

ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW.

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FOR THE AMUSEMENT & INTEREST OF MEN BLINDED IN THE WAR

Published at St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1

ST. DUNSTAN'S

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN

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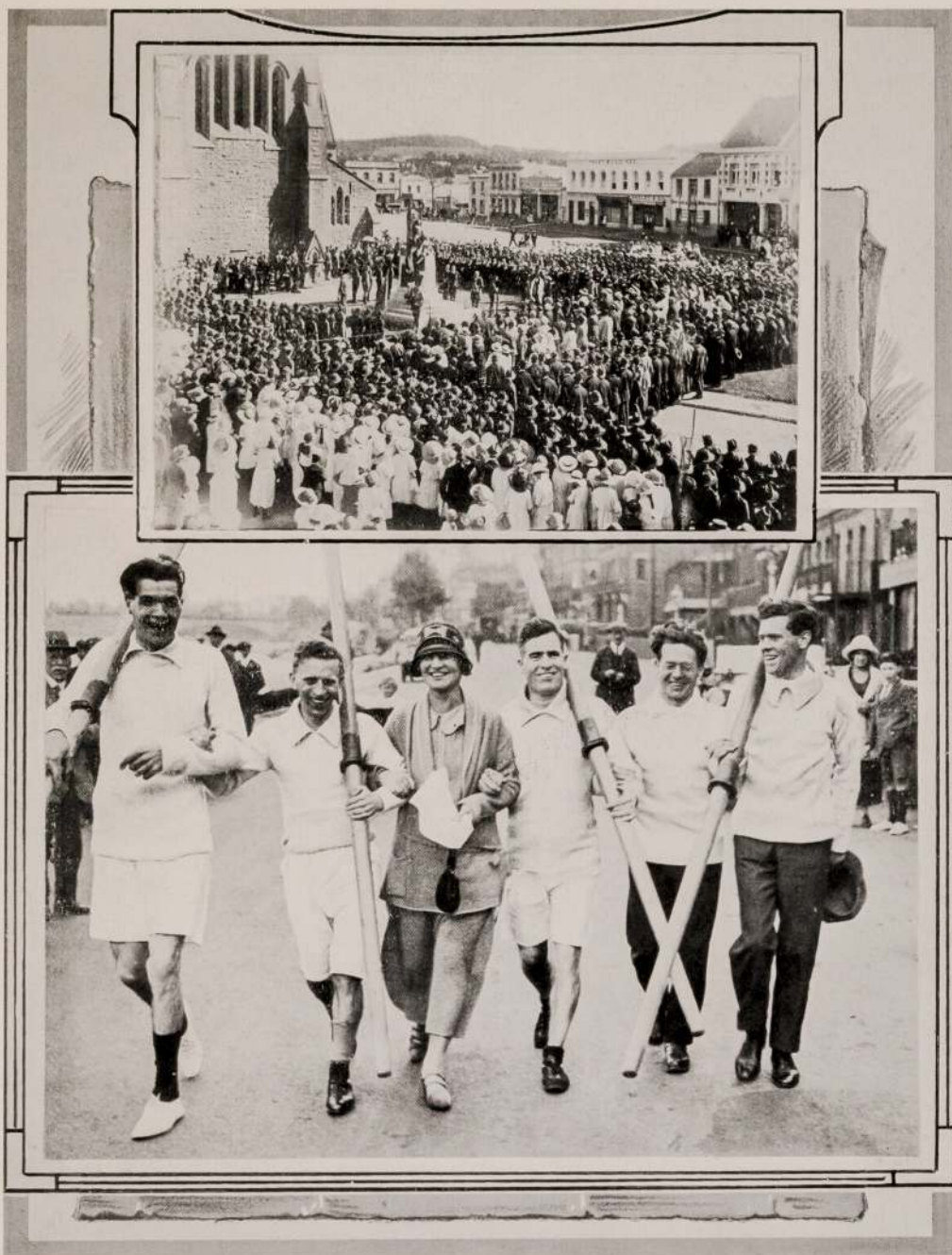
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WITH COMPLIMENTS FROM THE EDITOR.





PICTURES OF THE MONTH.

Our top picture shows the impressive scene at the unveiling by W. R. Meaker of a Memorial erected at Grahamstown, S. Africa, to those who gave their lives in the Great War; while the larger picture shows a happy line of competitors at St. Dunstan's Regatta at Putney, guided on land as well as water by their proud coxswain.

St. Dunstan's Review

A MONTHLY RECORD OF WORK AND SPORT

EDITED BY PERRY BARRINGER

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JULY, 1924.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE are sure our readers will welcome with the keenest interest the appearance this month of the first of the articles on Wireless, which are being contributed by Captain Fraser in collaboration with Mr. Oswald Carpenter. St. Dunstaners are, indeed, fortunate in having what has been appropriately described as "the ideal hobby for the blind," simply, and yet expertly, dealt with in a form specially adapted to those without sight, by two of the best-known authorities on the science. We fully expect the publication of these articles will result in a good deal of correspondence of mutual help to our readers, and we shall be happy to give space in our columns for this purpose.

Another holiday month is almost upon us, and very soon after this issue of the "REVIEW" appears, St. Dunstaners, both now in residence at the Hostel and others of our great family everywhere, will be wending their way to seaside and country. We take this opportunity of wishing all a joyous holiday and a return to work bronzed and vigorous. We may, as in past years, be able to arrange a competition which has always attracted many entries, dealing with our readers' holiday experiences.

We comment fairly fully elsewhere upon the result of the Competition arranged in connection with St. Dunstan's exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley; but, perhaps, we may be permitted to offer here also our congratulations to the winners and our appreciation of the interest and keenness which all entrants have shown. An outstanding feature of this Competition has been the proof it has given of the remarkable adaptability and ingenuity of the men of St. Dunstan's. A large number of entries have evidenced a high degree of inventive and manipulative skill in parts of work considerably outside the ordinary. It must be a source of pride to the Council and Staff of St. Dunstan's, and to the public, whose generosity has made our work possible, to find that the men of St. Dunstan's are not merely content, when they get out into the world again, to follow only the conventional lines of the crafts they have learned, but display considerable originality and powers of expressing their own ideas in the work of their hands.

In this number are included also three special articles descriptive of the Exhibition as a whole. The first has been written with the intention of giving our readers practical information as to what to see at Wembley, and how to see it; while the others are impressions of the display by two St. Dunstaners. We hope that every St. Dunstaner who can make the journey to town before the Exhibition closes will make a point of visiting it. It is, in our opinion, perhaps the most striking proof possible of the power and productiveness of our great Empire.

Wembley: How to get there and what to see

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR ST. DUNSTANERS.

THERE are many ways to get to Wembley: by Metropolitan (Baker Street to Wembley Park), London & North-Eastern (Marylebone to Exhibition Station), by Underground; Tramway (Services 30, 58, 62, 68); and by motor-bus (Routes 6A, 8B, 18A, 36A, 43A, 49, 58, 68A, 83 and 93); in fact, if one stands for a minute anywhere along the Edgware Road any number of Wembley 'buses come along. The cost of all the routes are very much alike, the railways being a bit the cheaper on account of a deduction on the British Empire Special Returns, and the easiest way is undoubtedly by North-Eastern from Marylebone Station. If one travels by this route one arrives actually in the Exhibition grounds near the Old London Bridge, across which lies St. Dunstan's little kiosk, which all will want to visit. The Baker Street route is more difficult, as the station is across the road and *outside* the Exhibition; there are many stairs and passageways to pass over before one reaches even the gardens.

Let us suppose that we have arrived by G.E. at the Exhibition Station. Passing through the narrow turnstiles, we find ourselves at one end of the bridge so graphically described in another place, and at the foot of this stands the pavilion of Burma, a wonderfully carved affair done by native workmen and sent over and erected here. The pillars are of mirror, with trailing coloured-glass sprays of flowers and leaves all over them. Special attention should be paid to the shrine outside the erection, and also to the really exquisite doors. If there is a wind Burma is musical, for all her little towers and pagodas are decorated with bells. If we have time to explore the interior, well and good; if not, we may pass on over the bridge, when, just facing us, is the Government Pavilion, to which we can gain entrance by marching up the broad flight of steps, which are guarded by giant lions, or by a side door to the left,

which takes us into the ever-crowded hall, where there is an immense map of the world, with land in contour rising from real water over which ply busy little ships dashing backwards and forwards from the Old World to the New in a most miraculous manner. Another fascinating exhibit to be seen through a separate entrance at the back of the Government Pavilion is the Mint, where there is someone who will explain exactly what the giant press is doing as its wheels turn. In front of this sits a workman in Anglo-Saxon dress coining money by hand, as used to be done long ago. The King Alfred pennies which he files and makes at the rate of something like three a minute can be bought as souvenirs for 6d. each.

Close by, as we tear ourselves away, are rival attractions, a poultry exhibit to the right and St. Dunstan's kiosk to the left. If we choose the latter we are near the Amusement Park. Here, by the way, things have to be paid for. All the actual exhibition is free after the one entrance fee has been paid (1s. 6d. for adults, 9d. for children—rail-ticket and entrance ticket can be taken at the same time, by the way), except for the Palace of Arts, the Queen's Doll's House, and certain theatres, but the Amusement Section is a different matter; here every separate show is distinct, and costs either 6d. or 1s. 3d. And they certainly give one thrills for the money. There are roundabouts of all kinds, switchback railways, on more than one of which the Prince of Wales has chanced his fate. He had two trips on the Racer, where the dips look the most awful. Perhaps the 6d. "Whip" is the show which produces the most screams. People take their seats in comfortable little cars which are attached to flat-lying revolving wheels by flexible cables; these writhe in all directions as the wheels turn. Certainly the most comfortable entertainment upon which one can venture is the Flying Machine.

On this there are captive airships, chairs and gondolas attached to a thing like a maypole. As the wheel at the top of this revolves the ships "fly" at a great speed and give an excellent illusion of real flying. This is another sixpennyworth. But if one would see the British Exhibition itself, there is not time for much in this section. It may be said, however, that there is a Lyon's Popular Cafe here in the midst of the pandemonium. If one wishes quiet and less cheap places, one should go instead to one of the Pavilions; Ceylon has a nice tea-room, and there is fare of various kinds in Australia, for instance. If one wishes to make sure of a seat one can make reservations at Lyon's Information Bureau near the Palace of Engineering. Many people take their lunches with them, and then buy such things as lemonade and small brick ice-creams when thirsty. This is quite a good plan in some ways, for there are any amount of seats, some free, some for which one pays 2d., but then the ticket entitles one to sit whenever fancy wills, on any chair, during a period of four hours.

Space is precious, so instead of mentioning the attractions that are well-known to everyone by hearsay, I will just touch on several interesting things that might otherwise be slipped in a hurried visit.

In the Palace of Industry there is a fascinating exhibit by Willey & Co., of the largest wool machines in the world, of sheep of all kinds (stuffed) standing about in a green grass meadow! Near them, beyond the musical instrument section, there is a fine gramophone display, and "His Master's Voice" people have a series of sound-proof cabinets in which any gramophone and any record can be tested (all the attendants are eager to answer questions); while mat-makers should find Cardinal & Halford's rug making exhibit (where a native workman is busy at the loom) of special interest.

Opposite the Palace of Industry lies the Palace of Engineering, and here St. Dunstaners are sure to congregate round the Edison Swan Electric Wireless exhibit, where a most marvellous collection of cabinets is shown. Not far from this is

the Railway Section, where stands the famous engine known as the Flying Scotsman; it travelled 62,000 miles last year, and visitors are actually encouraged to climb up into the cab and see what it feels like to be an engine driver. Near this is No. 1 Engine, built by Stephenson 100 years ago. Its designer was triumphant when it hauled 90 tons weight nearly 18 miles!

If one prefers ships to railways, there are some wonderful model junks (which can be handled) in the Dock Section at Hong Kong. In near-by Ceylon the first exhibit to attract the attention is a perfect menagerie of beautiful stuffed animals standing in lifelike attitudes just inside the door. Across the way Whiteway Farm shows utility poultry and poultry-houses of all kinds, while on yet a little further one must not pass West Africa (Nigeria) without attention, for the great gates in the high walls are the work of a native chief who has carved his gods all over them in high relief.

If by any chance one has sufficient energy to end the day with a dance there are any amount of opportunities at Wembley, for the craze is such that yet another great dance-hall is just being opened. It is guaranteed that it will provide dancing space for 10,000 people at once, and is on an island in the lake. The idea is to run it in hourly sessions at a charge of 1s. per person.

(NOTE.—Those who can choose would be well advised to wait until school holidays are over before they visit the Exhibition. At the moment children are in possession in their tens of thousands.)

As in years past "ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW" will not be published during August. Notes and contributions for our next issue should reach us not later than September 5th.

Impressions of Wembley—Sightless Sight-Seeing

[We thought it would be of interest to other St. Dunstaners if we could get impressions of the Exhibition from those who had not the aid of sight to form opinions of the great variety and appeal of this wonderful display. The articles which follow have been written by W. Lowings and W. Allen, and we think it will be agreed that they both convey remarkably vivid pen-pictures of their visits to Wembley.—Ed.]

I HAVE just completed a fortnight at our Exhibition Kiosk, and at odd times have visited most of the places of interest there. What impression have I come away with? The World's Fair, the White City at its best, the Kursaal at Southend, Mark Lane with its teas and spices, the Corn Exchange and Oxford Street all rolled into one, and magnified about ten times! Processions of pilgrims that never end, determined to see as much as possible in the limited time at their disposal; accents from all corners of the earth; bands everywhere; good-tempered people jostling and being jostled; school-children—thousands of them—swarming like flies, and like flies settling on everything, and devouring it (with their eyes); the man you meet at the pictures, who has seen it before, and tells you all about it before it happens, he is there explaining everything in detail to his admiring relatives and friends; and, above all, a thrill of pride at the vastness of this great and glorious Empire of ours, and its resources, its branches like those of a great old oak, stretching out and protecting, as it were, the author of their being; shielding it from the storm of circumstance, and dropping their fruit at the feet of the old tree in mute appeal—fruit which, if allowed to grow, will spring up around the parent tree and shield it. Old London Bridge gives one food for thought. I saw ladies in crinolines, sedan-chairs, link boys, and knee-breeches, all passing slowly across the old Bridge with its cobble-stones and arches and quaint little shops. Go and stand at the foot of King William's statue by the London Bridge of to-day, and watch the stream of traffic, and then marvel at the advance made!

Every exhibit makes its silent appeal to you. The Hall of Engineering, with its

wonderful machinery, from a pen-knife to a tremendous naval gun, which seems too big to be moved—even a Royal railway carriage, complete; models of boats, all sorts of marvels in steel from Birmingham, and a sheet of glass, which would make a window-cleaner's eye light, with a vision of a constant job to keep it clean. Australia, with its models and panoramic scenes, timber-cutting, fruit-farming, pearl-diving, and wrestling by sheer force gold from lumps of what feel like paving-stones. Canada, with its vast stretches of beautiful country only waiting to be worked to yield a rich harvest. New Zealand with its similar inducements. The West Indies, with delicious fruit, birds with gorgeous plumage. Ceylon (where they sell delicious tea if you have the time to line up). Hong Kong, where the tea they sell is like whisky and water. But only to look at Thibet, with its orchestra, which (with all due deference) sounds like four poly-phones started one after the other, and the Palladium Orchestra tuning up all at once. Palestine, with two or three bits of Petticoat Lane dropped in to it, its coloured fabrics, and its wines (and order forms for obtaining the same), and its natives in native attire. The huge Government Buildings, with the map of the world, showing the extent of the Empire, and the section where they bomb Zeebrugge frequently and comfortably, and give a slight impression of the inferno that raged there. And Malta—I must not forget Malta—with its wood-carving, its beautiful armour, its statuettes, its lace, that I have bargained for in the Strada Reale, its model of a Maltese house, which was complete except for the pumpkins round the roof (which, by the way, has a raised parapet, making the roof a huge basin, which collects the rain and gives

the water supply, so that if it does not rain you do not wash!). I spoke to one native who remembered my regiment being there. He seemed sorrowful—whether it was that the regiment had left or that it had ever been there, I could not gather. From my recollections, I should say the latter.

Then the Amusements! These are well catered for. How can I describe them? The railway with a thrill in every turn of the wheels. It seems so tame at first; you obtain a ticket by producing a shilling, and then the fun begins. You are ushered up a gangway, like horses being put on the train; you keep on moving slowly, and at long last reach a miniature railway platform and take your turn to enter a car. You get in and sit down quite comfortably, and the car moves slowly forward; suddenly you realise that it is increasing in speed, and before you have time to breathe it swerves round a corner and then another in the opposite direction, just to straighten things up like; then up and up and up, and you begin to think it has to come down again, and while you are thinking of this and holding your hat on it hurls you into space, and at last you reach the bottom, and commence to climb up again. This proceeding is repeated until you feel like an American cocktail, and eventually you get back to the starting-place, all looking very sheepish, and saying how you enjoyed it.

There is another sensation called the Caterpillar. I understand that this contrivance embarrasses the ladies, and requires sight to appreciate it, so I did not sample its attractions.

The wonderful replica of what I heard described as "Tooting Commons Toom," with its mats (made at St. Dunstan's); the coal-mine and the pumping apparatus, giving demonstrations of the method employed in pumping oil, are all exhibits to please the student, and there is even an exhibit interesting to those testy old gentlemen who usually walk with a stick and a groan—a model of bath with hot springs complete (water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board).

The comments of the visitors are a study in themselves. One family approached

our Kiosk, and I heard a small boy ask, "Daddy, is this Hong Kong?"—no doubt on account of the pagoda-like shape of our Kiosk. Several people asked me to direct them to different exhibits. I heard one lady remark, with a pure London accent, that "it was a shame ter make them poor berland men work for the Government, they oughter be made ter keep 'em." This seemed to me a slur on our Publicity Department; there is at least one lady who they have not reached. Another lady profoundly remarked that it was wonderful, "he does it all by feeling." I wonder how she found this out. One gentleman whose nationality I will leave you to guess said that they had more wonderful chaps in—no, you must guess it. They have got a blind man who has no hands and makes wool rugs with his feet—now guess! I heard one gentleman say to another: "Hong Kong! What are they doing here—I thought that this was a British Empire Exhibition!" which all goes to show the educational value of Wembley and its influence on the future generations. What is going to happen? Will it all close down in October? It must not. I believe that, with proper facilities, it will eventually become one huge market for the Empire's productions. We send our sons to the Colonies, and we must not leave them to fight alone; it is our duty, as the greatest nation that has ever been, to succour and help them by buying their produce, and helping them in times of peace as they did us in time of trouble. And Wembley is the place where they are making their appeal to us. They can deliver the goods. Their resources are without end. If a merchant wants to buy and has a brother who can sell him the article he wants, does he go to a stranger? Of course not. Blood is thicker than water, and he buys from his brother and keeps the money in the family. We must keep our money in the family, the great and glorious family known as the British Empire.

If you have not been to Wembley, go at the first chance, and come away resolved to be a missionary for the Empire, even when you buy a box of matches.

W. LOWINGS.

IT is, to my mind, rather difficult to put my impressions of Wembley into words. I will, however, do my best.

When I was going to Wembley on 19th May I thought that the things about me would put through a severe test a theory which I have preached and practised for some years. In a word or two, this theory is, if you honestly try not to grieve over blindness, you can, under practically all circumstances, get a good deal of enjoyment. Considering the vast and varied nature of the Exhibition, it would be little wonder if I had kept thinking, "Oh, I wish I could see these things," and, because of repining, made myself miserable. In my estimation I passed this test.

As regards general impressions, they are very vague. The one thing which struck me most forcibly was the spirit of the visitors. Everybody seemed to come with the intention of being pleased with everything they saw. The result was a general good temper.

The first music I heard was that of the bells on Burma. These bells hanging from the various projections of the building sounded very pretty when the wind disturbed them. Every day, as we turned to the right to pass India, there always seemed a large crowd of children to see the elephants. One thing about London Bridge impressed me very painfully—the cart road. I believe that every cobble which goes to form this roadway was selected for its sharpness. It was like walking on spikes. I think the boot and shoe people were responsible for this!

As we approached the St. Dunstan's Kiosk I heard a loud speaker. In fact, I felt it. When I learned that I had to put up with it whilst I was working I said to myself, "What have I done to deserve this?" Luckily for me I heard the worst first. In fact, sometimes it gave me a great deal of pleasure to listen to it and forget that I was an exhibition myself. I also heard an awful voice. This turned out to be the man who had a lady on show, "The lady with the X-ray eye." If the eye was anything so penetrating as the voice, then it was an X-ray eye!

With regard to our Kiosk, I must pay tribute to those lady workers who made it

possible to have the Kiosk. The way they persuaded people to buy was a revelation. One lady did not want anything, but before Miss Witherby had stopped talking the lady had bought a £2 odd rug. Personally I was treated with every kindness.

An incident occurred one day which I thought rather amusing. The lady in charge sent the scout to Australia, because the buns there were the best. He took an hour or more. When he returned the lady asked, "Does it always take an hour or two to go to Australia?" The scout said very innocently, "No, Miss XXX, it usually takes a few weeks." Having thus mentioned the scout, I must say that he was a good little chap for a blind man to go with. When we were walking round his tongue was always busy describing the surroundings and what was going on.

One sensation I shall never forget was the scenic railway. I thought my last day had come when we went down the big dips.

The scout and I had bad luck one day. Whilst walking round I treated him to a "go" at the cocoanuts. He got one. We did not want it then, so we left it on the table on which my rug was fixed. Next morning the nut was missing, to the disgust of the scout!

As a contrast to the last rather silly tragedy, I must mention her Majesty Queen Mary. She was in the Kiosk a couple of minutes before anybody saw who it was. Miss Witherby brought her to me. The recollection of that short conversation will rank as the best thing that I did at Wembley.

One thing which amused me was the varieties of languages going on all round. One moment Hindus were watching me; the next Brazilians and Americans, and so on. All and sundry were interested in me and the finished goods. Very few people passed through the Kiosk without either buying or using the collecting box. I heard two ladies whispering: "Poor fellow! Give him this." "No, drop it in his pocket." It was a silver coin. Several people adopted this method of helping the blinded soldiers, and, of course, it was quite satisfactory to me!

WM. ALLEN.

British Empire Exhibition, 1924

Results of our Competition for Work submitted by Overseas Men

ST. Dunstaners in the many parts of our great Empire overseas and their comrades at home will, we are sure, have been looking forward with the keenest interest to the results of the competition announced in our issue of October last. It will seem to many a long time, and possibly to some of the keen competitors a very long time to take for deciding the destination of the various prizes; but many and various have been the difficulties to be encountered, into which we need not go here. We are sure, however, competitors and non-competitors alike will accept our assurance that no more time has been taken than would enable the fullest possible consideration to be given to the merits of the various entries, and the fairest distribution of the awards.

We reproduce for the information of our home readers, who were not eligible for entry to the competition, and therefore did not receive it, the leaflet of particulars and details of the various sections.

Section 1. First Prize £5. Second Prize £3.
Any Joinery Article not exceeding 2ft. 6in. in any dimension. Points will be awarded for proportion, design, workmanship and finish. The timber used should be of a suitable character for the article made.

Section 2.—First Prize £5; Second Prize £3 (in each class).

(a) Basket or other article in centre cane. Wood base and enamelled cane may be used.

(b) Basket in white or buff willow. Cane may be used for upsetting.

Points will be awarded for selection of material, shape and proportion, working of rods, and accuracy of various strokes.

Section 3.—First Prize £5; Second Prize £3.
A Door Mat, made in cocoa-fibre, Size 3 (viz. 30in. by 18in.).

Points will be awarded for the placing and cutting of thrums, squareness, bordering, and general appearance. Designs or letters may be inserted.

Section 4.—First Prize £5; Second Prize £3.
An Article introducing the Netting Stitch. Points will be awarded for regularity of mesh and outline of net.

Section 5.—First Prize £5; Second Prize £3.
Any article whatsoever in the nature of a novelty, made of any material or any combination of materials.

This section is intended to include work which a man has developed on his own account, and while excellence of workmanship will be given full consideration, originality in the form of the article and its association with its country of origin will take priority in the awarding of prizes.

This competition has been planned on broad lines in order to make it possible for men to submit specimens of their work which will represent articles that are in demand in their own particular country. We have frequently heard of developments made by individual men, and are anxious to have a display of these at the Exhibition.

The list of awards decided upon by the Judging Committee is as follows:—

Section 1.
First prize (smoking set): A. P. Archibald, 1724 Coronation Ave., Victoria, British Columbia. (No 2nd prize awarded.)

Section 2 (a).
First prize (electric table lamp, afternoon tea-tray, with handles, pair small trays with scalloped border): V. Guthrie, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver.

Second prize (spool basket lined and fitted, flower-pot cover): J. W. Ogilvie, 53 Brock Avenue, Parkdale, Toronto.

Special prize (one-armed man) (centre cane work-basket, with wood base, enamel cane in body and lid): F. S. Owen, 128 Oaklands Road, Orchard, Johannesburg.

Section 2 (b).
First prize (buff soiled linen basket): B. Martin, 14 Old Court, Bray, Co. Wicklow. (No second prize awarded.)

Section 3.
First prize (with green insertion, border combined with six diamonds): T. McCann, Ballinacarr, Portadown, Co. Armagh.

Second prize (with insertion border and diamond in centre): J. Brockerton, Moyarget, Portstewart Road, Coleraine, Co. Derry.

Section 4.
First prize (tennis net): A. Mason, 348 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal, S. Africa.

First prize (hammocks): J. Downie, Box 51, Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada. (First and second prizes divided.)

Section 4 (b).
(Frame made goods.)
First prize (one wool-jacket and hat, scarf and hat): Whaley Austin, Huntsville, Ontario.

Section 5.
First prize (hammocks and spreader): J. Farrell, "Sunshine," Rainbow Street, Sandgate, Queensland, Australia.

First prize (ash-sifter): C. Purkis, Box 656, Melrose Street, Preston, Ontario. (First and second prizes divided.)

In sending our heartiest congratulations to successful competitors as well as to those who have not this time secured a prize, we are very glad to be able to express our appreciation of the real enthusiasm and keenness with which this competition has been received. We have every reason to believe that had we simply issued an invitation to send in entries for our British Empire display and had made no offer whatever of prizes, the quality and number of entries would have been every bit as good. It must surely give the highest gratification to every St. Dunstaner, and those of us who work on their behalf, to know that when it is a question of keeping the torch of St. Dunstan's burning, every mother's son will rally round to help, and prove that our proud motto is no idle boast.

Birmingham Sports Club.

The June meeting of the Birmingham St. Dunstan's Sports Club was held at the Edgbaston Reservoir on the 25th ult. It was a lovely day, and the company had a picnic tea on the grass and retailed all their adventures at the camp to the members who were unable to come. We were all so pleased to find a new member had joined the Birmingham Club, Miss Walters, late of the St. Dunstan's Annexe at Brighton.

After tea, we had sports, and it was a real help to have one of our friends from Toc. H. who came to the Camp at the sports.

Present:—W. Castle, H. Cook, W. Hines, G. Lilley, R. Read, E. Varley, W. Dainter; Helpers: Miss Gough, Miss Walters, Mr. Martin (Toc. H.).

D. McLoughlin provided the whole programme himself at a sale of work and two entertainments organised by the Women's Society of Carbury Parish at the Town Hall, Edenderry, not long since. McLoughlin must be proud of the splendid reception he got. The local paper says of him: "It was nearly impossible to realise that he is completely blind, his conjuring tricks are so clever. His voice and sympathetic singing were much appreciated, moving many of the audience profoundly. It is to be hoped he will obtain many engagements now that he has started in Dublin."

New Zealand St. Dunstaners' Reunion

The New Zealand St. Dunstaners held a re-union at the Jubilee Institute, Auckland, in April last. From newspaper cuttings that have reached us we gather that this is the first since the men left St. Dunstan's, and thirteen were present.

At the meeting a committee was elected consisting of:—Chairman, Mr. W. T. Woods; Committee: Messrs. J. W. N. McIntosh, C. M. Johnston, C. McKenzie, and J. McGill.

It was decided to hold the next re-union in Christchurch, and a resolution was passed expressing deep gratitude to the many individuals, organisations, public bodies, and Government Departments that have done so much to lighten the burden of war injuries members had sustained. The resolution concluded: "We know that we, in return, have a duty to discharge, which is to do our best to continue to render service to the community. We beg to ask the public and the Government to remember that we have many comrades who, though they do not bear such outward and visible signs of war injuries, yet suffer as much and more than we do, their whole health being undermined by the ravages of gas, tuberculosis, or nerve injury."

In the evening an enjoyable social and dance was held at the institute, a large number of guests being present.

Blind Men's Dogs.

Captain Fraser has been asked recently about the old question of licences for dogs owned by blinded men. We think it may be of interest, therefore, to quote legal advice on the subject, which has been sent to the inquirer:

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, Section 21, provides: "Nothing . . . shall render a licence necessary in the case of a dog kept and used solely by a blind person for his or her guidance or render such person liable to any penalty in respect of a dog so kept or used."

If, therefore, a blind person uses a dog solely for guidance, there is no necessity for him to obtain a licence. The official reference of the Act is 41 & 42 Vict., c. 15.

Wireless for the Blind

BY IAN FRASER AND OSWALD CARPENTER

INTRODUCTION.

WIRELESS is the only hobby the results of which are measured and appreciated by the sense of hearing alone; it might almost have been invented for the blind.

People who can see, find wireless fascinating. It can be an absorbing pursuit for those whose means of self-amusement are limited by physical handicap.

The purpose of this book is to show that even without special training, or a previous knowledge of the subject, the blind can enjoy wireless as a hobby, although one starting from the beginning will have to apply himself a little in order to gain a knowledge of the elementary theory of electricity.

Let not this frighten anyone. Everything worth having in this world has to be worked for. When a chapter or so of elementary theory has been assimilated, understanding will grow into appreciation of one of the most fascinating of the miracles of nature, and there will be at the finger-tips a constant source of amusement and interest. A new gateway will have been opened, one that leads to education as well as amusement, and the hours that might otherwise have been empty will pass swiftly, for, in wireless, there is always some fresh experiment that may be tried, or else a new circuit to be put together.

Even the busiest blind man finds many an odd dull period in his day. Wireless can be relied upon to fill either minutes or hours. It is always handy, always interesting, and will give either active or passive enjoyment as fancy dictates; it is within the reach of all who will stretch out a hand to grasp it.

A very large number of blinded soldiers listen-in. They look after and tune-in their instruments without sighted assistance. A few began to enquire "how it works," others took the thing to pieces to find out. Some had friends who helped to put it together

again and explained its mysteries. Amazed to learn how easy it was they went on, and in one or two cases have now made receivers of their own, with their own hands. How many more would do the same if they had the chance? Perhaps this book will bring an answer to the question. In the writing of it I have been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Mr. Oswald Carpenter, who has been professionally engaged in wireless research for many years and has frequently contributed to technical journals. Sincere thanks are due to him, for the bulk of the technical work has fallen upon his shoulders. My part has been the preparation of the general outline, and the method by which the matter is presented.

Full explanations of circuits, connections, &c., replace the usual method of presenting information by diagram, as an embossed diagram of even the simplest circuit would feel so complicated as to be of little value.

The first difficulty that presents itself to the beginner in Wireless is the erection of an aerial. This can be done by any sighted person who is handy with tools, but, since it must be erected while the experimenter's knowledge is in the embryo stage, it is wise to take advantage of the generous offer of assistance made to us by the Radio Society of Great Britain, to which is affiliated hundreds of wireless societies throughout the country. These organisations will, when the names of blind would-be experimenters are brought to their notice, arrange for a member living in the same neighbourhood to help in the matter of the aerial and also with advice as to the purchase of apparatus, &c. A number of blind people have already availed themselves of this initial help, and it can be obtained for others if they will write to me at St. Dunstan's Headquarters, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London.

Having erected an aerial and purchased a wireless set some people limit themselves

to the reception of broadcast programmes. Half an hour's instruction from a member of a Radio Society should enable them to receive, and even used to this degree wireless should prove a boon, but such people need not read any other page of this book than the introduction, which, if it has kindled their interest in the subject, will have served its purpose. The succeeding chapters are for those who wish to understand something of the science of wireless.

Having had a semi-scientific training, and been Signals Officer and Instructor during the war, the preliminaries of wireless have doubtless been easier for me than

for those who knew nothing of electricity, but this should not discourage anyone, for among my blind friends who have started absolutely from the beginning, there are many who have learnt to connect up their instruments in various ways within a very few months. It has been proved that it is perfectly possible for any one of us to construct most of the apparatus that is required even for the most complicated experiments, particularly since manufacturers, catering for the home constructor, supply all manner of component parts at reasonable prices.

IAN FRASER.

CHAPTER I.

All matter is composed of a collection of particles termed Atoms. These atoms in turn are composed of a number of minute and indivisible units termed Electrons. The size of the latter may be gauged from the fact that there are millions within the compass of a pin's head. The number and arrangement of the electrons constituting an atom determine its nature. Thus, although the individual electrons in a gold atom are the same as those in a silver atom, it is the difference in the way they are grouped together that imparts the distinctive characteristics of the two metals. If we could resolve an atom into its component electrons, and then were able to regroup these electrons, we could transmute silver into gold.

Although the atoms forming any substance are packed closely together, they do not touch each other. The intervening spaces are filled with loose electrons and the movement of these loose electrons constitutes an electric current. Metals and certain other substances permit the loose electrons to traverse them very freely and in consequence are called Conductors. On the other hand, porcelain, glass, rubber, ebonite, &c., offer considerable opposition to the flow of electrons, and these non-conducting substances are termed Insulators. No substance is a perfect conductor; all substances offer a certain amount of resistance to the flow of electric current; nor is there a perfect

insulator. The qualities of conductivity and insulation are purely relative; that is to say, there is an enormous difference between the amount of resistance offered by a conductor and the amount of resistance offered by an insulator.

As the loose electrons in a conductor are normally at rest, it is necessary to apply a certain force in order to set them in motion. This force is known as Electromotive Force (E.M.F.). It arises from the creation of a difference of electrical level, or potential difference, between the ends of a conductor, due to the application of a battery or dynamo.

A current which travels in one unchanging direction through a completely continuous conductor, or network of conductors, leading from, and returning to, its source, is termed a Continuous Current, or, more commonly, a Direct Current. The path along which it travels is termed a Circuit. If it travels in one direction it is termed a Positive current; if in the opposite direction, a Negative current. The three salient features of a direct current circuit are:—

Electro-motive Force (measured in volts)
Current (measured in Amperes).
Resistance (measured in Ohms).

The simple but important Ohm's Law enables us to understand the relation these factors bear to one another. This law states that Current equals Electro-Motive Force divided by Resistance. For example, if we apply an electro-motive

force of 6 volts across a circuit offering a resistance of 2 ohms, a current of 3 amperes will flow. If we know the value of any two factors we can find the third. Thus, we can obtain the value of the electromotive force by multiplying the current by the resistance, while to determine the value of the resistance we divide the electromotive force by the current. In practice, the amount of current that can be safely passed through a circuit is limited by the size of the conductors employed. If these are too small they will overheat, due to excessive friction between the moving electrons and the stationary atoms. To measure the power expended in a direct current circuit we multiply the e.m.f. by the current, or, in other words, the volts by the amperes. The resultant is expressed in Watts. Thus, if an e.m.f. of 6 volts causes a current of 3 amperes to flow through a particular circuit, the power expended in that circuit is 6 multiplied by 3, which equals 18 watts. There are 1,000 watts to a Kilowatt and when the power is high it is more convenient to use the latter term. For instance, the main stations of the British Broadcasting Co. each expend a power of 1½ kilowatts in the creation of wave energy. 746 watts of electric power are equivalent to the mechanical unit of 1 horse-power.

There are two distinct classes of electric current: The Direct Current (D.C.) we have dealt with, and Alternating Current (A.C.). Alternating current effects form the basis of wireless practice and must be appreciated before it is possible to gain any useful conception of the latter. Now, whereas a direct current flows in one direction only, an alternating current flows first in one direction and then in the reverse. The number of times per second that it reverts to one particular direction indicates the Frequency, which is measured in Cycles per second.

The properties of Inductance and Capacity are of enormous importance in A.C. and Wireless circuits, and are worthy of our close attention. Inductance is comparable with mechanical inertia and momentum. Upon the application of a certain force to a stationary omnibus it gathers speed *gradually*, and upon

the removal of the force its speed is reduced *gradually*, until eventually it is again stationary. Somewhat similarly, if an electro-motive force be applied to a circuit containing inductance, the current will increase gradually, and upon the removal of the source of e.m.f., the current will decrease gradually until eventually it dies away, provided, of course, that the circuit is not disconnected.

The important point to observe is that the current does not instantaneously rise and collapse as it would upon the application and removal of an e.m.f. associated with a non-inductive circuit, that is, a circuit containing no appreciable effective inductance. It will be seen that inductance tends to oppose any alteration in the flow of an electric current through a circuit. The greater the inductance, the more it will retard the rate at which the current increases or decreases.

Now the inductance effect is due to the magnetic field which is set up when a current is passed through a conductor. The magnetic lines of force which constitute this field are arranged around the conductor in the form of concentric circles. If, therefore, instead of employing a straight conductor, we bend one so that it forms a number of circular turns adjacent to one another, the lines of force around one turn will be able to combine with those around the next turn, and so we shall get a cumulative effect which obviously will greatly enhance the strength of the magnetic field, thus increasing the inductance. Inductances, therefore, are generally wound in circular fashion, and are then termed Inductance Coils. The unit of inductance is known as the Henry. This unit is too large to employ in rating the majority of inductance coils used in wireless circuits, and in such cases it is usual to take advantage of the Microhenry, which represents one-millionth of a Henry.

Now Capacity depends upon the presence of an insulator adjacent to a conductor. Instruments designed solely to produce capacity effects are called Condensers. By setting up two metal plates separated by air or some other insulator we produce an elementary form of condenser. If we apply a steady e.m.f.

across the plates, a current will flow for a brief period until the condenser is charged with a definite quantity of electricity according to the value of the applied e.m.f. and the capacity of the condenser. The capacity is dependent upon the total area of the number of plates employed, the distance between them, and the nature of the insulator separating them. The insulator is termed a Dielectric. Certain dielectrics offer an easier path for the electrostatic lines of force between the plates than others. For instance, if glass is employed to separate the plates, the condenser will hold a charge six times greater than if air were used for the purpose. In this connection, the relative capabilities of dielectrics are adjudged by comparison with air, which is said to possess a Specific Inductive Capacity (or Dielectric Constant) of one. The s.i.c. of glass is six; of mica, eight; of ebonite, two point five, and so on.

Now the charging current does not flow *through* the dielectric, but *into* it, the conducting plates serving merely to distribute the charge evenly upon its surfaces. We can compare the action of a condenser with that of a tank used for storing gas. The amount of gas the tank will hold is not a definitely fixed amount—it will depend upon the pressure. If the pressure is doubled, twice the amount of gas will be forced into the tank. The applied pressure will be opposed by the back-pressure of the gas in the tank and if the applied pressure is removed, and an opening is left in the tank, the gas will rush out in what is obviously the reverse direction to that taken when it was forced in. This analogy, which is widely used, bears a close resemblance to the functioning of an electrical condenser. Thus, the amount of charge given to a condenser is dependent upon the pressure exercised by the e.m.f. applied to it and is proportional to that pressure. The applied e.m.f. is opposed by a kind of semi-elastic reaction, or "springyness" of the electricity stored in the dielectric, and if the applied e.m.f. is removed the condenser will discharge the energy stored in it through any conductor connected across the plates. The discharging current will flow in the opposite

direction to the flow of the initial charging current. It should be clearly understood that the energy used in charging a condenser is not dissipated: It is stored up in the dielectric and may be released to useful purpose when the condenser is permitted to discharge. The unit of capacity is the Farad. A condenser possessing a capacity of this order would be of much greater size than any used in practice, and so it is usual in general electrical work to evaluate capacities in terms of the Microfarad (one-millionth of a farad). In wireless work, however, most of the capacities met with are very small, and so it becomes repetition to rate many of them in fractions of a microfarad, or, alternatively, in Micro-Microfarads (one millionth of a microfarad).

In order to set up the electric waves used in wireless communication, it is essential to employ alternating currents of high frequency. These are termed Oscillating Currents. The circuits in which they flow are known as Oscillatory Circuits and the two essential features of such circuits are inductance and capacity. In dealing with these properties separately, we showed that inductance could be compared with the inertia and momentum of a mechanical object, and that capacity could be likened to flexibility or "springyness." It will assist us to form a conception of an oscillatory circuit if we employ another analogy involving the same mechanical comparisons. One end of a springy piece of flat steel is firmly screwed to a beam, while the other end, to which is attached a weight, hangs free in space. If the weight be displaced, then released, the steel will spring backwards and forwards, or "oscillate," a certain number of times per second, depending on the flexibility of the steel, and the inertia of the weight. If the flexibility is increased or the weight is increased, or both are increased, the number of oscillations per second will decrease. Conversely, if the flexibility and (or) the weight is decreased, the steel will oscillate a greater number of times per second.

In a similar manner, the inductance and capacity in an oscillatory circuit determine the frequency of the oscillations in that circuit. If either, or both, are increased,

the oscillation frequency decreases, and *vice versa*. In a later chapter, we shall show that the oscillation frequency determines the length of the electric waves radiated into space.

If the information given thus far in this chapter has been assimilated, it should be possible to comprehend the following semi-technical explanation of the actual electrical effects which combine to set up an oscillating current. Let us connect the two ends of an inductance coil across the two plates (or two sets of plates) of a condenser. If for a minute fraction of a second we apply an electromotive force across the inductance, a current will flow through it in one direction. This current will gradually increase (due to the "inertia" effect) until it reaches maximum value, after which it will gradually decrease (due to the "momentum" effect) until it reaches zero value, or, in other words, dies away. Now the original momentary e.m.f. was also applied across the condenser, since this is connected directly across the inductance. It follows, therefore, that the condenser has been charged. As the current through the inductance coil has ceased to flow, there is

obviously no e.m.f. now endeavouring to charge up the condenser and so the charge in it will flow out in the opposite direction to that in which it flowed in (remember the "back-pressure" effect of the gas in the gas-tank analogy). Another current will therefore flow through the inductance coil in the reverse direction to the preceding one, and this current will gradually increase and then gradually decrease until it dies away, as before. Now is the time to apply another momentary e.m.f. across the inductance, and if we do this the foregoing cycle of operations will be repeated.

Thus it should be clear that if at the correct intervals we can place momentary pulses of steady e.m.f. across a circuit containing inductance and capacity, we can create and maintain continuous oscillations in that circuit. Furthermore, as we have seen, by adjustment of the inductance and (or) the capacity, these oscillations may be made to possess any frequency we desire for practical purposes.

We have now reached a point where we may profitably discuss the functioning of the Thermionic Valve, and its application to wireless telephony. This we shall do in the next chapter.

St. Dunstan's Holiday Sports Camp

Stratford Camp, organised by Miss Hodgson, assisted by Mr. Royle (Padre of Birmingham Toc. H), three helpers, two scouts and three "sisters" who were at St. Dunstan's, was open for campers from the 10th to the 17th of June and although the weather did what it could to spoil matters in the beginning, everyone seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly. Ten of the men who attended belonged to the Birmingham Club, and the others came from various midland districts. All indulged with enthusiasm in such sports as walking, rowing and dancing, while concerts helped to while away less strenuous hours.

We have received from Miss Hodgson a full and most interesting report of the time spent at the camp, and much regret that the extreme pressure on our space this month prevents its publication in full. Some interesting snapshots are also sent by Miss Hodgson.

A Staff Change

We are sure that all St. Dunstaners will be sorry to learn that Miss Evelyn Rush, who has been secretary to Mr. Swain since 1919 will be leaving Headquarters next month owing to indifferent health. She will not, however, be losing touch with St. Dunstan's, because, after a short rest, she will be taking over the social visiting of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire recently vacated by Miss Leresche.

We know that all will wish Miss Rush success in her new undertaking and a speedy recovery to good health.

We learn with interest that C. Negus, of Wellingborough, scored a real success at an Exhibition recently held at Northampton. Besides disposing of all his stock in the first four days, he won a Bronze Medal and a Diploma for the Handicraft Section, for which there is keen competition. Our heartiest congratulations.



NEWS OF ST. DUNSTANERS

ONE of the latest St. Dunstaners to be launched in the world is H. R. Prior, and, judging from his workshop record, we feel convinced that he is equal to tackling any kind of job likely to come his way. Good wishes to him.

Another steady worker is C. Brammer, to whose ultimate success we look forward with confidence. In addition to ability, Brammer possesses a fortunate temperament, and a wife as capable as himself, one who takes almost as keen an interest in her husband's work as he does.

Near Southampton F. Kneller has settled to work with poultry. We hope to hear that he is doing well when he finds time to write to us.

From Ireland comes word of a little group of men, among them H. McAteer, of Belfast, who says that he is very pleased with his visit to the sale of work at Larne, at which, by the way, he sold a number of the articles he had taken with him.

Another contented man is J. Woodhouse, of Derbyshire, who considers the result of the season's hatchings are excellent. He leads a particularly busy life, for he has cows to milk twice a day.

Prospects are good, too, for T. Ashe, of Sunbury-on-Thames, who is settling into his new house, which should be delightful when finished; the painters are still in! He has a fair-sized shop in which he intends to ply a thriving confectionery trade, and a nice garden where in one day poultry are to be established.

F. V. Bond is working away at mats and while he works is scheming out a special light side-car to be fitted on to his tandem, so that he and Mrs. Bond can go for jaunts, taking their small son with them.

Bond has found cycling has improved his health to such an extent that he evidently intends the twig to follow the course of the tree!

From Dumfries comes word of C. McIntosh, who, like Woodhouse, considers that he has had a very successful season, particularly with chicken rearing. He ought to have nearly 200 pullets to begin laying in the autumn. In another way he has had a streak of bad luck, however, as an epidemic of colds set in among his year-old birds, and he lost a number. We are glad to know that the ill has been stamped out, and the rest of the birds are doing well. Country life seems to suit McIntosh, and we feel confident that his poultry farm will repay him a hundredfold for all the hard and steady work he has put into it.

Another who has done some satisfactory hatching is R. Boyter, of Roxburghshire, his total being 700 chickens, half of which he has sold. The remainder he is keeping for himself, and all are flourishing. But, in the intervals of chicken-rearing, Boyter finds leisure for basket-work, some orders for which come to him from quite distant counties. He has just finished an order for a lady in Fifeshire, and another for a Loch Lomond resident, who has written to say she is so well satisfied with the baskets sent her that she will let him have a repeat order very shortly. A very substantial form of praise!

In a different line A. Allen, of Alton, Staffs, is prospering, for although boot-repairing and clog-work are quiet, Allen reports a nice little trade, i.e. new boots. He has also started selling sweets and tobacco, both of which are "going strong." His home-made receiving set is still giving him great pleasure. Naturally, Allen was among the millions who listened-in (as we did at St. John's Lodge) to hear the King's

FROM THE WORLD OVER



speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. Later news tells us of a repeat order from a local works for seven dozen pairs of new clogs—proof positive of satisfaction given.

A very lucky wireless man is C. Morton, of Bramley, Yorks. His friends will congratulate him on being the recipient of a gift receiving set, presented to him by the Loyal Bramley Lodge of the R.A.O.B., of which he is a member. It is good, too, to know that the other Buffaloes are proud of their "brother," and count Morton one of the best workers for their order.

Are any St. Dunstaners with idle hours good at foreign languages? If so, they might follow in the footsteps of W. H. Conlon, who has just arranged to correspond with a blinded French soldier living in Paris. The idea is an excellent one, and should lead to fresh interests for both men. We congratulate Conlon upon his initiative.

Winchester people must be good walkers, for J. T. Waldin, of that city, tells us that he is going along well, although there are at least a dozen boot-repairers around him. A technical visitor's report says that the repair orders he obtains are what may be described as "good class work." Sound workmanship always tells, of course, and doubtless this has something to do with Waldin's success. His health is "fine," too, we note with pleasure, and tobacco as a side-line is proving quite satisfactory.

Advertisement by display rarely fails to bring custom, so we are glad to hear that W. Ellinson, of Warwick, is exhibiting his work in the office window of a firm in the High Street of his town. The effort should do him some good, and we hope it will

bring some steady and appreciative customers. Ellinson, by the way, is another of those who will be demonstrating at Wembley.

What with clogs, boots, poultry and garden, F. Mardsen, of Blackburn, finds himself a busy man. In the good weather, at all events, he finds the garden of perennial interest, and has been very successful with it. At present he is anticipating a fine crop of tomatoes, and we hope that he will succeed as well with them as he expects and deserves.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. Rhees, of Pimlico, will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Rhees had a nasty accident. She was out with her husband, a dog and a couple of puppies when, as it began to rain suddenly, they all ran indoors. One of the puppies tied itself up in Mrs. Rhees skirts while on the stairs, and she fell badly, landing on her shoulder. No bones are actually broken, but she is obliged to go to be X-rayed.

Oddly enough, the wife of A. Davis, of Middlesbrough, has also had a nasty fall on her shoulder, and is quite unable to use her arm. She was crossing a road, stepped on a piece of piping, it rolled, and she fell. We hope that both the invalids will make speedy recoveries.

Three St. Dunstaners near enough to meet frequently are R. Bell, E. P. Horan, and J. Joyce. The former is settled into his new home near Dublin, and is very pleased with it.

The Wadebridge Show seems to be keeping a number of men busy. G. Nancarrow, of Fraddon, Cornwall, hopes that it will do him good by advertising his work.

He is as full of ideas and enthusiasm as ever, we note.

S. Kemp, of Hayle, too, is busy in connection with the same affair, to which he is sending a couple of hammocks, which should find a ready sale at this time of the year.

While J. Curnow, of Troon, is devoting his attention to baskets, and intends to be well represented at Wadebridge. (By the way, we hear that the latest little Curnow is a remarkably fine baby, and congratulate the parents thereon.)

Yet another Cornishman, who is enthusiastic over the same exhibition, is A. Tanner, and he also is planning various baskets to make for it, much helped, by the way, by the admiration and friendly criticism of his wife. We trust the show will do all Tanner anticipates, for local trade has been somewhat slack since Christmas, when the demand for fish maunds ceased.

We hope to receive an account of the Wadebridge affair from someone intimately connected with it. Perhaps G. Brewer, of Falmouth, who is going to demonstrate there, will be moved to tackle his typewriter when the show is over?

Hastings has evidently been more blessed with sunshine of late than have some other parts of England, for summer visitors are keeping G. Brooks busy already, and seem to enjoy the meals he provides for them.

Yorkshire men will have noted with interest that the Holme Valley Choir carried off first prize at the Crystal Palace. R. Horner, of Holmfrith, reports the success of his associates with pride, but we are asking how it was that he, a singer, was not a sharer in the victory?

It is good to know that W. Hines, of Birmingham, is now getting a considerable amount of work. It is fortunate that

things are well with him in this way, for he has had a good deal of trouble of late. His little daughter contracted diphtheria, and the strain proved too much for Mrs. Hines, who herself fell ill. We are glad to hear that both the invalids are going on well at last.

Another very busy man is H. New, of Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, who reports himself as being so occupied with boots and his shop that he has not been able to do any mats of late, although he has had one or two local orders for such.

Poultry keeps T. Coulson, of E. Yorks, employed, but despite his chickens he finds time to take a keen interest in all local sports, and last season was actually appointed chairman of the Football Committee.

A little bit of farmland is the outlet of the energies of J. Martin, of Penzance. He is an indefatigable worker, and never happier than when out on the land with his wife, who takes as much pleasure in it as does Martin himself.

We are glad to hear that R. A. Clarke, of Cornwall, is one of those who have had successful hatchings of late, and it is to be anticipated that business will develop still more in the near future, for Clark has found it advisable to get his son home to help him, since the strain of taking the eggs to the train and then through Plymouth was obviously beginning to tell upon Mrs. Clarke. The companionship of this son will no doubt be as beneficial to the parents as will his aid on the poultry farm!

Our pig-keepers have been remarkably quiet recently, so news of Featherstone, N. Ferriby Hill, is the more welcome, although this is somewhat meagre. The grain trade is fairly active he tells us, and his 15 pigs are thriving.

It is a far cry from Yorkshire to Essex, whence our next item of news comes,

concerning T. Kent, who is working on as steadily as ever, and has just put through a remarkably difficult piece of framing for one of his customers. Both Kent and his sister—a fine comrade and helper by the way—are looking forward to the carnival which is soon to take place in Chelmsford. We hope that besides giving pleasure it will mean added business.

Yet another name to be added to the list of those busy over work for the Wadebridge Show is R. B. Bowering, of Bristol. He is planning a garden basket, and as such things are often asked for he hopes a well-made exhibit may lead to repeat orders. We trust his optimistic spirit may meet with reward, and meanwhile congratulate him on the state of his poultry, his new chicken-house, and his recent hatching of fine young ducks.

We are glad to hear that D. O. Evans, Glam., who, by the way, is at work on some special supplies for Wembley, is settling into his house very comfortably, now that he has possession of the greater part of it. His shed has been erected in the garden and fits it conveniently, so business should go ahead rapidly, particularly as there is a fine new baby boy to work for.

One who goes in for a variety of occupations is A. C. Evans, of Newport, Mon. He is on the committee of the local branch of the British Legion, and also on one in connection with unemployment, while his especial hobby is a four-valve wireless set complete with loud speaker, as well as headphones. He does a good deal of listening-in to various stations, including Paris.

It is not easy to strike out new lines for one's self these days, but we think Barrett, of Lower Edmonton, has done it, for he has gone into the whelk, cockle and jellied eel business. With a wife and daughter to assist him at his stall in the near-by market, Barnett should do well, and we send him our best wishes for his success. He

intends to continue his carpentry on the off days when the market is not held, so is not anticipating that he will have many idle moments.

"Poultry is absolutely splendid," says C. H. Brown, of Burton-on-Trent, who reports that he is "going strong from morning until night."

TWO ENTERPRISING CYCLISTS.

All cyclists should be interested in the recent exploit of N. Downs and A. M. Nicholls, who, in the beginning of June, raced each other from London to Brighton. They started from Westminster Bridge at 6.17 a.m. Unfortunately, within 10 miles of Brighton, Nicholls was knocked off his bicycle by a motor. "Drummer" Downs arrived at Brighton at 10.15 and Nicholls at 10.20. Escorts: Nicholls, Orderly Farndoe; and Downs, Ex-orderly Belamber.

A TALL STORY.

Here is a tale from Gloucestershire. A certain farm labourer contracted eye trouble some year or so back, and doctors found difficulty in locating the cause of his blindness and discomfort. A short time ago since it became necessary for him to undergo an operation, when a blade of grass 1½ inches long was found growing at the back of the eye-socket! The explanation was that a hayseed had lodged in the corner of the socket and, being watered by tears of irritation, had sprouted and grown!

Mr. & Mrs. C. F. THOMPSON

have acquired

The Bijou Tea Table

10, WHITE LION ROAD,
AMERSHAM, :: BUCKS.

(between Chalfont and Amersham Stations,
Metropolitan Rly.),

and would like to see some old
friends from St. Dunstan's.



SPORTS CLUB NOTES

I have very little to say regarding the Old Boys' Sports this month, except that we have been very fortunate in being able to carry on practically every Tuesday evening. Already there is very keen competition for first, second and third places. Nic'olls leads Meighan by just 27 points, whilst Ingram is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ above Webster. Nuyens, Winter and McFarlane are close up for third place.

Our numbers keep up wonderfully well, but there is room for more, and if any boys living in the London district would care to come along and try their luck I am sure that they would enjoy the experience.

S.S.		T.B.	
Bawden ..	690	Nicholls ..	577 $\frac{1}{2}$
James ..	615	Meighan ..	550
Scott ..	585	Ingram ..	417 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prior ..	515	Webster ..	410
Steel ..	450	Nuyens ..	395
Downs ..	270	Winter ..	375
Meredith ..	205	McFarlane ..	370
		Henry ..	320
		Kerr ..	315
		Gamble ..	285
		Boorman ..	130
		Burran ..	75

Great keenness has been shown in the Saturday morning sports, and it is interesting to note the improvement that the competitors are making. It will be seen that there is a great fight going on between Edwards and Gill for the leadership of the T.B.'s, whilst Fallowfield and Burleigh are exceedingly close together.

S.S.		T.B.	
Burleigh ..	610	Edwards ..	610
Fallowfield ..	520	Gill ..	580
Williams ..	490	Roberts ..	475
Blackman ..	455	Lea ..	350
Hill ..	315	Pawley ..	305
Teagle ..	165	Fairfield ..	230
Muir ..	150	Tebbutt ..	105
Finkle ..	110	Clapp ..	105
Wilkes ..	95	Mason ..	50

STAMFORD BRIDGE.

May I ask if all those men who wish to take part in the British Empire Sports on Saturday, 16th August, will kindly let me have their entries not later than the 28th instant, because the Legion authorities

are anxious to have their names for the programme, and, of course, if we have too many applications it will be necessary to have preliminary events to decide our entries.

BRIGHTON WALK.

I am hopeful that we may be able to organise our walk again this year. We generally arrange our dates to fall in with the Surrey Club's Walk, so that we can have the advantage of the Surrey men as escorts. Most probably, therefore, the event will take place in the first week of October. It would be a great help if those men who anticipate entering will kindly let me know so that we can try and fix up escorts well beforehand.

REGATTA.

When our 'buses containing competitors and coxes were about to set off from headquarters on their journey to Putney on Monday, 7th July, things outside the 'buses looked very gloomy, the wind was blowing, and the rain was raining, but otherwise everything seemed to be very cheery. Our optimism was worth while, because when we got to Putney we found the conditions delightful—the water was beautifully smooth and there was plenty of sun. Everybody seemed to be in good time, and, our judges being early at their stations, with the starters anxious to give the word "paddle," there was no difficulty in getting the races off. The rowing, considering the fact that many of the men had had little opportunity for practice through the past year, was exceptionally good, and, as always happens in our regattas, whether the rowing is good or bad, there were splendid and exciting races and very close finishes.

In the Present Boys events, Chiverton won the T.B. section in the singles splendidly, but R. J. Williams ran away with the S.S. singles by six lengths. Unfortunately, we only had three entries for the double sculls, present boys, and here again Williams, accompanied by Edwards,

PUTNEY REGATTA, 7th July 1924.
LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

Events	First	Second	Third	Lengths
SINGLE SCULLS : Present Boys (T.B.) ..	Chiverton ..	Fairfield	Pawley ..	1
SINGLE SCULLS : Present Boys (S.S.) ..	Williams, R. J. ..	Mathews	Murphy ..	6
Old Boys (T.B.) ..	Mr. "H." Cup. Thompson, H. V. ..	Winter	Webster ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
SINGLE SCULLS : Old Boys (S.S.) ..	Fleming	Prior	Gimber ..	4
DOUBLE SCULLS : Present Boys	Williams & Edwards	Chiverton & Lovell	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
DOUBLE SCULLS : Old Boys	Gover & Fleming	Rhodes & Bawden	Gimber & Ashworth	2
PAIR OARS : Open	Robinson & Milner	McFarlane & Webster	—	3
ONE ARMED PAIRS ..	Meighan & Downs	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
OPEN FOURS	Nuyens Prior Pawley Turnock	Winter Fairfield Scott Tebbutt	—	2

won first place. H. V. Thompson once more won the Old Boys' T.B. Singles, and collected the splendid cup again offered by Mr. "H." Thompson has won this cup with such regularity that it seems as if we had better hand it over to him at the start without any further bother, yet this was a good race, because Winter was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths behind at the finish. Fleming did exceptionally well in winning the Old Boys' Singles S.S. by four lengths from Prior, and also in winning the Double Sculls accompanied by Gover. Robinson and Milner came all the way from Liverpool to win the Pair Oars, whilst Meighan and Downs once more won the One-armed Pairs. Perhaps one of the most exciting races of the day was the Open Fours, for which three crews entered. For a considerable distance the crew stroked by Bawden was in the "van," but unfortunately No. 3's seat gave way and threw the crew out of gear, with the result that Nuyens' four went away and won splendidly by two lengths from Winter's four. It was an exceedingly fine race, and I understand from such learned experts as Messrs. Finch and Irvine that they calculated that the

winning crew was doing thirty-six strokes to the minute at the finish.

I am personally very indebted to Capt. Fraser, Dr. Bridges, Mr. "H.," Mr. Johnson, Putney Constitutional Club, Mr. Anglis and The Alexander Clark Co. for their kindness in giving prizes. To Mr. E. Elliott-Smith (C.U.B.C.) and Mr. H. C. Irvine (O.U.B.C.), for doing splendid work as judges with Mr. Kessell and Mr. Bates; to Mr. Franckeiss and Mr. Hardwicke for their kindness in acting as stewards; to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Martin (Thames Rowing Club) for their splendid work as starters, and to Mr. Finch (C.U.B.C.) for coming especially from Oxford to assist us. May I also add how much we are all indebted to the coxes for the excellent work they put in. It is exceedingly kind of the Bedford College Club to send four of their number to assist us, and it was a great joy to have some of our "Old Sports Sisters" like Miss Hodgson, Miss Gullick, and Miss Gamble with us, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Stacey, Miss Drury, Miss Stein, and Miss Brown, who with Miss Paterson worked tremendously hard, and I feel that no small

credit for the success of the day must be given to these ladies.

C/Major Tovell is worthy of great praise for his efficient work. I think he spent all his time paddling about in the Thames, getting the boats in, getting the crews into them, and sending them off again. In this he was ably assisted by Instructor Jones.

After tea, which was served in the Thames Boathouse, we gradually wended our way to the Hotel Cecil to do our duty at the rowing dinner. Here we spent a very happy evening, enjoying the good things provided, and listening to the speeches and singers.

Capt. Fraser proposed the toast of "The St. Dunstan's Sportsmen," and this was replied to by Pawley on behalf of the boys. Col. E. Ball proposed the toast of the helpers, Rowing Clubs and prize-givers, and Mr. Irvine replied for the rowing clubs, and Mr. Gordon Brown on behalf of the prize-givers. Mrs. Fraser, in the absence of the sports captain (who was feeling the effects of a rough voyage, but had not been to sea, but felt as if he had), kindly gave the results of the day's events, whilst Mr. Kessell thanked the entertainers for their kindness in providing such an excellent musical programme. These were Miss Edith Wesley, Mr. Barton van Biene, Mr. A. Kingston-Stewart and Mr. Costigan. Robinson, Liverpool, one of the Old Boys, also rendered two songs.

I know that our Regatta notes would be incomplete without a special word of gratitude to Mr. Kessell for the splendid way in which he arranged our evening's enjoyment for the "inner and outer" man point of view so necessary to conclude a very happy day.

"My Happiest Memory" Competition

The results of this Competition will be published in the next issue of "ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW."

Births

BROWN.—On the 13th of June, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. H. Brown, of Bath.

BOLTON.—On 3rd June, to the wife of C. E. Bolton, of Tonbridge, a son.

COATES.—To the wife of H. T. Coates, of New Longton, a daughter, born Sunday, 1st June. Mother and child both doing well.

FINCH.—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Finch, of Upper Gornal, a son, born on the 16th of June.

HUGHES.—To Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hughes, of Cwmrach, a fine baby girl, born on Friday, the 13th of June. Mother and baby both doing well.

JENNINGS.—On the 10th of June, a daughter, to the wife of S. Jennings, of Bradford.

PLUNKETT.—To the wife of J. E. Plunkett, of St. Leonard's, a son, on the 10th of June.

WHEELER.—To the wife of C. H. Wheeler, of St. Albans, a son, born 3rd of April last.

Oversea St. Dunstaners

Oversea letters have been few in number of late, but a pleasant epistle from C. H. Hills, of New South Wales, came in a recent mail-bag, as did one from W. F. Folland, another Australian. His friends will be glad to hear that he has quite recovered from the severe attack of nicotine poisoning to which reference was made in a former letter. He writes:—

"I am now the proud father of a little daughter, who was born on the 8th of February. She is very full of smiles. . . ."

"We have had Mr. and Mrs. Petro to see us several times. They are going for a trip to England in May. I should like to be going myself, but it will have to wait a few years. When it comes we shall look forward to seeing all our old friends. We have been having some glorious rains here at the time of writing, and every prospect of good weather. The Show will be held in Sydney at the end of the month, and I hope to go, when I expect to meet some of the other St. Dunstaners and talk over a trip home 'some day.'"

To the Fallen

South African St. Dunstaner Unveils War Memorial

Extracted from "The Grahamstown Daily Mail."

IN the presence of over 2,000 citizens of Albany and Bathurst the Memorial to those who gave their lives in the Great War was unveiled on Sunday, 8th June, in Church Square, Grahamstown, South Africa, by Mr. W. R. Meaker, late of the 1st South African Infantry, who was blinded in the campaign overseas.

It was a day of mourning yet of proud remembrance and of homage to those who had given their all in a great cause. That was the note which vibrated throughout the whole of the proceedings, which were carried through with an impressive simplicity and without a hitch.

The local cadet corps of the colleges and schools formed a hollow square round the monument, while four cadets with reversed arms stood at the corners, and were relieved at stated intervals in the course of the ceremony. The display of cadets and their discipline on parade was most creditable. The Grahamstown girl guides were also drawn up on the south side of the triangle, and made a smart turn-out. Within an enclosed

space seats were occupied by relatives of the fallen, numbering over 130; some 150 ex-service men, with their war decorations, formed up in line facing the monument, together with members of the Sons of England, while other citizens filled up the whole of the intervening space between the triangle and the top of Bathurst Street.

Mr. Meaker walked in the procession supported on one arm by his wife, and on the other by Sir Thomas Graham. Arrived at the monument, which was shrouded in the Union Jack, the Mayor called upon Sir Thomas to speak, who, standing on the steps of the memorial, delivered a stirring oration.

Mr. Meaker then advanced to the monument, and pulling the cord released the Union Jack veiling the memorial. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to unveil this memorial to my comrades, the men of Albany and Bathurst, who fell in the Great War, and I hand over this memorial, on behalf of the subscribers, to the keeping of the Mayor and citizens of Grahamstown."

We have received a very interesting letter from Oscar Daumont of Courcelles, Belgium, who was one of the men of our gallant little Ally whom St. Dunstan's looked after when the Belgian Nation could not make provision for blinded soldiers. Pressure on our space forbids the quotation of this interesting letter this month, but we will give it full mention in a later issue.

Good news comes from A. Billingham, of Northampton, with regard to a number of trays he raffled recently. As a result Billingham has received orders for no less than sixteen trays, and to quote in his own words, "when they are done there are more to follow." We hope orders will continue to increase as time goes on.

On a Visit "Home"

The friends of Andrew Johnston, of Gore, New Zealand, will be glad to hear that he is in England, or, rather, Scotland, on a visit, and has brought his wife and boy with him. He asks us to make the fact known to readers of "THE REVIEW." For the first part of his holiday Johnston has gone to stay with his wife's relations in the North. Everyone will be glad to hear that this St. Dunstaner has done very well on his small farm, and intends to branch out in a bigger way upon his return. The holiday has been taken now because later on it will be yet more difficult to get away for the months necessary to make a journey to the old country really worth while.

We send congratulations to Johnston on his success, and wish him the happiest possible holiday.



NEWS FROM THE WORKSHOPS AND STORES

BASKET SHOP.

J. H. Mason has been working hitherto on barrels. He has shown good interest, and when his health permits it, we have every confidence that he will do useful work. G. Hill has also been doing barrels; during May he improved nicely, but since then ill-health has put him back also. G. Fallowfield got through a lot of useful work on hampers during May. He gave close attention, and very satisfactory comments were made on each part of the work. Since then he has been doing small baskets. On centre-cane work H. A. Mann has been doing barrels, work-baskets, and a teapot stand. Bottom, staking and upsetting are good, but he has generally a little trouble with the finishing. Since our last reference E. Roberts has made square arms, pail shopping baskets, picnics, oval clothes and work-baskets, and is just starting on a three-cornered soiled linen. This variety is in itself sufficient indication of the ability which he is surely acquiring. W. Murphy has been developing on hampers, pail shopping baskets, oval arms, picnics and a plate basket, and this again indicates his satisfactory advance in work.

MAT SHOP.

J. Goodison has been steadily improving on plain mats, and the last two he has made reached a satisfactory standard. Excellent work has been done by F. G. Teagle with blue borders, five-diamonds, lettered mats and a number of designs. He is a first-class workman, and his mats are made in good style throughout. Similar commendation can be given to J. Evans, who has turned out a lot of work during the last few months, his standard improving steadily, and now reaching a high level. In addition to plain work, he has also done insertion borders, letters and some figured work. Another close competitor in the excellence of workmanship is E. J. Roberts. He also had made the same variety of mats, and is quite equal to the other two men in

their more than satisfactory knowledge of the work.

BOOT SHOP.

A. Wilkes seems to have got to the root of his trouble in marking and riveting, and has made and maintained a distinct advance. His attention must now be given to improvement in finishing, &c. R. J. Williams has been having further all-round experience, and his progress may be classed as fairly good. J. Whittingham still continues to work very well, tackling every class of job, and maintaining a regular useful standard. He keeps tight to his work, and so gains very valuable experience.

W. H. O.

Departmental Notes

Braille Room Notes

We sincerely congratulate E. Watson on having passed the Braille Reading Test.

The following are a few of the books that have recently been added to the National Library for the Blind:—

"Middle of the Road." Sir P. Gibbs.

"Willing Horse." Ian Hay.

"Adventures of Sally." P. G. Woodhouse.

"Adventures in the Near East." A. Rawlinson.

"Independence" (Rectorial Address at St. Andrew's, 1923). R. Kipling.

"Strange Tales from the Fleet." "Eti-
enne."

Typewriting Notes

We sincerely congratulate the following on having passed the Typewriting Tests:—

E. Watson, T. W. Blackman, J. H. Mason, W. J. H. Clamp, J. Healy.

G. J. S.

Let Us be Merry

"Laugh and the world laughs with you—weep, and you weep alone."

Our Best Story Competition

We have received a considerable number of entries this month for this competition, but regret that pressure upon our space in this issue prevents more than two or three of these being printed. We can assure our readers, however, that in future numbers their contributions will be published as examples of the humour of life gathered in by readers of ST. DUNSTAN'S REVIEW everywhere. This month the prize of an Auto-Strop Razor goes to Francis Openshaw, 1 Dial Street, Burnley, for his story entitled "Plenty of Colour."

PLENTY OF COLOUR.

The old countryman was watching the artist at work. He stood motionless behind him for a long time. "Interested in painting?" asked the artist. "Aye." "I'm down here for a week or two," said the artist, "to get some local colour." "You're getting it," said the old man. The artist looked gratified. "Aye, you're gettin' it. I've just painted the bench you're sitting on."

EASY TO GRASP.

A young Irishman's wife, ambitious for learning, began to attend evening classes. One evening, when she returned, her husband asked, "An' phwat are ye learnin' now, Molly?" "To-night, said Molly, "the teacher read to us about

the law of compensation." "What's that?" "It's hard to explain, but it's something like this. If your sense of smell is poor, the sense of taste is all the sharper, and, if you are blind, you can hear all the better." "Sure," said Dennis, "I see, it's loike this—if a man is born wid wan leg shorter than the other, the other is longer."

THE REAL THING.

Hostess: Mr. Macpherson, would you like something Scotch—the *real* thing?"

Macpherson: "Well, that's awfully good of you—"

Hostess: "Of course you would. Mary, bring out that pot of Dundee marmalade."

From a Tea-pot Recipient

"It is with grateful appreciation that my wife and I tender our thanks to you and St. Dunstan's," writes D. Pettit, of Northampton, "for the lovely tea-pot received to-day. We, the recipients, shall always be proud to give the prominence it deserves to such a gift."

Deaths

We send our sympathy to T. Shepherd, of Westhoughton, who suffered the loss of his mother on the 11th of June. The funeral was on the following Saturday.

To Readers of the "REVIEW"

Send £1 for guaranteed all-leather boots or shoes in Box Calf, Tan Willow, Glacé and Suedes.

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Trade Advertisements and Notices

[We have decided to devote some space each month to advertisements of goods made or supplied by St. Dunstaners, for which there may be a demand from others of our readers. No charge will be made for the insertion of these announcements, which, as our space is limited, must be as short as possible. They can only be accepted from men who have actually been trained at St. Dunstan's, and we undertake no responsibility with regard to them.—ED.]

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