN, R., daughter	-	Apr. —, 1919.
OLDFIELD, A., son	-	May 2, 1919.
KERR, J. W., son	-	May 3, 1919.
SMITH, W. C., son	-	May 8, 1919.
LENDERYOU, A., son	-	May 13, 1919.
LANE, M., son	-	May 17, 1919.
POLLEY, F., daughter	-	May 18, 1919.
BROOKS, C. T. R., daughter	-	May 19, 1919.
STERNO, A., son	-	May 21, 1919.
NEIL, A., daughter	-	May 30, 1919.
KIRKBY, W., son	-	May 31, 1919.

Baptism

ON May 4th, Dennis John Williams, the son of D. J. Williams, was baptised at the Chapel.

Death

It is with great regret that we record the death, on May 26th, of John Charles Edward, the son of C. Templeton, of 3, Redcar Street, St. Mark Street, Hull.

The Increase of Vermin

GAME IN SERIOUS DANGER

ALL kinds of vermin have multiplied exceedingly during the past four years, and the increase in their numbers is incredibly amazing, except to those who have watched it. The present show of vermin is the same as it must have been fifty years ago, and lucky is the gamekeeper who cannot conscientiously exclaim, "I am eaten up with vermin!"

The only welcome feature of this vast increase is to be seen among the rarer kinds of vermin, otherwise the present stock, both of the furred and feathered varieties, is by no means a blessing, even in disguise. Assuming that there once was a balance of Nature, and that man upset it, it is not within the power of man to restore it. If the theoretical balance of Nature were restored in practice, might we not soon have to pursue vermin, instead of game, for food? The very thought of eating vermin is unpleasant.

This astonishing increase of vermin was unquestionably and obviously due to the absence of keepers. It is not anyone who can deal properly with vermin; it is an undertaking that requires a large store of special technical knowledge and a high degree of skill in woodcraft.

EIGHT HUNDRED DESCENDANTS A YEAR

It is impossible to make a definite pronouncement as to which kind of vermin has increased most, writes a *Times* correspondent. However, there can be little doubt that rats have made the most headway, taking the country as a whole. It is equally probable that rats also had the advantage of a large breeding stock to start from, and it is certain they are prodigiously prolific. It has been calculated that one pair of mature rats will increase to 800 in a year, and that may not be their limit.

Rats are villainously destructive to game. They can never be trusted not to interfere with eggs, and it is merely luck

when a nest escapes their attentions. Thousands of game eggs are lost every year through rats alone, and they will sometimes kill partridges on their nests when near hatching. Young ducklings are their favourite prey, and they kill them by gnawing out their crops. A rat has been known to attack and slay the sturdiest of adult fowls in a coop. Young rabbits, while still in their nest, provide rats with many a succulent meal.

MORE VERMIN THAN GAME

Rooks appear to have doubled their numbers, as there were not sufficient cartridges for shooting them. If every gamekeeper in the land were consulted, very few could give rooks anything approaching an innocent character. They are not content to take an occasional egg which they may happen to find temptingly exposed to view when they are thirsty. When once they acquire the taste for eggs they clear out nest after nest. Rooks and rats are the direct destroyers of more game eggs than all other vermin together.

There are jays literally by the hundred at present where there were originally only a few pairs, and it is decidedly more than likely that they will suck a large quantity of game eggs. Magpies have a traditionally evil reputation, but it is to be hoped that the occasional pairs now to be seen where they have been unknown for many years will not be utterly exterminated; at their worst they cannot possibly do more than a tittle of the harm which the rooks and the rats in their tens of thousands are sure to do in any case.

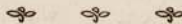
Only elderly keepers can remember the time when sparrow-hawks and kestrels were as numerous as they are to-day, and there is no doubt that both kinds, when they think fit, are extraordinarily destructive to game. Stoats and weasels, comparatively speaking, abound, and the former especially may ruin large numbers of game eggs by driving the sitting birds



The Increase of Vermin—Continued

from their nests, apart from their comparatively minor crimes. The extent to which vermin preys upon vermin is practically

negligible. If game is wanted, the first thing is to get rid of the vermin. At present there is more vermin than game.



An Upward Chase

HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS DESTROYED.—A GALLANT LITTLE CAMEL

[A correspondent of *The Times* contributes a thrilling account of how a Camel aeroplane fought and destroyed a Zeppelin high above the Bight of Heligoland. The fighting plane was launched from the deck of a swift destroyer.]

THE pilot of the Camel, a Canadian, saw the Zeppelin some thirty miles away at a height of 10,000 feet, glittering in the sunlight, and looking about as big as his little finger. He climbed into his machine, and the destroyer having got up to thirty knots, the pilot, slipping his quick release, ran on the deck only five feet, took to the air, and started to climb toward the airship, doing the first 13,000 feet in twenty minutes. He was hidden from the crew of the airship by the sun. The Zeppelin had been climbing, too, and was still above him. As the great airship, the last word in construction, grew bigger and bigger with tremendous rapidity, the airman quickly realised that she was heading straight for him.

The Camel was now at its ceiling, 18,800 feet, and the pilot could get it to climb no higher. The Zeppelin was at 19,000 feet. If it was able to climb higher he would be unable to attack it. The crew of the great Zeppelin apparently did not see the tiny midge in the sun, for they held on their course. One hour after the Camel had left the lighter, the two machines met head on, the airship only 200 feet above the aeroplane. Pulling back his controls, the pilot stalled his machine, and as the nose of the Zeppelin came into his sight he started both his Lewis guns. After fifteen rounds the port gun jammed, but the other gun ran through the tray of ninety-seven rounds. The pilot looking

through his telescopic sight saw the flaming incendiary bullets darting towards the dark belly of the airship. He also saw a side of one of the four gondolas, a propellor flapping slowly round, and was three-quarters of the way down the body when his second gun stopped through lack of ammunition. So intent was he on the job that he did not know whether he was being fired at or not, but rather thought he was not. With the stopping of the second gun he dived away to the right. For a moment he was seized by despair, for the Zeppelin appeared undamaged, and he thought he had failed. Then he saw three bursts of flames along the envelopes, about sixty feet apart. Satisfied, he turned back to his instruments, and got his machine, which was out of control, in hand.

DESTRUCTION

When he looked again the Zeppelin was slowly sinking, burning furiously at the bow; then the nose, bending down, broke off. One of the crew, his clothing in flames, jumped from a gondola and shot down past him in a black bundle. This man must have had a parachute, for the Dutch reported picking up one survivor. The aluminium skeleton of the front end of the Zeppelin was now fully exposed, but the fabric of the tail was still smoking and burning. She was standing vertically upright, nose down, and was rapidly falling below him with ever increasing momentum. Then he could see her no more because of the smoke. As she fell she left behind her a column of light blue smoke, which he noticed was blown into the shape of a huge question mark.