



ST DUNSTAN'S REVIEW

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No. 54

Vol. V

For the Amusement & Interest of Men Blinded in the War.

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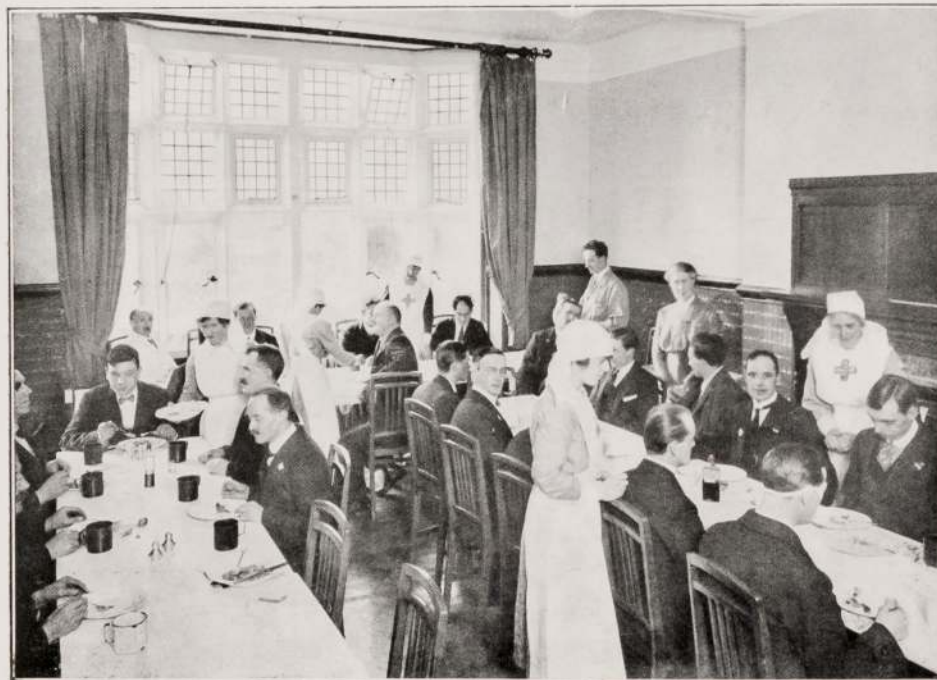
How the Blind Know

And All the Usual Features

ST DUNSTAN'S MOTTO: "VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS"



THE LOUNGE, ST. DUNSTAN'S, BRIGHTON



THE DINING ROOM, "BANNOY," ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA

St. Dunstan's Review

A MONTHLY RECORD OF WORK AND SPORT

No. 54.—VOLUME V.

APRIL, 1921.

PRICE 6d.
[FREE TO ST. DUNSTAN'S MEN.]

EDITOR'S NOTES

GRAND BABY COMPETITION

£20 IN PRIZES

THIS month we have pleasure in announcing a splendid Blinded Soldiers' Baby Competition. At St. Dunstan's we have always taken special interest in babies for we all know what a pleasure and comfort children can be, especially to a blind man.

The Blinded Soldiers' Children Fund is a unique enterprise, the benefit of which has for the past four years been enjoyed by hundreds of blinded soldiers' babies. At the moment more than five hundred children of N.C.O.'s and men are receiving 6s. a week from this Fund, and of course, the number is bound to increase. It is felt that keen interest would be created by a Babies' Photograph Competition, and for this purpose the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW is offering £20 worth of prizes. Lady Pearson has very kindly offered to organise a little committee to judge the photographs, and the winners as well as any who are highly commended will be published on the picture page of the REVIEW in due course.

The conditions of the Competition and an Entrance Form will be found enclosed in this issue, and should be posted to the Editor before the 15th May. This will give competitors a month in which to have their babies' photographs taken, and the results will be published in the June REVIEW. Competitors are requested to read the rules with the utmost care, for any mistake in sending in the Entrance Form will disqualify the competitor from entering for the competition. Each photograph will be allotted a number by the Editor, so that the committee will judge the babies without having any indication as to what their names are.

A BLINDED soldier who has had the misfortune to lose an arm has suggested that it might be of interest to gather together the views of men who have suffered similar disablement in regard to the peculiar difficulties they have to overcome, and to the methods they have devised for this purpose. This subject will be one of much interest, and perhaps an interchange of ideas through the medium of the REVIEW will be helpful. We shall, therefore, welcome any correspondence from one-armed St. Dunstaners relating to their particular difficulties. We would ask our one-armed readers to give special attention to this matter, for it may be that one or other of them has perhaps unconsciously adopted some particular method of performing some little task, which however trivial in itself is nevertheless a matter of great convenience. Even if it be nothing more important than a dodge for putting a new blade into a safety razor or tying a tie, it is still very worth while passing it on.

News of St. Dunstan's Men

TRAYS, TABLES AND A BED

G. B. SWANSTON, a joiner, of Balgray, Lockerbie, writes as follows:—

"I have been getting along much as usual, always plenty to do and never running short of orders for trays. Since last May I have made at least 140 trays; I think that is not bad. I still am occasionally seedy and when one of these attacks comes on I do very little work as I can make little or no progress, so I enjoy that time out with anyone in the air as much as possible. I am now beginning to feel much healthier than I have hitherto been, and I expect to get on much faster with the work this summer. At the moment I have orders for three oak octagonal tables. I have got on quite well at the picture framing I have tried so far, but I have not done much with the polished framing. I made a pair of steps a few days ago and I think I have got them quite right now. I have never had time to make the bed yet but now that the clear nights are coming on and I have nothing much to pass the time with I will get it put together. The mitre-cutting saw is going well and I find it an advantage."

A YEAR'S GOOD BUSINESS

Brisk business is reported by Albert Taylor, boot-repairer and clog-maker, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, who writes:

"I have not much news for you this time but I can tell you a little of how my business is going on. No doubt you have had reports from the instructor and social visitor, and you are aware that I have been doing pretty fair business. You will remember that I left St. Dunstan's nearly twelve months ago and since that time up till Christmas business was going all one way, improving each week. During the whole of that nine months I had as much boot repairing in as I could do, and often more than I could do. It was the same with the clogs; I had three large firms with which to supply clogs and I had my

time cut out to keep up with the orders. To tell you the truth I was obliged to buy some already made as they were wanted urgently and time did not permit me to send for an instructor; at any rate, that kept the business good, and since then I have managed to keep up with requirements."

A SHOP TO BE PROUD OF

W. T. West, who is a boot-repairer and mat-maker, at Minster-in-Thamet, Kent, sends us the following:—

"I was very pleased to receive your letter, and hear that Mr. Swain gave you a good account of my shop. I hope in time to work up a good business here.

"Of course, at present it is uphill work but I hope to feel the benefit of it later on. We are proud of our shop and the people in the village tell us we are making it look quite smart.

"I have not had much time for mat-making since I have been here, as boot repairs keep me going and I am pleased to say that I am getting more confidence in my work now and am able to get orders fulfilled quicker. I find the instructors' visits a great help."

IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

From Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Charles F. Hornsby, who hold a secretarial position with the Government, sends us the following interesting letter:—

"No doubt you will be surprised to have a line from me at this date for it is about eighteen months now since I promised to let you know just how things went with me after I arrived on this side of the water. However, it is often said 'better late than never.' I guess you would hear through the chief that I have taken up stenography through the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on my arrival here, the reason for this being that I was unable to get the material for the mat trade at that time. I think it was all for the best for business conditions these

—From all parts of the World

days are not of the best in any part of the world and a steady position with the Government is a pretty sure thing compared with any small business under present conditions.

"I have been working for the Government since October last, and have got away with the work better even than I expected. Of course, it was a little hard at first, but I had made up my mind that I was going to do it and I am glad I did for now it is just as easy as falling off a log. I get through quite a lot of work and can keep my end up alongside any of the girls in the Department. I wish you could hear some of the remarks that are made when people think I am not listening! It would just tickle you to death, for they think I am a penny wonder or something of that nature, which usually ends in my describing how typewriting is taught at St. Dunstan's. I have passed round Sir Arthur's book 'Victory over Blindness,' to many of my friends and others who are interested in the work. It would do you good to hear the remarks that are made with regard to St. Dunstan's and the Chief.

"I get lots of exercise these days and will be able to just as long as the ice is good. This winter has been an ideal one

for skating and I sure have had my full share of it, having at least two evenings per week and practically every Sunday afternoon, so I will leave you to guess what condition I am in."

TWO EXCELLENT TESTIMONIALS

From B. Bowering, a basket-maker, High Street, Nailsea, we have received the following excellent testimonials sent to him by two of his customers:—

"I received the rest of the baskets on Friday. . . . I am very pleased with them and I think you have made them beautifully, and it is of the greatest credit to you. I think those who will use them ought to feel very proud of our blind soldiers. Most likely I shall be able to give you more orders. . . .

"M. D. HARVEY."

"Coal-baskets to hand this morning. I think you have made them beautifully; it just shows what people can do if they put their heart into their work, as you must have done. One word of thanks also is due to St. Dunstan's and its helpers who have so kindly assisted you in your great fight. I will let you know when I am wanting more and will also recommend you whenever possible.—C. J. VILE."

Why do Blind People Look Up?

(Continuation of Discussion started in the January issue)

To the Editor, ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW

I HAVE followed with interest the correspondence on this subject and I am surprised at the variety of theories expressed. I believe that Sir Arthur Pearson was right when he suggested that a natural instinct of protection is the cause of the attitude adopted by so many blind people when moving about—the fact being that in every situation of physical danger we take very good care of our faces, and more especially our eyes, and although our sight may be lost we cannot lose this distinctive care of our features. In proof of this, try the following experiment: From a drawing-room

company choose a person, take him to the centre of the room, blindfold him, turn him round quickly several times, and then tell him to find one of the others present. What does he do? Almost invariably he throws his hands out at arms length in front of him and he also *throws his head well back*.

Contrary to the opinion put forward by Dr. Elias and others that a blind person may "sense" obstacles in his path the better by throwing his head back, I find, in moving about alone, that I can steer my way far more easily when I carry my head well forward.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES MCINTOSH.

Departmental Notes

The Braille Room

WE sincerely congratulate the following men on having passed their Reading and Writing Tests:

Reading: A. Greening, R. Warren, S. J. Jordan, J. Boon, F. E. C. Bulley, J. Restall, F. Hemsworth, and A. Hoey.

Writing: A. Biggs, W. J. Boardman, A. J. Burtenshaw, C. H. Brown, B. Ingreay, and C. L. R. Singleton.

We wish to express our grateful thanks to Miss Bruford and some of her friends, who have had the "Power House," by J. Buchan, specially stereotyped in Braille. This book was chosen on the advice of Mr. Stone of Craigmillar, and will, we feel sure be greatly appreciated by all readers.

The following books are amongst those which have been recently added to the National Library for the Blind:—"Towards Democracy" (Extracts), by E. Carpenter; "Economic Organisation of England" (an outline history), by W. J. Ashley; "Navy Eternal," by "Bartimeus"; "Mr. Standfast," by J. Buchan; "Tarzan of the Apes," by E. Rice Burroughs; "Arrow of Gold" and "Victory," by Conrad; "Getting Together," by Ian Hay; "The Yellow Ribbon" and "The Sister Disciple," by W. Le Queux; "House of Baltazar," "Idols," and "The Rough Road," by W. J. Locke; "Cruise of the Dazzler," by Jack London; "You never know your Luck," by Sir G. Parker; "Willow Tree," by H. de Vere Stacpoole; "Fortitude" and "Secret City," by Hugh Walpole; "Case of Miss Elliott," by Baroness Orczy; "From Now On," by G. Page; and "Reef of Stars," by de Vere Stacpoole. *D. P.*

Netting

THE squirrels in the Park have always shown a partiality for the Netting Room since they first learnt that chocolates could be had for the asking at the Netting Room door. Now, in our new quarters touching the Royal Botanical Gardens, they make their presence known

in a new way, very agreeable to us netters, but we believe not quite so agreeable to the Park gardeners. This is the time of year that glass frames, full of young budding plants set in soft mould that is just right for the quick burial of nuts, stand open in the sheltered places of the gardens. We hope our small furry friends will not bear us a grudge when they find themselves barred out from these play places by the fine mesh nets which have been made expressly for the purpose.

✻ ✻ G. H. W.

Shorthand and Typewriting

WE offer our heartiest congratulations to the following men on having passed their Typewriting Tests:—

J. T. Flannery, J. Yare, C. W. S. Van Blerke, W. H. Hill, H. W. Allen, A. E. Thompson, W. J. Farback, A. Campell, and W. J. Bonny. *D. P.*

Music

THE Music Department has been fortunate to secure new rooms for lessons. The Band Room is now the end part of Ward 9 and is approached at the very end door by cutting across the football ground near Ward 7. It is hoped that with a much larger room at our disposal we shall be able to hold informal sing-songs for any who care to come and help perform. The other music rooms are moved to the old Netting Rooms behind the Braille and Typewriting Rooms. A very successful concert was given by the Band and Soloists before Easter, and it is very gratifying to find that the audience are so appreciative of the talent found among themselves. The Regent Quartette, formed by some of our men, play for the dance at the Bungalow once a week. We are very sorry to lose the help of Miss McAndrew and Miss Savage, who have worked for the Music Department for over five years, being two of the first teachers to start this work here.

News from the Workshops

ON several occasions we have referred to a very striking feature of the St. Dunstan's workshops, namely, the assistance which is given to the men under training by their comrades who have trodden the way before them. These Instructors, after a period of this service, take opportunities as they occur of establishing themselves in different parts of the country.

At the end of the Eas'er Term W. E. Cook left to take over the picture-framing business which has been so well carried on by J. Clare at 183 Hammersmith Road, Hammersmith, W. 6, and which he has had to resign on account of his wife's health. The assistance given by Cook to the men under instruction in picture framing has been particularly valuable, and we look forward with confidence to his success and wish him good luck in his new venture.

Similar good wishes are also extended to R. Eggleton, who will be greatly missed from the boot shop. He was always at his post, even beyond working hours, and imparted most carefully to the men the knowledge which he had industriously acquired himself, adding to it in the process the special point of view of the blind man.

H. C. Boase is another pupil teacher who has been rendering most useful assistance in the basket shop for some months. He has now discontinued in order to devote himself to making a stock of baskets.

We have referred previously to similar services rendered by W. Knox, who left last month, but omitted to commend the excellent and varied work which he had been undertaking since Christmas, on which we offer him our sincere congratulations.

BOOTS AND CLOGS

All the men who undertake clog-making and repairing at the same time carry on with their boot repairing. A. J. Hornsby has now completed his course in both. He is a good all-round man, and is particularly

successful in ironing clogs, which will be of considerable service to him in undertaking repairs. J. L. Brooke has also been doing very useful work with both trades, having made a marked advance in wax-end making, wetting and repairs. Two pairs of three-lace clogs made by M. H. Oldroyd were well lasted and a thoroughly sound job all round. He is also a very capable man on boot repairs. Satisfactory progress in boot repairing is being made by J. W. Yarwood, whose work on clogs is also showing advancement.

BOOT REPAIRING

A. J. Jones has made a good start, and the work of G. Southen on return from illness has been surprisingly good. Another new man, F. C. Harrison, deserves every commendation for the really good grasp he has obtained of all parts of the work in a short time. Special commendation was also given to H. D. Clevitt for a well-finished pair of ladies' soles, and to T. Evans for a very neat, clean job of children's shoes. A. G. Rogers has made improvement here and also in the mat shop. W. J. Harris is a very clean workman who does well with skiving, and during the month has had valuable experience with heels of ladies' boots. R. Perkis is a very industrious man, who is always ready to obtain information and makes thoroughly good use of it. A. Ashley and J. Robinson have been maintaining a thoroughly good standard, and M. H. Albertella has done well with hand-sewn work. H. T. Mummery and D. F. Aldridge are other men that are leaving us and, judging from the work they have now been turning out for some time, we have no doubt that they will be able to give their customers every satisfaction.

MAT DEPARTMENT

In spite of the serious disablement of his left hand, A. H. W. James has found a way to handle his thrums and cut clean

and level, and, in addition, to border the mat well, with excellent corners. He continues to do well with all classes of repairs in the boot shop. C. Marshall has also made excellent mats since our last reference, and for the last month has made satisfactory progress as a beginner on boot repairing. It is a pleasure to make special reference to the consistent and steady work of R. Knotwell on both boots and mats.

W. Nelson has done decidedly better work, and so also has J. C. Stephens. Mats made by R. Parsons since Christmas have shown improvement in every way, especially in bordering. H. Lea and C. Morton have carefully made several sound mats, the thrumming and cutting being quite good. Two kneelers made by A. Morgan were very pleasing indeed, and this man has made remarkable progress all round in the boot shop, including hand sewing, which he has recently taken up.

BASKET DEPARTMENT

On small work, J. Boon and B. C. Sexty are doing well. Some bread baskets made by F. Peacock were neatly made. G. Colbeck and T. J. Dunn have done good work on soiled linen baskets, barrels and bread baskets, while square arm baskets made by B. E. Ingrey and J. Buckle have been very satisfactory. J. Benson continues to show keen interest in varied work, including clothes baskets and a suit case. An oval clothes basket made by D. S. Munro was of a very high standard, and barrel baskets made by J. Edwards are now consistently good. E. Tatton is an industrious man, who is working very independently and has done very good work on hampers and soiled linen baskets. H. Bridgeman is to be heartily congratulated on completing his course very thoroughly. His recent stock work has been of a large range, and he worked confidently and well.

JOINERY DEPARTMENT

Special mention must be made of the work of J. R. Ridley. In spite of his extra disablement, he has persevered throughout the whole of his course, and his recent work on a pair of steps has been very

satisfactory indeed. Another very industrious and conscientious worker is W. Tout, who has also just left us. He made good use of his opportunities, gaining a good deal of experience and reaching a very good level in joinery, his last pieces of work being a kitchen table and a step ladder.

PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES

The following Proficiency Certificates have been awarded during the month:—

F. Hill (mats); W. Coleman (mats); A. W. Birchall (joinery); D. F. Aldridge (boots); J. A. Dunlop (baskets); T. H. Marshall (mats); J. R. Ridley (joinery); L. Hardy (centre cane baskets); J. J. Hiscock (mats); H. Bridgeman (baskets); W. H. Byrd (baskets); R. Knotwell (mats); R. Eggleton (boots and mats); C. H. Brown (mats); A. J. Hornsby (boots and clogs); E. J. Lloyd (boots); G. Burnett (boots); R. Parsons (mats); J. L. Brooke (boots); J. Robinson (boots); and S. O'Connell (mats).

Meeting at the Bungalow

ON the evening of the 22nd March a meeting was held at St. Dunstan's, at which was discussed the advisability of forming a committee to look after the affairs of men who had left. Mr. Harrison and Sir Arthur Pearson were the principal speakers, and when a vote was taken the figures were:—

For the formation of such a body as had been suggested	... 43
Against the formation of such a body	... 68

The matter is obviously one which does not nearly so much concern the men at present at St. Dunstan's as it concerns the men who have left, and who throughout the country are working with the assistance of the present After-Care arrangements. If, therefore, the matter is carried further, the opinions of men who have left St. Dunstan's will be taken with regard to it.

VISITOR: (at workhouse, watching game of chess) "But where are the two kings?"

OLD JARGE: "Lor' bless 'e, sir, we took 'em a good 'arf-our ago."

Sports Club Notes

NOW that Easter Holidays are all over we are all settling to work and to sports also.

As some of our keen athletes have left us, I am looking to those who remain to fill their places, so that things can be kept going with as great enthusiasm as in the past. The Saturday Sports provide plenty of good healthy fun, and also give us plenty of opportunities to exercise our muscles and to test our running powers. We want to improve upon our last term's records, and this can only be done by plenty of friendly rivalry and tons of keenness.

I hope we will be more fortunate in the weather than last term. Frequently we had fine days until Saturday arrived, when the wet came and spoilt our ground. A good, fairly hard ground makes all the difference in doing fast times, without danger of slipping and injuring limbs.

We had a busy wind up last term, when we had the Outer Circle Walk and football final within a day or so of each other.

OUTER CIRCLE WALK

Our second big walk was held on Saturday, March 19th, and proved a real success. Prizes were very kindly offered by "anonymous," Miss Hamar Greenwood and Mrs. Clifford White.

To give every man a chance, it was decided to handicap the first six men of our last walk, and make them all equal to the time of the seventh man. This meant that the last winner, H. Northgreaves gave 2 min. 39 sec.; F. Hemsworth 1 min. 37 sec.; D. Ironside 1 min. 16 sec. Eighteen men entered, but only a dozen faced the starter. It was a beautiful morning, quite ideal for the event. Every man started off splendidly, and we could at once see that the old record of 29 min. 10 sec. for the course was going to be broken. Hardly had the last man been sent off—they went at intervals of two minutes—before loud cheers heralded the arrival of the first man home. Then

one by one the rest of the competitors came in. Each man looked as if he had been "all out" and in consequence, splendid times were shown. The winner proved to be J. Ingram, of Cornwall Terrace, who did the two miles, seven furlongs of the course in 25 min. 59 sec.—a truly wonderful performance. H. Northgreaves, with 26 min. 29 sec. did the next best time, but his heavy handicap placed him fourth. It was interesting to note that in spite of the handicap H. Northgreaves did the course under the record time of the last walk. Every man walked wonderfully well, and it is marvellous that all except one did the course in less than 32½ minutes. It shows that the men at St. Dunstan's can put up walking times equal to that of good sighted walkers. The following is the final result, W. Coleman winning the special prize awarded for men over forty:—

Order	Name	Actual Time		Total Time	
		mins.	secs.	mins.	secs.
1	J. Ingram	25	59	25	59
2	S. Kelly	27	29	27	29
3	F. Hemsworth	27	12	27	49
	(Handicap 1 min. 37 secs.)				
4	H. Northgreaves	26	29	29	8
	(Handicap 2 mins. 39 secs.)				
5	D. Ironside	28	5	29	21
	(Handicap 1 min. 16 secs.)				
6	J. H. Greaves	30	3	30	3
7	W. Coleman	30	58	30	58
8	E. L. Woods	31	7	31	7
9	G. H. Wiltshire	31	17	31	17
10	J. S. Lever	31	17	31	17
11	A. H. Wernham	32	27	32	27
12	J. Gibbons	35	3	35	3

FOOTBALL COMPETITION

Our last Football Competition provided some of the most exciting games we have ever had since we commenced football. Usually the teams that scored eight goals in a game could count themselves winners, but we had an instance at this last competition in which eight goals were of no avail, for the winning team went one better and scored nine! The shooting was wonderfully good and

marked; in some games it was noticeable how that every shot was right upon the target and not a ball wasted. Father Howell unfortunately found himself unable to keep goal, but Sergt. Hunt splendidly came to the rescue, and he will testify as to the power behind the shots, when he had to retire during one game for repairs! The final took place on the 22nd March. Mr. Williamson of the Arsenal again showing his good will towards St. Dunstan's by coming up and keeping goal. The finalists were the Meighonians and the Morgan Maroons, the Cup-holders.

Meighonians: J. P. Meighan, J. H. Tindall, A. James, P. Yuile, A. Chaffin, C. R. Masters.

Morgan Maroons: A. G. Morgan, W. Shute, S. J. Jordan, H. E. Robinson, H. D. Clevitt, A. H. Craigie.

It is rather an extraordinary thing in our football to find the same team in two succeeding finals and I think the Morgan Maroons created a record in this respect. It shows well the capital cup fighting qualities of the team, so ably led by A. G. Morgan. The final score, however, left the Meighonians winners by seven goals to five. The Morgan Maroons lost the game in the first half, when they only scored one goal. The goal scorers were: P. Yuile 2, J. P. Meighan, J. H. Tindall, A. James, A. Chaffin and C. R. Masters for the winners, whilst H. D. Clevitt 2, A. G. Morgan, W. Shute, and H. E. Robinson scored for the losers. The Football Cup was then most kindly presented, in the absence of Sir Arthur, by Miss Hamar Greenwood, and we are all most grateful to her for the charming way in which she presented the trophy, and for her words of cheer to both victor and vanquished. The leading scorers throughout the Competition proved to be:—

Totally Blind Boys: H. Northgreaves five goals, P. Yuile, four goals.

Semi-Sighted Boys: A. James, nine goals, H. D. Clevitt seven goals, A. G. Morgan seven goals, J. H. Tindall six goals.

VISIT OF SUNDERLAND

Through the kindness of Mr. Buchan, the Sunderland Captain, we had the pleasure

of a return visit of the world-famed Sunderland Football Club on Saturday, March 12th. They came first of all to see us at our sports, and were both surprised at what we could do and tremendously interested. When they saw our fellows doing the 90 yards sprint at the speed of an express train they were too astonished for words. They were very kind in judging the various events, and after the sports were over we retired to our football pitch to play them a game which we hoped to win. Sunderland went in first and as the first six men only scored one goal between them we were very hopeful of winning, but unfortunately for us, each of their last six scored (we played twelve a side) making their score seven goals. I thought at first that even this was not too much for our "sharp shooters" seeing the way they put on goals in the ordinary competitions, but alas! we were disappointed, for only J. H. Greaves was able to find the net, so that we retired beaten by seven goals to one. I hope that After-Care boys will never mention the word "Sunderland" to any of our team who played that day! But we are just waiting for our revenge and then we hope the score will be reversed!

The following were the teams:—

Sunderland: Messrs. Hobson, Dempster, C. Parker, Gillespy, Cuggy, Williams, Moore, England, Martin, Poole, Barlow, Kasher.

St. Dunstan's: P. D. Jenson, S. R. Gamble, H. Northgreaves, J. H. Greaves, P. Yuile, J. Morris, E. A. Pugh, E. L. Woods, H. A. Burtenshaw, W. H. Hill, D. Ironside, F. Peacock.

PHYSICAL JERKS COMPETITION

The Competition during the past term has been most successful. The keenness of the men was well shown by the large percentage of those who have secured the maximum attendance of 34. I am sure that they feel all the better for their morning exercises and now that the nice weather seems to have arrived, we should get even an increase on the splendid attendances which we have been having morning after morning throughout the winter. The following men hold the leading places:—

F. S. Owen, B. Ingrey, F. Hemsworth, J. Benson, H. Mummery, W. Harris, C. Morton, H. Lea, J. H. Tindall, P. D. Jenson, W. J. McQuirk, E. J. Lloyd, D. Ironside, S. R. Gamble, W. Moorecroft, E. Tatton, H. A. Burtenshaw, 34 attendances; D. Livingstone, T. W. Walton, 33 attendances; A. G. Morgan, 32 attendances; J. Simpson, 31 attendances.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

It was most kind of the Cambridge Crew to send our boys six tickets to enable us to follow the boat race on one of the special steamers. Although the tickets only arrived on the 30th March—the morning of the race—and two were necessary for the use of escorts, as many as forty-seven men gave their names in for the ballot for the remaining four tickets. The lucky ones were J. W. R. Shread, W. Bonner, S. Bagstaffe, and E. Bartlett, and they went off in high glee to see one of the most exciting boat races of recent years. As two of the boys supported Cambridge there was plenty of good humoured bantering with them and the other two Oxford enthusiasts. They had a most exciting time, especially as each crew in turn took the lead. The boys followed the race quite as well as any of those who were able to see it, and are indeed grateful to the Cambridge University men for granting them the privilege of attending in such luxury. Another party were able to witness the start through the kindness of the Constitution Club, Putney, and altogether St. Dunstan's was strongly represented at the Race.

VARSITY SPORTS

Through the kindness of Mr. H. M. Abrahams of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, a number of tickets were sent along for us to witness the sports on March 19th. A very enthusiastic party of us duly attended the Queen's Club, and thoroughly enjoyed the exciting events provided.

KENLEY MOTOR DRIVE

Through the goodness of Mr. W. D. Cole, of the Kenley Football Club, a party of thirty of our boys were invited to spend Saturday, April 2nd, at Kenley, where a Football Match, Tea and Concert were

arranged in our honour. The Kenley Club most kindly provided a motor bus to take us there and back, and as the day was beautifully fine, we had a most enjoyable ride, which made us ready for the excellent tea which our good friends provided. Taken altogether we had a "top-hole" day, and came back full of gratitude to those who had so kindly provided it.

SWIMMING AND ROWING

As the fine days and warmer weather are approaching I am looking for great enthusiasm in Swimming and Rowing. As soon as the early morning baths are opened we will re-arrange our times, and I hope that it will be possible to fix up some swimming competitions during the term. The Sports Sisters will be delighted to hear of any men who have not taken up Rowing yet, and who wish to do so that they may receive proper instruction as soon as possible.

SPORTS SECRETARY

I am so sorry that we have lost the services of our Sports Secretary, Mrs. McClellan, who is well known to all of the boys by her maiden name of Miss Ains. Mrs. McClellan leaves because she is hopeful of going in to her new house shortly. She will be greatly missed by all of us, for it will be difficult to find anybody more loyal, capable and industrious. We wish her every happiness. E. W.

Football Forecast Competition

GREAT interest has been shown lately in the Football Forecast Competition appearing in *The Democrat*. Through the generosity of a kind friend, who has provided St. Dunstan's with a number of copies of *The Democrat* each week, our boys have been able to enter for these competitions and have, we are happy to report, achieved remarkable results. They are accordingly continuing to compete with the utmost keenness. E. T. Humphries has gained £25, J. T. Flannery and B. Fitzpatrick £11 5s. each, and the following men a guinea each:—M. W. Albertella, J. A. Dunlop, R. White, E. J. Lloyd, W. Bonner, J. Hunter, J. W. Boothman and J. H. Greaves.

Discussion Club Notes

ON Monday, March 7th, we had a visit from Mr. Hugh Edwards, M.P. who gave a most interesting lecture entitled "The British Parliament, its Men and Ways." Mr. Edwards described the procedure carried out when a new member takes his seat in the House, and explained how, when he was elected, he expected to receive some sort of certificate of membership, and was very disappointed on being told no such document was ever issued, and if anyone not entitled to a seat in the House *did* attempt to enter the Members' Lobby, he would be immediately challenged by an official and turned back! He enumerated to the audience the three privileges originally enjoyed by members, namely, freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, and free access to the King. These are no longer enjoyed, but so common were they in bygone days, that it used to be no uncommon thing for a constituency to be actually *bought* for a man who had violated the law, in order to save him from arrest. There are over 700 Members of Parliament, and only 300 seats, so to ensure a seat Members must attend Prayers, and place their cards on seats to reserve them. This is done very early in the morning, and then at 2.45 p.m. the Chaplain enters the House "looks at the Members and prays for the country!"

Mr. Edwards when on to describe the procedure with regard to Bills, and then gave us some interesting personal anecdotes of various Members. He mentioned that Mr. Balfour sat for two and a half years in the House before he made a speech, while the late John Redmond took his seat at 4 o'clock, spoke at 5 o'clock and was suspended at 6 o'clock! He told us that Mr. Gladstone, though a wonderful orator, had no sense of humour at all, and was never a favourite with Queen Victoria who complained that he addressed her for hours as though she were a public meeting! The lecturer ended his most interesting address by a brief account of the early days of the present Prime Minister,

for whom he evidently cherishes a very warm regard, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Edwards closed a very enjoyable meeting.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY

On Monday, March 21st, Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C. came to our meeting, and gave a most interesting statement of his views as a future Conservative Candidate for this Division in the next Parliament. The lecturer compared the present Conservative policy with that held by Lord Beaconsfield many years ago, and showed how, if properly applied, that policy would meet all the needs at the present day. He dwelt on the need of a sound and steady policy of action at the moment, in order to counteract the dangerous influence at work in the country, and at the conclusion of his address answered many questions put to him by the audience. With the forthcoming visit of Sir Thomas Polson to explain to us the policy of the Independent Party in the House of Commons, the present series of political lectures will come to an end, and St. Dunstaners, having heard all shades of opinion, will be in an excellent position to form definite views of their own as to which party they intend to support in the future.

LIST OF FIXTURES

The list of fixtures for the next weeks is a particularly interesting one, including Dr. Levick, the well-known Antarctic explorer, who was with Captain Scott; Rev. F. W. Norwood from the City Temple, whose previous lecture was so greatly enjoyed; Mr. F. W. Griffin, General Secretary of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, who will speak on the Position of the Demobilized Soldier in Industry; and Sir Thomas Polson, whose visit has been alluded to previously. *H. E. G.*

"WHAT is the most used telephone number in London?" asks a weekly paper. The answer is: "The wrong one."

Church and Catholic Chapel Notes

Church Notes

ALTHOUGH a large percentage of the men were away during the Easter festival, we were greatly cheered by the large number who made their Communion during Easter Sunday. The short service held on Good Friday was also well attended.

CONFIRMATION

I hope to present our candidates at the Lord Bishop of London's Confirmation at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday, May 7th, at 11.30 a.m. Will any who wish to join the classes please let me know immediately?

INTERCESSION

Our Friday Intercession services were resumed on 8th inst. and are being continued each Friday at 12.25 p.m. It should be a real help to all St. Dunstaners to know that their needs—both material and spiritual—are specially placed before Almighty God at this service.

HOLY COMMUNION

The celebrations throughout the month are as follows:—On the 24th of the month at 7.15 and 10.15 a.m. On the 17th at 8 a.m. and on St. Mark's Day, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m.

CHAPEL SERVICES

I do hope that all—men and staff—who so far have not made a definite point of attending our little services will help us with their support and presence during the term. They will find the corporate worship a distinct help, for after all, these are our "own" services and it is our duty to give them our sympathetic help and so give the things spiritual which, after all, count so much their true and rightful place.

E. W.

Catholic Chapel Notes

THE attendances at the Holy Week services this year were most gratifying. On Palm Sunday the passion was read during the Mass and Palms distributed afterwards. Every Catholic in the Hostel for Eas'er was present at the Good Friday service and the number of Communions on Easter Sunday was quite out of the ordinary. Writing of Easter Communion reminds us that the time for Easter duties expires on Trinity Sunday, May 22nd. There is still plenty of time but it is not good to wait too long.

Ascension Day falls on May 8th and is a Holiday of Obligation. Mass will be said at 8.30. *P. H.*

Births

W. WALKER, son - - -	Jan. 18, 1921
C. G. JEFFRIES, son - -	Feb. 10, 1921
E. W. HALL, son - - -	Feb. 20, 1921
H. D. LEARMOUTH,	
daughter	Feb. 20, 1921
W. W. WALTERS, daughter	Feb. 23, 1921
F. STRATTON, daughter -	Feb. 23, 1921
T. PARKER, daughter - -	Feb. 28, 1921
R. PIDCOCK, son - - -	Mar. 5, 1921
F. SCOTT, son - - - -	Mar. 7, 1921
A. V. SOWTER, son - -	Mar. 11, 1921
S. BULL, son - - - -	Mar. 12, 1921
D. MCCARTHY, son - - -	Mar. 12, 1921
F. JACKSON, daughter - -	Mar. 12, 1921
J. ROSE, daughter - - -	Mar. 13, 1921
J. KENNY, son - - - -	Mar. 15, 1921
J. D. LEE, twin son and	
daughter	Mar. 15, 1921
F. W. SPACKMAN, daughter	Mar. 17, 1921
T. WILLIS, daughter - -	Mar. 25, 1921

Marriages

ON Wednesday, March 16th, George Henry Hawkins was married at St. Marylebone Church to Miss Florence Helena Rolfe.

On Wednesday, March 23rd, David Strachan Munro was married at

Marriages—continued

St. Marylebone Church to Miss Alice Eliza Chambers.

On Wednesday, March 23rd, Ernest Lewis Woods was married at St. Marylebone Church to Miss Mary Elizabeth Walker.

On Thursday, March 24th, Alexander Doyle was married at Hampstead Town Hall to Miss E. Maas.

On Sunday, March 27th, William Henry Harding was married at St. Olive's Church, Finsbury Park, to Miss F. P. Wade.

On Monday, March 28th, Donald Frederick Aldridge was married at the Church of "The Sacred Heart of Jesus" to Miss M. A. Adams.

On Monday, March 28th, John Windle was married at Victoria Wesleyan Church, St. John's Wood, N.W. to Miss R. Peavey.

"There Once was a Girl who said 'Why?'—"

RESULTS OF OUR MARCH COMPETITION

LAST month's competition has been a great success, and the hundreds of entries received have kept an entire section of our staff devoted day and night to sorting out and classifying the innumerable poetic reasons why that young lady said "Why?" Frankly speaking, this section of our staff has had our deepest sympathy for to have that eternal line: "There once was a Girl who said 'Why?'—" dinning in your ears from early dawn to dewy eve, to hear it still hammering away its monotonous beat through the stilly watches of the night, tapping its tiresome tread through nightmares and visions, waking you with grim tenacity of purpose in the morning and pursuing you everywhere throughout the day, in bus, tube, train, car and coach, like the tentacles of a gigantic cuttle-fish—well, it was not a state to be envied! However, they all stuck to their guns most manfully, and the Editor has much pleasure in awarding the prize of two guineas to T. Till, 7 Victoria Avenue, Greaves, Lancaster, for the following excellent Limerick:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Have you got such a lovely black eye?"
Said Private O'Leary,
In voice thick and hoarse,
"The canary's just kicked me—that's why!"

On Monday, March 28th, Charles William Matthews was married at St. Luke's Church, Maidenhead, to Miss E. Emmett.

On Wednesday, March 30th, William Trott, was married at St. Michael's Church, Handsworth, Birmingham, to Miss M. Block.

On Saturday, April 2nd, Walter Tout was married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to Miss Lily Maude Roper.

Baptism

ON Monday, April 4th, Rose Louise, daughter of William Nelson, was baptised in the St. Dunstan's Chapel.

On Sunday, April 10th, Leslie Clifford, son of Frank Scott, was baptised in the St. Dunstan's Chapel.

So many really good results were sent in, however, that the Editor feels obliged to award four additional consolation prizes of 5s. each to the following:—

Edward A. Steel, "The Firs," Verwood, Dorset:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Should I motor when all my friends fly?"
So she went for a flight
And was soon out of sight—
She was last heard of somewhere in Skye.

Walter Tremble, Park Row Knaresborough, Yorkshire:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Don't you come out with me on the sly?"
We can go in the Park
When it's dark for a lark
As we did in the days gone by."

Charles McIntosh, 4 Marine Parade, Hythe:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Is bidding for husbands so high?"
At St. Dunstan's I find,
Although fellows are blind,
The demand far exceeds the supply!"

R. J. Vine, Ockley Road, Ewhurst, Surrey:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Do you puzzle your heads where the fly
In our wet winter goes—
I'll the secret disclose,
He departs to the States, 'cos they're dry."

We have pleasure also in printing below some of the best Limericks received:—

A. Coulson:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Does 'Halgernon' wear a 'glarse heye,'
For to me it appears
That the 'Heddytaw' hears
Of all 'Halgy's' good times on the sly."

S. J. Letch:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
The deuce do I nothing but sigh?
It's because I'm past forty
And don't feel so sporty,
And I fear on the shell I must die."

A. E. Hodgkins:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Do St. Dunstaners hold their heads high?
They have reason, you know
As Sir Arthur can show—
It is 'V. over B.—Ne'er say die!'"

R. Graves:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Are the men of St. Dunstan's so shy?
If they only knew
That I read the REVIEW
To win me I'm sure they would try!"

Jock Muir:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Cannot someone invent a good dye?
For T.N.T.'d hair
Causes people to stare,
And it always rubs off when its dry."

Thomas J. Floyd:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why,
Little boy, do you bitterly cry?"
Said he, "It's quite plain
Ma's caught me again
Playing marbles with father's glass eye!"

P. S. Sumner:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Is it modish to go grey and die?
I'm in favour of neither,
But if one must do either
I'll choose the least evil and 'dye.'"

S. M. Bell:—

There once was a girl who said, "Why
Can't I catch a nice boy if I try?
Must I powder and paint,
Look like what I ain't?
Then a spinster I think I shall die."

GENIAL UNCLE: "Well, old chap, we've not done anything for a long time. How about the Zoo next Sunday, eh?"

SMALL BOY: "Thanks very much. I can't say offhand, but I'll ring you up."

A Braille Competition

MISS ADA M. YOUMANS, 5407 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A., kindly offers a three dollar prize and a two dollar prize for the best articles or letters written on:—
"How I Earned My First £20 and What I Did With It."

Those intending to take part in this contest must write in Braille, and the responses must be sent direct to Miss Youmans, at the above address, as soon as possible after the receipt of the issue containing this announcement. It should be stated when letters are sent in whether or not the writer is totally blind.

The Discussion Club

ALL St. Dunstaners will be very sorry to hear Miss Gregg has resigned her position as secretary of the Discussion Club, as she is going to Ireland to do work in connection with the new Ulster Parliament.

Miss Gregg has been with us for nearly three years, and has done much to help the men in every way, especially in promoting their keenness for debate and politics, and interesting them in the League of Nations. Her work has been invaluable, and through her untiring efforts at St. Dunstan's we have had the privilege of listening to some of the most brilliant lecturers in England on all subjects—the Monday lectures being one of the features of the week, and much looked forward to by Sisters and men alike. We shall miss her greatly, but wish her God speed and good luck in her new work. At the last committee meeting of the Discussion Club her resignation was accepted with deepest regrets, and Miss Berry was elected as her successor, Miss Warren consenting to help "carry on."

Cosy Pads

ST. DUNSTANERS will no doubt be glad to hear that the After-Care Department can now supply cosy pads in assorted colours at a cost of 2s. 3d. each.

Dunstan-Mania.

(By D. McLoughlin)

AS an opening *Fraser*-reader, I must *Ask-ew* to forgive this skit and the *de-Bates* it may give rise to, and to consider the intention not so *Black* as it *ap-Pears-on* the surface.

One day, on entering the Braille Room, I found to my surprise a *Carpenter* trying to *Hamar-Greenwood*, and suggested *Brown*, but for my *Pain* was called a *Carey*. From there I made my way to the Hall and requested the porter to take my letter. He said, "*Wat-son*?" I repeated my request, and he said "*I Wil-son*."

Then, hearing the *Russell* of the Adjutant's paper as he passed through the hall, I told him that it was a *Blunt* game shaving with one razor blade per week. He replied, "It is, I *Grant* you!" I then went to the Dispensary, and while there asked the Sister if she would *Read* my letter to me. Taking it, she exclaimed, with a *Sy-* "*mon-deu!* one wants *Good-eye-sight* for this writing!" When she had *Waded* through it she asked me, "Is your *Hip-well*?" and when I said it was she murmured, "*O'Reilly!*" I then made my way to the Lounge, but I found the door locked and the *Bolt-on*. Not having *Ma-ckie*, I had to use a little *Power*, and this difficulty was soon overcome (though subsequently the *lock-Smith* had to be called in). I rushed in at a terrific *Paice*, like a *Mill-stream*, knocking down and nearly *Berry-ing Johns-on* his way out. As I passed the string cupboard I heard the Sister murmur "*och for-the love of Mike don't push!*"

I then went to the Linen Room, determined to get a *Brand* new pair of boots, but at the same time clinging *Grimley* to my old ones. With the aid of many *Phibbs* and *Babbling* on as to my prowess as a great *Walker* in the Outer Circle race, I managed to escape with both pairs.

I then went on to Ward II and saw *How-ell* the beds were made—enough to make a *Bird* sing. On one of the lockers I thought there was a new razor blade,

and, being a *Nailer* at pinching, I picked it up, but, finding it was not, I cursed my luck and exclaimed, "*Taint-one* after all!" Being late for my practice, and finding no *Banister* to guide me to the Music Room, I called a scout who was passing. He was carrying a bundle of grass, and I asked him, "Are you trying to bring the *Park-in-son*?" He replied, "No, it is for *Keenan's Bunne-to* eat in his *Warren*. We presently found ourselves at the now abandoned poultry yard, the soil having been voted unsuitable by those who know that to make *Hens-ley* you must *Bar-clay*. Judging from the noise that came from the Music Room, our vocalists need not *d-espier*, for those who could not sing solos *Bald gLees*."

On my way back to dinner I was asked to enter the sweepstake, but refused, saying, "I never *Gamble*, for my money *Will-i-am-sure* be safer in such a *Fair-bank* as our St. Dunstan's Bank." The dinner bell having rung, I went into the Dining Room, and I was in a *D-rage* on finding a sick *Mason* in my chair. I tried to move him and then to *Harris* him, and finally forced him to *Roll-slowly* off, and so make hi*M-iller* than he was before. However, at the *Ind-er-wick* he was there again!

The writer of this skit, after having racked his brain in vain to find a means of *Fitting* in the name of *Harbidge*, and having been told that, at times of great mental strain, solitude, sunshine and *oxyfen kin* stimulate the mental activities, he decided to try a spell in the country.

After a month, however, the difficulty is still unsolved, and it is feared that he may have to be removed to *Hanwell*, for all doctors know that continuous rain which *Paters-on* a *Pech-ell* destroy its bloom. So sustained mental effort and worry will impair the finest brain. However we hope that by *May* he will be able to appear among us again as the *Wise* man we knew him to be before he undertook this skit.

Questions and Answers

Our readers are invited to send us any questions, on any subject, to be answered under the above heading. We are also willing to give advice on any private matters, and will answer confidentially by letter should it be so desired.

THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER

X. Y.Z.—Sir Robert Walpole (1676—1745) may be considered the first English Prime Minister. Before him, there was no actual outstanding Minister in the Government beyond anyone who, by exceptional ability or force of character, impressed his personality upon his colleagues. Walpole was the first Minister who imposed harmonious action upon all members of the Government, and his influence was accentuated by the fact that George I and George II, in whose reigns he held office, did not understand English, and absented themselves from Cabinet meetings. The office of Prime Minister was officially recognised in 1905.

RECEIPTS

MAC.—(1) All receipts should be retained for a period of six years; after that period no debt can be claimed in this country by law.

A BANKRUPT NATION

(2) A nation can be described as bankrupt when it repudiates all or a certain amount of its foreign debt.

RATES AND TAXES

(3) The rates and taxes for which an English houseowner who tenants his own house is liable are as follows:—Income Tax, House Duty, Ground Rent, and the Town or Borough rates, which include poor rate, water rate, highway rate, etc., and vary in different districts. A landlord in all cases pays property tax and tithe rent charge; and he also pays land tax, sewers rate and special local assessments, whether he occupies his house himself or lets it.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT

CARDI.—(1) The Blind Persons Act is designed to make provision for the industrial

and professional training of all sightless persons between the ages of 16 and 50 years. At 50 years of age a Treasury grant of 10s. per week may be secured providing the applicants fulfil precisely the same conditions as those found in the Old Age Pensions regulations.

There are no allowances for blind persons under 50 years of age who may be suffering from other and additional disabilities, save that the local authorities can make provision for their maintenance in suitable Homes, and in those cases a per capita grant of £13 per annum may be obtained from the Treasury.

THE OPTOPHONE

(2) The Optophone is a complicated piece of electrical apparatus which makes it possible for ordinary print to be read by the blind by ear at a slow speed. The Research Committee of the National Institute for the Blind, upon which Captain Fraser and Mr. Black represent St. Dunstan's, has been carrying out exhaustive tests of this instrument for the past six months and shortly, on the result of these tests, an opinion upon the practical use of the instrument will be published. A full description of the instrument will be given in the ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW when our opinion is published, so we ask our correspondent to excuse this short reply to his query at the moment and look out for the article when it appears in an early issue.

TORYISM AND LIBERALISM

(3) a. Toryism may be defined as the principles of the Tory party, originating in the Cavaliers and High Churchmen of the 17th Century. A Tory can best be described as one whose politics are inspired by the wish to conserve the ancient institutions of the Empire. In English politics

of the present day, Tories are more generally known as Conservatives, a term which came into use in 1832; but a certain number of the Conservative Party still retain the name "Tory" in order to accentuate the fact that they are not members of a party whose policy might be considered as merely directed by a spirit of inactive conservatism.

b. Liberalism is the name given to the principles of the Liberal Party, not only in this country but on the Continent. A Liberal is one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions coupled with moderate reforming movements in distinction to a Radical who wishes to secure such freedom by working from the root. The Liberal Party was

adopted as a name in English politics by the Whigs in 1832, after the Reform Act to denote the body formed by the union of the Whigs with the Radicals of that time, and was practically constituted under Lord Palmerston, Gladstone being marked out for leadership. A split in the Liberal Party was occasioned in 1886 over the question of Home Rule, and later in 1892-5 a section of the party combined with the Conservative Party and formed the Unionist Party.

G. L.—Particulars as to how the Census Form should be filled in are given in a special article which follows immediately below.

The Coming Census

Brief Notes on How to Fill up the Form.

AS Census Day, April 24th, is drawing near, and in view of the fact that some of our readers may not be sufficiently acquainted with the census form, we think it may be of value to indicate briefly the manner in which these forms ought to be completed.

The census form will have to be filled in on the evening of the 24th April, ready for collection early on the morning of the 25th. The form itself, if carefully studied, provides ample information as to how the schedule should be filled in, but there are just one or two points concerning the various questions asked which might give rise to a certain amount of doubt.

There are thirteen columns on the form, indicated by the letters *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, o*. When you receive the form you will be able to see to which columns these reference letters refer, and to save space we will refer to the respective columns in the following brief notes under these letters.

NAMES AND SURNAMES

Column (a) The names should be entered in their natural order, *i.e.*, the surname last. The persons to be included are those who were actually present in the dwelling on the Census night. The only exception to

this rule is made in the case of persons who are out on night work or are travelling during the Sunday night and return to their homes on the following morning. All such persons should be included in the schedule of the household to which they return. But a member of the family who is away from home on holiday, or on business, or under treatment in a hospital, would not be included at the home address but would be included on the schedule filled up at the address at which such person is staying on Census night.

A person who died after the schedule was left at the house but before the actual moment to which the Census relates (*viz.*, midnight on 24th-25th April) should be excluded, as also should a child born after that time and before the schedule is collected.

Where two or more families live in one house each family should have a separate schedule. Any one or more persons separately occupying separate lodgings in a house or a separate part of a house should be regarded as a separate family, and should thus have a separate schedule. But boarders or lodgers having their meals with a family are to be regarded as part of the family with which they board, and should

be included in the schedule for that family.

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD

Column (b) Any relative present in the dwelling on the Census night who usually lives elsewhere should be described as a visitor, not as a relation.

AGE

Column (c) The age in years to be written on the left-hand side of the column is the age last birthday, and the months to be written on the right-hand side of the column will show the number of completed months from the birthday to the Census day. Thus, for a person aged 28 last birthday, whose birthday is the 5th July, the age would be shown as 28 years 9 months. For a person whose year of birth is known but whose birthday is not known, the age should be shown as nearly as possible in completed years, *e.g.*, a person born on some unknown date in 1892 would be recorded at 28 years. For children under one year old, "0" should be inserted in the left-hand portion of the column and the number of completed months of age given in the right-hand portion. In the case of those under one month the words "under one month" should be written.

Column (d) is self explanatory.

MARRIAGE OR ORPHANHOOD

Column (e) provides for one set of statements in respect of all persons aged 15 years or more and for another set in respect of all persons up to the age of 15 years, so there should be an entry of one kind or another for every person on the schedule. No difficulty should be experienced in stating the condition as to marriage, but as regards orphanhood care must be taken to see that a complete statement is made. The word "both" by itself would often leave it quite uncertain whether both parents were alive or whether both were dead. Even where the particulars of both parents are included on the same schedule as those for their children the words "both alive" should be inserted.

BIRTHPLACE

Column (f) In answering this question it is important that persons who were born in the United Kingdom should state the

name of the town or the parish as well as the county of birth, in order that some information may be available of the numbers of persons who have come to reside in the towns from the rural areas. In the case of a person born in a town it is not necessary to state the particular part or parish within the town, but in the case of all persons born in rural localities the parish or village should be stated. Persons born in the British Dominions should state the Province or District in addition to the name of the Dominion or Colony.

NATIONALITY

Column (g) This column is to be filled up only in the case of persons born outside the United Kingdom. (If born in the United Kingdom you leave it blank). In the case of all such persons the entry must show whether they have become residents in that country or are merely on a visit; and in the case of persons born in a foreign country the entry must state the nationality, whether British born, British by naturalisation, German, Danish, U.S. citizen, etc.

EDUCATIONAL

Column (h) Generally speaking, all children attending day schools will be shown as attending "whole-time" in column (*h*), and in their case no entry should be made in columns (*k*), (*l*) and (*m*). This would apply to children who may be occupied out of ordinary school hours in delivering newspapers, &c., or during the holidays, as in fruit picking. Young people who are at work during the day and attend evening continuation schools or day continuation schools will be shown as receiving instruction "part-time."

PERSONAL OCCUPATION

Column (k) The occupation should be stated whether the worker is at work on the 24th April or out of work. If more than one paid occupation is followed, state that only by which the living is mainly earned. The precise character of the occupation should be stated. Shopkeepers, retail dealers or shop assistants—for example, bootmakers, basket-makers, etc.—if selling only and not making or producing, or if chiefly selling, add the

words "shopkeeper or dealer, principal, shop assistant or salesman assistant"; but a person who is chiefly engaged in making or producing, though also selling, should add "maker." Thus a bootmaker who makes and sells boots should put "bootmaker" and "dealer," but if he only sells them, "boot dealer"; if he only makes them, "bootmaker"; if only a repairer, "boot repairer." For a member of a private household (such as householder's wife) who is mainly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home, write "Home Duties" in Column (k), and leave Columns (l) and (m) blank. The instructions 9 and 10 on the back of the census form should be carefully read before filling in these details.

EMPLOYMENT

Column (l) Read carefully the three notes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, at the head of the column and instructions on back.

It should be remembered that in Column (k) you state your precise branch of profession or trade, such as bootmaker and dealer.

In Column (l), if working for an employer, you give his name and business; if out of work, you put "out of work"; if employing persons, you put "employer"; if working on own account, and not employing persons for purposes of business, you put "own account"; domestic servants do not put the employment of the people for whom they work, but simply write "private."

PLACE OF WORK

Column (m) In most cases this column will present no difficulty. Where a person's occupation is not regularly carried on in one place, as in the case of a commercial traveller, costermonger or bricklayer, the place where the person happens to be working at the date of the Census should *not* be stated, but the words "no fixed place" should be inserted. If your home is your place of business, you put "at home." In other words, if you have a boot shop, and you live over the shop, you put "at home." People who are retired or out of work leave Column (m) blank.

Before filling up Columns (k), (l) and (m) it would be as well to read carefully

the instructions 4-11 on the back of the Census Form.

CHILDREN

Columns (n) and (o): Number and ages of living children and step-children under sixteen years of age. This column is left blank by all except married men, widowers and widows. The points to which attention may be directed in filling up this part of the Schedule are:—

(1) the exclusion of children or step-children who have died or who have passed their 16th birthday before Census day;

(2) the inclusion of all living children and stepchildren under 16 whether living at home or not;

(3) the importance of putting the cross clearly within the column showing the child's age last birthday;

(4) the necessity of putting more than one cross in the same column if there are more than one child or stepchild of the same age. The number of crosses ought thus to be equal to the total number of living children.

COLLECTION OF SCHEDULES

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the work of collecting the Schedules would be greatly facilitated if all the particulars were clearly written in the proper columns, if every Schedule were completed ready for collection *early* on the morning of the 25th April. Where the householder is likely to be out when the enumerator calls, the Schedule may be enclosed in an envelope and handed to a neighbour for delivery to the enumerator in order to avoid a second call.



"AND how do you like your new brother?"

"Not much. He takes up all Mummie's and Nannie's time."

"Why don't you send him back again?"

"I am afraid we can't. You see, we've used him."



ACCORDING to a New York message Dempsey had a fright the other night while going home. It is thought that somebody must have made a noise like Carpentier.

The Expression of the Blind

By F. Le G. Clark—A BLINDED ST. DUNSTAN'S OFFICER

MANY aspects in the psychology of the blind have been discussed, and in all probability the title of this small article has been used before. But I venture to revive it in the hope that others may attack the problem and throw more light on it than I am able to do. Briefly, the point that puzzles me is this: why should the faces of the blind reveal their emotions so much less than do the faces of the sighted? always supposing that there *does* exist this interesting distinction. I am not altogether competent to judge. If I could wander round examining the features of my blind friends, I could assure myself on the fixity or mobility of their countenances. But I cannot do this. I therefore have to accept the opinion given me by various sighted persons that we blind are on the whole careful not to reveal our feelings. Why should this be so?

One is at first tempted to suggest that it is pure and reasonable laziness. If we took toll of all the varying conversations which must be endured in the course of a day, the discovery would be made that only a certain proportion was of sufficient interest to us as to make us forget our whereabouts and the passage of time. It is expected of us that we sit gazing with rapt eyes at our companion with a constantly changing expression of face. Now a blind man cannot so gaze into his partner's eyes; he has no temptation to do so. He is able to follow the course of the conversation quietly and analytically, and to answer appropriately when his turn comes. He soon discovers his freedom, and in time freedom becomes a mental habit to him. He allows himself to do what he would have done years ago, if etiquette had permitted—to become sensibly lazy and economical of effort. He takes advantage of his handicap to improve his mental reserves.

But there are other considerations to be surveyed before we can decide on the blind man's lack of expression. I would

like to put forward three separate considerations, believing that they all contributed in producing the psychological phenomenon we are discussing.

First of all there is the influence of "Imitation." Now man is essentially an imitative animal. We smile almost automatically when we see a stranger smiling at us. One yawner will set a whole busload yawning; and a cry of fear will cause a pang of alarm to run through every man who hears it. Babies of a certain age can be influenced into amazing contortions of the face, if somebody stands opposite grimacing at them. Some folk are more prone to this instinctive "imitation" of facial expression than are others; there are, for example, men who cannot possibly watch a wink or a twist of the mouth without unconsciously imitating it themselves. As a matter of fact we all imitate our neighbours.

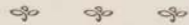
Facial expression is communicated from one person to another, and if the eyes are removed, the imitation does not exist. One may yawn and smile before a blind man without in any way influencing him. He may imitate tones of the voice, modes of expression, even movements of the body; but he cannot imitate expressions of the face. This huge type of stimulus is cut away from him, and instead of sitting opposite his friend nodding and smirking at him, he merely drinks in the spoken words and in due time makes his answer to them.

The next point is that a blind man is deprived of one great weapon in the battle of life, the ability to watch his neighbour's countenance. If a person in full possession of his sight enters a room, an office, or a court, he gathers something of the attitude of the occupants by the expression of their faces, long before a word is spoken; and as the business proceeds, he watches his opponent's expression as a timekeeper watches the fingers of his clock. Unable to do this, and aware that the sighted persons can make signals to each other,

if they wish, without detection from himself, the blind man is bound to fight the world with its own weapons. He cannot distinguish the feelings of his neighbours from their faces; very good, neither shall they be able to detect his own feelings from his face. It is an instinctive ostrich trick. He must not give himself away. He must retain his own council in and out of season and economise his mental effort towards balancing and replying to his neighbour's remarks. He must be a sphinx, not by preference but by necessity. This mental attitude extends itself to every occasion of life. To a blind man many strange, and, for the moment, inexplicable things are bound to happen. If we are sighted, we immediately turn our eyes towards any curious and alarming sound and ascertain its cause. This a blind man is unable to do. Even in the most desperate circumstances he has to be bravely reserved—to wait until his course of action becomes plain to him. He learns an

immense patience. He learns, quite coolly and as part of the day's work, to sit still with a face of marble waiting till something give shall him a clue as to the situation.

Finally, when we analyse it, we realise all that expression of the features means in a sighted community. When two friends, two lovers meet, all the little interchanges of look and nod mean almost as much to them as the interchange of words. It is a mass of silent language, that is immensely primitive in humanity, and which nothing can altogether replace. But the blind man, losing it, feels instinctively that he must try to replace it by other means. He struggles to express his feelings by the tones of his voice and the pressure of his hands rather than by transmitting elaborate nods and winks and smiles that may never reach their destination. He caresses with his voice and fingers rather than with his smile. He bullies with his tones and his stamping foot rather than by his frown.



The Finest Boat Race for Years

A DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE—By Alfred Davis
(Reprinted from *The Daily Mail*)

BY one length Cambridge won the Putney to Mortlake University Boat Race on March 30th, after a ding-dong struggle, witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people.

Oxford, making a magnificent effort, had led twice.

The course of four and a quarter miles, rowed in beautiful weather, was covered by Cambridge in 19 mins. 45 secs., or 76 seconds more than the record time, 18 mins. 29 secs., set up by Oxford in 1911.

It was the finest race for many years, and Boat Race enthusiasts say that never have they seen so many spectators. The crowds began to gather at 10 a.m.

The crews included twelve men 6 ft. or more in height. Two of the Cambridge men were 6 ft. 5 in., and one of the Oxford men 6 ft. 5½ in.

The contest was the seventy-third of the series, Oxford having won thirty-nine and Cambridge thirty-three, with a dead

heat in 1877.

The conditions for the race were excellent, both for the crews and the vast crowd. After veering to the north in the morning the wind was almost due west when the crews came out, but it was very light and there was no great advantage in the choice of station. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

A very level start was effected, Hartley (Cambridge stroke) rowing 10-19-37 in the quarter, half and full minute, and Raikes (Oxford stroke) 10-20-37½.

Cambridge were the first to show in front, and with both rowing thirty-four in the second minute the crews reached Craven's Steps with Cambridge nearly half a length to the good.

Rowing beautifully together and with fine length and rhythm, the Light Blues gained steadily and reached the Mile Post just clear of Oxford, in 4 mins. 9secs. Just for a brief period it looked as if Cambridge were going right away, and their coxswain

brought them over to the Surrey side in front of Oxford.

Raikes at once replied with a spurt of thirty-four, and Cambridge had to give way. Amid tremendous excitement Oxford began to close up. Hartley kept his crew going very steadily at thirty-one, and when the crews shot Hammersmith Bridge the Cambridge lead had been reduced to a few feet, the time to the bridge being 7 mins. 32 secs.

Just above the bridge Oxford drew level, and rowing a slightly faster stroke than their rivals, led by half a length at The Doves. Above this point the crews met a head wind and slightly disturbed water, and a tremendous struggle ensued at this critical stage.

The Oxford coxswain kept his crew in mid-river and forced Cambridge right over to the Middlesex side. Oxford were working tremendously hard to keep their lead, working the rate up to thirty-four just before they reached Chiswick Steps, leading by three-quarters of a length, in 11 mins. 59 secs.

In making the crossing to the Meadows they gained a trifle, and at the Brewery were almost clear, but the effort to get well away and take the inside station along the Meadows failed.

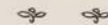
At the lower end of the Meadows Hartley raised the rate to thirty-two, and from this point Oxford were rowing a losing race. Stroke by stroke Cambridge crept up along the C.U.B.C. enclosure, amid the frantic cheers of their supporters. At Barnes Bridge, reached in 16 mins. 21 secs., Oxford's lead was no more than a few feet of their forward canvas. Above the bridge Cambridge had the inside station.

Raikes rowed with tremendous pluck and his tired crew responded nobly, but it was evident that the Light Blues had a bit more in hand. They drew level just above the bridge, rowing thirty-two to Oxford's thirty-three, and were half a length up at the Mortlake Brewery. Raikes made a final effort at thirty-five, but the rowing was scrappy, and, keeping their form to the finish, Cambridge at once quickened and won a magnificent race by a length, in 19 mins. 45 secs.

The race was a triumph for Hartley and the Cambridge style. The president stroked his crew with wonderful judgment and declined to be flurried by the Oxford lead. He always appeared to have a bit in hand and refused to hurry his crew into a fast rate of stroke which would probably have brought about the loss of their length and steadiness.

Oxford rowed well—well enough to win in many years—but they were opposed by an exceptionally fine crew. The fact that they had never acquired the length and uniformity of their rivals told against them in a hard race, and their rowing was laboured compared with the smooth progress of the Cambridge eight. Raikes stroked the boat with tremendous pluck and was splendidly supported by Nickalls at "7." James and Earl also rowed well. The losers were completely rowed out at the finish.

The time for the race was fast in view of the moderate tide and the fact that the wind gave the crews little help.



Guild of Blind Gardeners

THERE has recently been founded a Guild of Blind Gardeners, the object of the Guild being to encourage in every way possible the blind and partially blind to undertake gardening as a healthy and interesting occupation.

Each sighted member of the Guild is asked to subscribe annually not less than ten shillings. Each blind gardener is charged one shilling on being registered as a member.

The National Rose Society has kindly consented this year to have a special Class for blind gardeners at their Annual Show held at the Botanic Gardens in June. If the blind exhibitors are unable to bring their roses to the show themselves, the Guild will make arrangements for the exhibits to be sent to London for them.

It is hoped that St. Dunstaners will be well represented. Any of them who wish for further information should write to Miss B. Brown, 52 Nevein Square, London, S.W.5.

How the Blind Know

(A Prize Essay, written by Frederick M. West, and awarded the First Prize by Mr. F. W. Johnston, of Toronto, in a Competition announced some time ago in the Braille magazines.)

BLIND people are constantly told by their friends that the loss of one sense is made up for by the greater power acquired by the others, a view which, perhaps, the more thoughtful among them never shared. A blind person of average ability certainly gains, or ought to gain, more information from his remaining senses than does a sighted person of the same ability. That is quite natural, because the sighted person can so often and so easily satisfy himself by the use of his eyes alone, that he almost disregards the impressions received through his other organs of sense; whereas these are the very impressions to which the blind person is always attending. But it does not follow that the blind person's senses are in themselves more acute than the other's. In fact, it has been proved that they are not, by the tests carried out in 1907 upon the pupils of the Institution for the Blind at Mulhausen, and upon other sighted pupils of the same age taken from the public schools. The results arrived at in this inquiry are summed up by Professor M'Kendrick thus:—"Impressions may reach the sensorium of which we (seeing people) are usually unconscious; they may be detected by an effort of attention. The senses of the blind are not more acute than those of normal people, but the necessities of the case oblige the blind to pay attention to them."

There is no escape then; attention and careful observation are of prime importance, if anyone is to get about successfully without the aid of light. Though light is gone, we still have sound, heat, touch and smell, and we shall now try to show how attention and observation can make use of them. And first, sound. Let us suppose a blind person is standing in the road, and that he hears a confused noise like that of escaping steam, or of the wheels of an approaching carriage. The noise is reflected from the road and from the walls and houses on either side of it, and when the person begins to move he

will notice that a change is taking place in the sound. The vehicle is still at some distance, and if, for instance, he walks across the road towards the wall in front of him, of the presence of which he was not previously aware, he finds that the sound rises in pitch the nearer he gets to the wall and sinks again as he moves away from the wall. Thus by the sound reflected from it he has discovered the existence of a wall or house without touching it. Were he to remain standing in the road and allow the carriage to go by he would perceive the same change happening; the grating noise seems to rise gradually as the wheels approach, and to fall gradually as they recede beyond him. Musical sounds, on the other hand, do not alter in this way when they are reflected from surrounding objects. Yet they, like the commoner noises, do many interesting and curious things, if we take the trouble to observe them as we pass along the streets, and some of these are of practical use to the blind. But it would take too long to try to describe or explain them here.

It is in great measure, however, to these changes in sounds, caused by reflection and interference, that a blind person owes his perception of things near him. The sound of his own footsteps tells him when he comes to a wall or hedge along the side of the road on which he is travelling, and the gaps and gateways occurring in them betray themselves by returning no answer to his tread. A stick is always useful, but it should not be employed to tap the pavements. That is needless, and diverts attention from other things. It is best to walk boldly and keep your wits about you. Yet an object need not be as long as a wall, nor as large as a haystack for it to come within the ken of some blind people. A man lounging quietly at a street corner, a lamp post, or a gate across a field path are easily perceived, and they will know the thing is there without coming in contact with it.

I was once walking in the country with a blind man, who undertook to show me a certain field through which ran a footpath to the farm I wanted to reach. After the straggling outskirts of the town had been left behind there were no more walls or hedges along the high road we followed. It was divided from the adjoining meadow land only by a fence of the post and rail description. We walked briskly, keeping to the pathway at the side of the road, and chatting all the time. Suddenly he pulled up, saying, "Here you are. This is the place." And sure enough it was. We were right in front of an open gateway leading into a field, across which lay the track we were in search of. I was surprised at his cleverness, and looked about for some explanation of the mystery, for I could see in those days. But I could find nothing, no worn depressions on the path we were on, nor any sign that could have guided him with such precision. He said he needed none, he knew where to stop by the sound.

But this kind of seeing with the ear is greatly interfered with by the din of traffic or by boisterous weather. Wind breaks up the delicate refrain breathed from stock and stone, and noise drowns it, while snow, perhaps, is the most baffling of all, because it stifles all sound that comes from the ground and is besides a bad reflector, especially in the freshly fallen state. In the still air of a room, however, a very little noise on the part of the blind person himself, or of someone else, is often enough to reveal the presence of an unsuspected object—a few words spoken, the rustling of his own coat sleeves, or even his own breathing. A change in the reflecting surface also may make a difference in the sound, which some are cute enough to perceive and interpret. I have known a blind man discover on entering a drawing-room door that the light lace curtains used in summer at the windows at the far side of the room had given place to winter ones of thicker material. The fact was disclosed to him by the various unavoidable little noises he made in coming in, and he at once remarked upon the change that had been effected. Another blind friend, at whose house I have often stayed, could

tell by the sound on his way upstairs at night whether the venetian blind on the staircase window was drawn or not. If it were not (which he knew when he came to the head of the flight of stairs before crossing the landing to the window), he would stop and let it down. I noticed him do this once or twice, and after that I used often to ask him whether the blind were up or down as we mounted the stairs together, and his answers were invariably right.

Mr. Whitehead's sense of surrounding objects was not only wonderfully keen, but he was also able to place reliance upon it to an extraordinary degree. He was fond of horses, and thought nothing of taking long rides in the country quite alone. During my visits we used to go out driving a good deal in their light wagonette, he, Mrs. Whitehead and myself. The roads we explored were the pleasant country roads of Worcestershire, bordered on either side by a stretch of grass, perhaps a dozen yards in width, where the hordes of migrant fruit-pickers would make their camps later on in the summer, and beyond the green belt of grass there was usually a hedge white with elder and may. When we were several miles from home, Mr. Whitehead, who, it should be observed was entirely blind, would often take the reins from his wife's hand and drive himself. This was a signal to the horse, who knew his master's touch, directly to quicken his pace, and we bowled swiftly along over the smooth well-kept roads. Mr. Whitehead sometimes discoursed about the metal used in their construction, and would point out the several varieties as we drove over them, noting the instant we passed from one to another by the different sound given out by the wheels, a difference which in some cases did not appeal at all to my unsophisticated ear. He was quite equal to the common emergencies of the road, and drove past the occasional vehicles we met entirely without aid. But what was more surprising still, he could tell when we came to the turns and cross-ways, although he had never been there on foot, and so, of course, had no knowledge of the place except what he had

gathered from his seat in the carriage. At such times he guided the horse round the corners without a word or sign from his wife, as steadily as she could have done it herself. He could do this as well and as safely when we were outward bound, when the horse could not be supposed to know which of the two ways was the one intended, as on the homeward journey, when the animal would naturally choose the one that led towards his manger. It seemed to me an amazing performance, and I asked how it was done. His reply was "I can hear the grass by the road side." Blind people are accustomed to put two and two together in a manner which sometimes appears almost miraculous to those who have the full use of their sight.

There are, it seems, three ways by which an object can make itself known through the medium of sound waves. First, if it is emitting sound itself, as a hooting motor-car, or a person speaking. Secondly, if it intervenes so as to cut off part of the noise with which the air may be filled. Lastly, an object can declare itself by reflection, as we have already seen.

But besides these intimations there are others we receive from heat and cold. We feel the heat of the sun, and are aware of trees, posts, and buildings as we pass them by their intercepting its rays. A stationary vehicle in the street we may perceive either by the sound reflected from it, or by its screening from us part of the heat reflected from the road, or in both ways, and it is often hard to say which of the two it is. The human body is wonderfully susceptible to minute changes of temperature, particularly the face, forehead and ear. We are often aware of another person's nearness by the warmth from his face or person, and we know when we are getting close to the walls and open doorways in the house by feeling the heat of our own body reflected from the one, and not from the other. But all we are conscious of is a vague indescribable sense of nearness. An object can therefore make itself known by means of either waves of heat in the same three ways as it can by waves of sound in air, viz., by emission, interception and reflection.

Thus, Mr. Whitehead, on coming to the cross-ways, would probably have perceived the warmth of the sun radiated from the side roads, as well as the increased resonance of the noises made by his horse and carriage. This would have created a contrast with the coolness and deadness to sound of the grass borders between which we had previously been driving, and so notice was given him when to turn. But whether he was aided by reflected heat from his own person in the case of the venetian blind, or by feeling the cold night air through the glass when the blind was not down, or whether it was purely a matter of sound, it would be impossible to say without making experiments to test.

The ear itself, as an organ for the perception of heat, should not be overlooked. In my own case I find that if one's hand, or a hot poker, is held up a short distance away, it is more readily detected by the ear, when brought opposite to it, than by any part of the face or forehead which it may be caused to confront, the warmth seeming to invade the delicate membrane lining the external passages of the ear and even the drum-skin, and so helping to convey that very intimate yet vague feeling of nearness. Blind people commonly, I think, turn the head somewhat, so as to bring one ear forward, when an obstacle is suspected to be in front of them, and some habitually carry the head in this position. This may be to set the best hearing ear on the watch, at the same time keeping their noses free from disagreeable contingencies, but probably also to bring the ear into use as a thermoscope.

In finding their way about blind people also practice the arts of the Boy Scout, taking note of all kinds of unconsidered trifles which may give them a grasp of their position with regard to places and things. Among these trifles may be counted currents of air betokening open doorways and spaces, local smells, such as those from the shops of chemists and ironmongers, carriage entries and other inequalities in the pavement, the wheel-marks and camber and arching of the road.

How Billy Came Home

The following short story was written by Mrs. M. J. de Kock of Worcester, South Africa, a member of St. Dunstan's Guild. The story appeared originally in the South African journal, "The Cape."

"H'ELL be home to-morrow!" she kept repeating to herself, snatching at the one sure thing in her mind that was a whirl of fear and joy and grief. Her boy was coming back to her—blinded. That was the tragedy that turned to-morrow's great day into a thing of fear.

She walked slowly up the path to her small cottage in the quiet South African town. On either side were her beloved flowers: rose-bushes which looked like separate bouquets, white, yellow, pink and red in every possible shade, the latest "madam" or "Lady" hobnobbing with the venerable La France and homely cabbage rose, forming a perfect symphony of perfume and colour. Further away stretched the more practical part of this little "greens" farm adjoining the flourishing little town, and with a sideline of poultry. The family had done well with it. Then the son had gone to Flanders; a little later the husband had died, and she was left with only Marie—Marie with the dreamy eyes and spiritual face and eternal violin playing. So she had bravely shouldered a man's job and competently directed the small holding, for some day a man would come back to it.

After Billy had been struck by the piece of shrapnel on the forehead there was at first a terrible few weeks. Then the news of his recovery and weeks and weeks of joyful anticipation. Then the cloud began to gather. A letter from Billy written by the nurse. The bandages were off, but his sight was so much weaker than had been expected, and he wore smoked window panes, so could not see to write himself. He was going over to a hospital in England where they could put a chap together if he were in pieces. "So cheery ho! now, mother. The headlights will soon be turned on full again."

"Could not see to write himself!" It left her cold with a feeling of disaster.

Then the fatal day when she learned that he was going into St. Dunstan's Hostel to be trained in some vocation, since the great ones had decided that eventually the "headlights" would fail completely. As she read the letter the light for her too went out, and she gazed round her little kingdom to which a man was to come back—a man who was a helpless one, a dependent

"Better if Billy had been killed in Flanders," a sympathetic friend had remarked.

"I would have him back if he were limbless"; but the sharp, angry answer was from the depths of suffering.

But this had happened two years ago. Since then others around her had one by one received their boys back from the front, all more or less bearing the marks of war. But Billy had stayed on at St. Dunstan's learning a great many things—so he wrote. She smiled bitterly. What was there worth while that a blind man could do? She would have to provide for him: fence him round with settlements, insurance. There was that little dreamer, too, Marie—her gift could never now be cultivated. A sense of utter loneliness enveloped her. She stood completely helpless, utterly lonely in the little world of her garden. Billy would be home to-morrow!

She stood waiting at the docks, a trim figure in her best suit with a set smile on her face; she would brave it out before those who had come joyfully to receive friends. Then she saw Billy . . . there he was! What exactly had she expected? She could hardly think now. But this was certainly no broken, helpless creature. It was her Billy grown a man. In spite of the smoked window panes there was a light on his face which lit up her own, then—



How Billy Came Home—*continued.*

"Heave-to a moment, mother," he said after the greeting was over, "my typewriter is coming directly. I can't let it out of my sight, you know." He laughed, and she heard herself laughing too.

During the short journey home she learnt a few surprising facts. He was not going to be a dependent. Beside being turned out a crack-speed law-office typist there were funds to start him in any suitable line. And he had not put all his eggs into one basket either. They were going to boom the poultry line and make it a top-hole concern. He launched into a stream of scientific terms and statistics which left her bewildered. Bewildered, but wondrously happy.

And so they reached the garden.

"Let me get the scent of it all first. This is the duchess bush; here's the arch with the glorious red Nephitos; this is the pink La France. I can see it all. Marie, you should smell it in trills and arpeggios. We are going to make a first-rate violinist of you; I've thought it all out. This is a bed of larkspur, carnations, too, and now we are at the heliotrope bush and we have reached the steps. You see, mother, I could smell my way home."

Several hours later, and they were still chatting round the supper table. There was a rap at the door and the first lawyer of the town entered.

"Forgive me if I am intruding. Fact is I've heard Billy is home, and is, as he puts it, a crack-speed, top-hole typist. Fisher's girl is quite efficient as girls go, but we want a man's brains, and if Billy has turned out like anything he always promised to be he's our man."

"Right! come let's have a prelim." Billy turned round and opened his typewriter which had already found its own niche. "Fire away in your most legal form—contracting parties, and all the rest of it."

The dry man of law entered into the spirit of the evening and dictated while Billy clicked away furiously.

"That'll do," the lawyer said, slapping Billy's back soundly. "You're our man. Give you a week to settle down in, then come on to office." He blew his nose hard as he turned to go. He had known that this was all that was needed to complete Billy's victory.

And the mother? Tears? Of course they were tears! For—a man had come back. "ELMAN BLANCHE."



Rats that Fish for Crabs

THE remarkable way in which rats are able to adapt themselves to their environment is strikingly illustrated by an incident narrated by Captain Monckton in his "Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate."

He landed on an uninhabited and utterly barren island, formed of coral rock, and absolutely devoid of vegetation.

To his great surprise, however, he found it to be the home of enormous numbers of rats. For any trace of other animal life he looked in vain. Here was a puzzle, for unless the rats existed by continually preying upon one another, it was impossible to divine how they managed to live at all.

While seated by the water's edge, turning over the problem in his mind, Captain Monckton noticed some rats going down to the edge of the reef—lank, hungry-looking brutes they were, with pink, naked tails.

He stopped on the point of throwing lumps of coral at them, out of curiosity to see what the vermin meant to do at the sea. His curiosity was soon gratified.

Rat after rat picked a flattish lump of coral, squatted on the edge and dangled his tail in the water. Presently one rat gave a violent leap of about a yard, landing well clear of the water, and with a crab clinging to its tail.

Turning round, the rat grabbed the crab and devoured it, and then returned to his stone; the while the other rats were repeating the same performance.

GRAND BABY COMPETITION

CLASS I—Babies under eighteen months of age on the 15th May.

CLASS II—Children between the ages of eighteen months and three years on the 15th May.

PRIZES

The following prizes will be given in each class :

FIRST PRIZE	-	-	-	-	£5	0	0
SECOND PRIZE	-	-	-	-	£1	10	0
THIRD PRIZE	-	-	-	-	£1	0	0

FIVE PRIZES of 10/- each.

RULES

- 1 The photograph may be any size or nature provided that the baby or child is photographed alone.
- 2 Nothing must be written on the photograph.
- 3 Parents may enter one or more children as they like for either class, but each entry must be accompanied by a special form. Additional forms may be obtained from the Editor.
- 4 The decision of the Committee must be considered as final.
- 5 The Editor cannot guarantee to return photographs.
- 6 This form must be properly filled in and posted with the photograph to:—

The Editor—"ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW,"

HEADQUARTERS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S WORK,

INNER CIRCLE,

REGENT'S PARK,

LONDON, N.W.1

to arrive not later than 15th May.

Particulars to be filled in by Parent

- 1 *The full Christian name or names of the Baby whose photograph is enclosed*

is _____

- 2 *His* age is _____
Her _____
(Cross out his or her to show whether baby is boy or girl)

- 3 *Full name of Father* _____

- 4 *Address* _____

