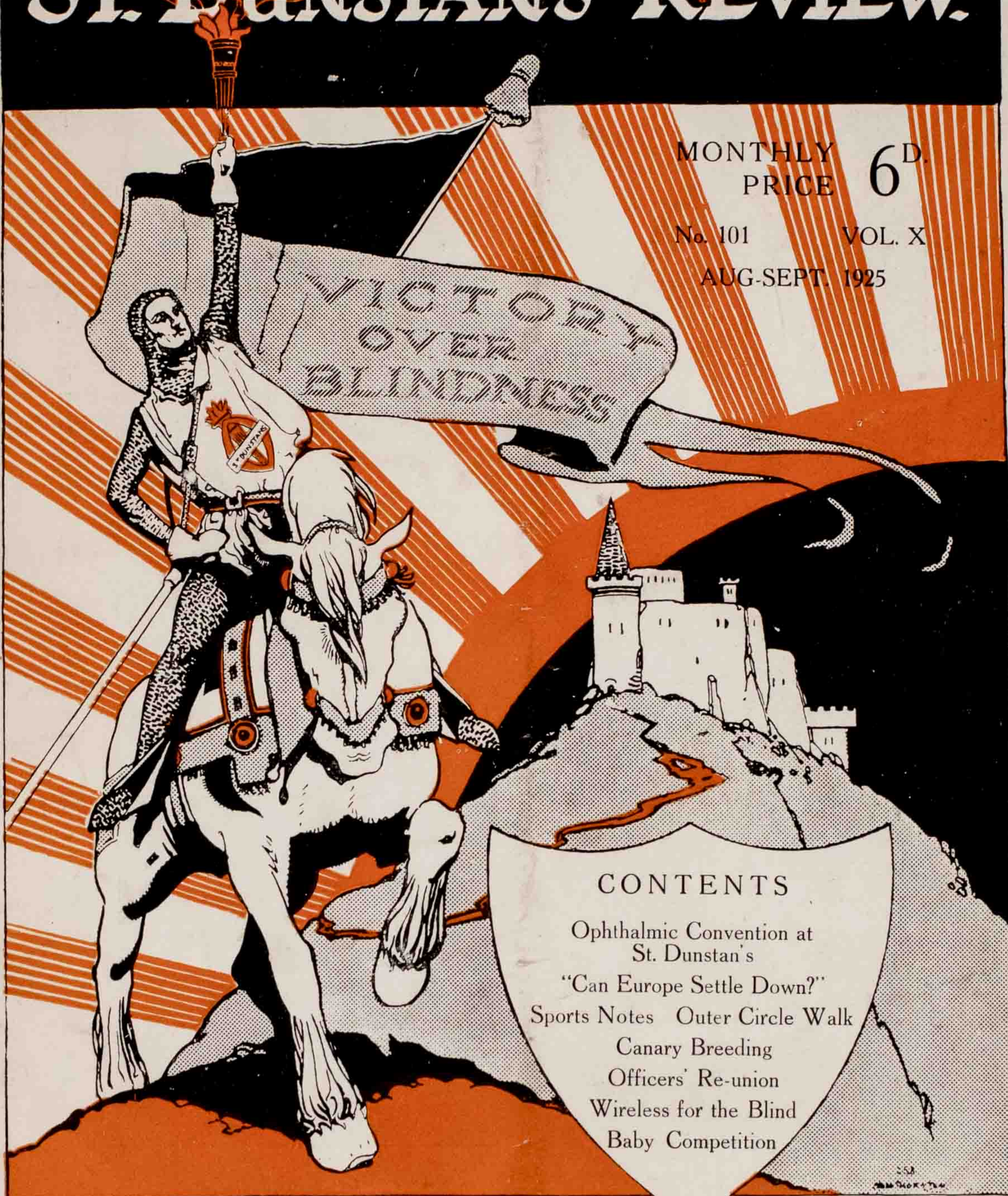


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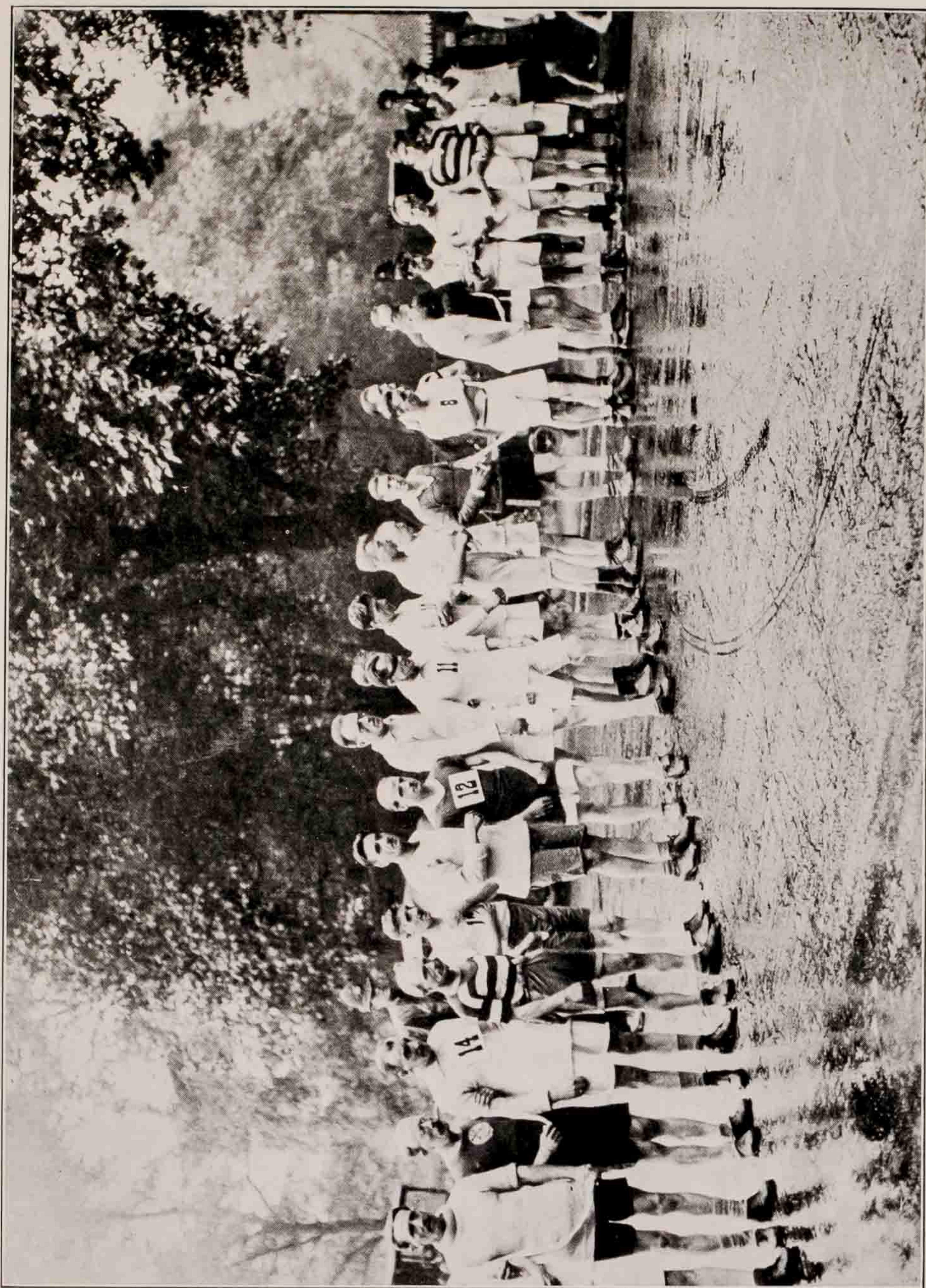
AUG-SEPT. 1925



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FOR THE AMUSEMENT & INTEREST OF MEN BLINDED IN THE WAR



Outer Circle 21 Mile Walk—A Striking Picture of the Start

St. Dunstan's Review

A MONTHLY RECORD OF WORK AND SPORT

EDITED BY PERRY BARRINGER

No. 101.—VOLUME X.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1925.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES

IN a recent motor accident case a Greenwich magistrate made a comment to the effect that "it stands to sense a man with only one arm is not fit to drive a car." At first sight this would appear, particularly to those who suffer under no physical disability, to be a perfectly sound expression of opinion, but for our part we strongly disagree with it. The average man employs in his driving two arms and two legs. The man this magistrate was condemning lacked twenty-five per cent. of this physical equipment, but does it follow that he was even twenty-five per cent. less efficient as a driver? With a wide knowledge of the achievements of St. Dunstaners in memory, we venture to express the opinion that the loss of an arm, or even of a leg, does not necessarily render a man less fit to drive a motor-propelled vehicle than a person in full possession of all his limbs. Surely by now it is accepted that nature and the will-power of the individual in combination provide compensatory value for such loss. We have in mind, as we write, a personal friend who, during the War, had his left arm amputated above the elbow. Before the War he was a first-class tennis player, an expert motorist who had raced on the Brooklands track, a right-winger for one of the best-known amateur soccer teams, and, incidentally, one of the best billiard players and bridge players we have met. What has been the effect of his war injury? To put it quite impartially—none. His tennis is as good—if not better than before. He carries the two serving balls in the crook of the left arm, and throws them up as needed with the right. His service, his drive, and his volleying have gained in vigour and accuracy. He still drives his own racing car, and made a good showing recently on the Brooklands track; he won a club handicap at billiards from his old pre-war mark; and with the aid of a special clip which he attaches to his arm to hold his hand at cards (he sorts them as quickly as most, by the aid of the same contrivance), he forms a partner we would sooner have on our side than against us. The point we wish to emphasise is that we do not regard this as an extreme example of capability. There are hundreds of men driving cars to-day and engaging in athletic sports who suffer from one or another physical disability, and we are quite sure that the greatest dis-service to the conquest of such handicaps, mainly suffered in the service of King and Country, is done by such sweeping assertions of the type we have quoted at the beginning of these notes. We think this is a subject upon which St. Dunstaners are particularly well fitted to express an opinion, and we hope they will let us have their views. It is, at any rate, a very interesting point for debate.

Ophthalmic Convention at St. Dunstan's

SHORTLY before the holidays, St. Dunstan's Headquarters were made the object of a visit by about fifty members of the Convention of English-speaking Ophthalmological Societies. The visitors, who included eminent British, American and Canadian oculists, were received by Sir Arnold Lawson, K.B.E., F.R.C.S. (who is the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Convention and Chairman of our own Ophthalmic Advisory Board) and by Captain Fraser.

In welcoming the delegates, Sir Arnold said that he was quite sure they would find this visit one of the most interesting of the whole of those in the programme arranged for the Convention. He proposed to ask Captain Fraser, the Chairman of the Organisation, to give them some interesting facts and figures with regard to the remarkably successful work which St. Dunstan's had carried out since its inception by the late Sir Arthur Pearson in the early months of 1915.

Of Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of St. Dunstan's, it would be unnecessary to say much. English-speaking people everywhere, indeed the whole world probably, knew how this great philanthropist, blinded himself in the midst of his life's greatest activities, had devoted his whole energy and great genius to work for the blind, and particularly the men who had lost their sight as a result of their service for King and Empire. Sir Arthur Pearson would go down to posterity as one of the greatest blind men who has ever lived.

"Captain Fraser," continued Sir Arnold, "the present Chairman of St. Dunstan's, has a very remarkable record, and I should like to tell you something about it. He went to Sandhurst in 1914 as a boy and when still under nineteen was gazetted to a commission in the Army and went to France. A few weeks after he was blinded in the battle of the Somme. He came back to St. Dunstan's and went

through the ordinary training undergone by all other blinded officers. Within a year or so he was picked out by Sir Arthur Pearson as the possessor of striking ability, and was given charge of a very important and far-reaching department of St. Dunstan's work, which was responsible for the whole of the After-care of the men who had been trained. So well did Captain Fraser fulfil his responsibilities that when death robbed St. Dunstan's of its chief, Captain Fraser was elected to the chair. His Majesty the King has honoured Captain Fraser with the Commandership of the British Empire as a mark of his appreciation of his work. He has not only carried on the heavy and responsible work which pertained to that position, but has served as a member of the London County Council, and at the last General Election was returned as Member of Parliament for an important London constituency. I am now going to ask Captain Fraser to give you himself some details of the work of which he has so wide and intimate a knowledge." (Applause.)

Captain Fraser offered very sincere welcome to our distinguished visitors, who he hoped would find much of interest and assistance to them in their inspection of St. Dunstan's that afternoon. "I am very grateful," he said, "to Sir Arnold Lawson, for the very kind things he has said of me. Perhaps I can best assist you in the task you have undertaken by telling you very briefly something of our organisation generally, and some details from the technical point of view as to the classes of men with whom we have to deal. The system of St. Dunstan's is based upon the desire to return a blinded soldier to his home, there to pursue a life as nearly like that to which he was accustomed before the war as technical ingenuity can make it. We do not aim in any sense to employ men in workshops and factories under conditions which are special to their disability, or

to treat them as a class apart who require special supervision and who are constantly to be reminded that they are a class apart.

"We aim to secure that they should feel they are normal men, suffering, it is true, from a disability, but, so far as they can, ignoring and forgetting that, and doing an ordinary day's work in the ordinary way. Of course, the work they do is special work; having lost their sight that is essential, but the attitude of mind is one of normality, and we aim at a system which will lead to their going to live in their own homes and undertake work which can be done there."

"During your inspection you will see men in the workshops learning, and as each man has mastered his craft or profession he will go to his own home, where he will be settled with the necessary technical equipment to enable him to resume his trade. Thereafter he will be cared for by our organisation, which spreads throughout the country.

"These headquarters are only the administrative centre from which the business is done, but every one of nearly two thousand men who has been trained here is in constant touch also with our local representative, from whom he can also receive technical advice and help in addition to the assistance he gets through our social visitors in all domestic and family matters. Through our headquarters and depots he receives raw materials for his work, and obtains assistance in marketing the goods he makes.

"We, the Headquarters, have been, in effect, the producing machine of the workshops associated with that machine, instead of being one large workshop consisting of many hundreds of little workshops run by individual men all over the country.

"That is very briefly the system, and in going round this afternoon you will see only one part of it, namely, the training, which takes perhaps eighteen months, and is the first step of caring for the men who are blinded.

"Now I propose to tell you briefly something of the ophthalmic side of our

work. Sir Arnold Lawson and Mr. Arthur Ormond were, from the very early days of St. Dunstan's, responsible for advising the late Sir Arthur Pearson as to the technical side of our work from an ophthalmic point of view. They have devoted many hours almost every day throughout the war, and many hours since, to the work of looking after each man as an individual, and testing them from the point of view of deciding what cases shall and what cases shall not come to St. Dunstan's, and as members of our Advisory Board, upon which they now sit, they still render a similar service to us, so many years after the war. The whole of this labour has been a labour of love for the past ten years, and it is one to which I cannot pay too high a tribute." (Applause.) "That we can have the service of two men so eminent in the world of ophthalmics renders our task very much easier than it would otherwise be."

Captain Fraser proceeded to give some interesting data with regard to the various classes of injuries which had brought about blindness amongst St. Dunstan's men. He referred also to the new principle in Pensions' administration, which was conceded in the late war, when it was admitted that the State should assume liability for cases which could not be classed as attributable to war service, but were nevertheless thought to be connected with it. "They are," he said, "called Aggravation Cases. We regard as eligible for care at St. Dunstan's any case where it can be shown that there is a connection between blindness and service, or even a case where a natural tendency which might have led to blindness in old age, has been hastened through hardship or exposure, and has caused loss of sight at an abnormally early age."

Captain Fraser concluded by thanking the delegates for the honour which they had done to St. Dunstan's by including this visit in their programme and said he felt sure that his country and theirs would benefit by the work of the Convention.

The members of the Convention then made an extensive tour of the lounges,

wards, workshops and classrooms. They were most deeply interested in everything they saw, and asked many questions of the men and their instructors. On leaving, they expressed themselves as greatly impressed with the efficiency and completeness of the system of training at St. Dunstan's, and were obviously of the opinion that the work of St. Dunstan's had been, and would continue to be, a very vital factor in its effect on the welfare of the whole blind world.

A Study of "Smells"

A Scotsman has just written a book which is really a "study of smells," although he calls it by the dignified title of "Aromatics and the Soul." In this he asserts that every dwelling-house, indeed every city, has its own peculiar smell and by such can be recognised. Do St. Dunstaners agree with him?

"London" says this Doctor McKenzie, "has a most distinct smell of its own. Twenty years ago it was faintly acid with a background of horses and harness; today it is a mixture of tar and lubricating oil."

The aroma of Paris has been described as "one quarter roasting coffee, one quarter drains, and one half wood-smoke."

Rome is "a city of candles and incense mingled with the dry mustiness of crumbling skeletons."

In Glasgow "damp soot struggles with the smell of the Bromielaw for mastery, while Dublin mingles with the rich aroma of Guinness's brewery the cold whiff of a corpse from the Liffey."

"Some people" says this writer, "go through life only able to name the coarser smells. Others have such sensitive nostrils that they can distinguish different races of people by the aroma that hangs about them," indeed, "even the different sexes."

As for himself, Dr. McKenzie says that in the days of his Scotch children he associated certain smells with the different days of the week. "Sunday was a day of general richness of smell, with a diffusion

of peppermint and roast beef. Monday means pickles and soapsuds to him. On Tuesdays there was always a certain dampness in the air that came from the washing hung out to dry. Wednesday meant beeswax from the laundry. Thursday, bread all new and the washing of floors with soft soap. Friday jam-making and the never-to-be-forgotten scent of oat-cakes on a girdle. Saturday—but there, Saturday is always a day of wind and banging of doors; all its smells are out of doors!"

We may not have cultivated our olfactory attributes to such a degree as Dr. McKenzie, but at least we can agree with him that special shops have their particular "smells." Who could mistake a coffee-shop, for instance? A chemist's shop? A fried-fish shop? Or half-a-dozen others.

E. T. C.

New Facts About St. Dunstan

We all of us know something about our patron saint, St. Dunstan, but few of us are aware that he might well be the patron saint of the navy inasmuch as he organised the first naval patrol. When he was made Archbishop of Canterbury and virtual ruler of the kingdom in 960, the Danes were harassing our coasts, so Dunstan set about arming the fishermen and other able-bodied Britons dwelling near the sea, paid them, drilled them, brought them under discipline and formed them into a Channel Patrol Service. So well did he do his work that for over nine years no enemy was able to set foot on our shores.

A. Osmond, of 23 St. Mary Road, Walthamstow, E.17, sends us the following particulars of his wireless set, which he is anxious to sell: Three-valve set, all concert circuit, mounted in cabinet complete with valves, also one spare valve. Coils "Igranic" Nos. 35-50-75-100-200-250. One 4-60 accumulator and 15-volt grid battery, one pair of headphones. Price £10.



We are privileged to be able to give our readers this month a stimulating and thoughtful article by a politician and writer whose sincerity of purpose and breadth of vision in international affairs is recognised by all. Mr. Snowden, as our readers of course know, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government, and is a great authority on Social Economics. We hope St. Dunstaners will prove their interest in Mr. Snowden's contribution to our magazine by sending us their views on the points he deals with.

Can Europe Settle Down?

By the Rt. Hon. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.

"War," wrote Sir Walter Scott, "is the only game from which both sides rise the losers." The state of Europe painfully exemplifies the truth of that statement.

One of the greatest of our English poets asked "How can war but endless wars still breed?" A war may end in a great military victory for one side. But a military victory settles nothing. The Great War was said to be a war of ideals, a war to settle for ever the question whether force or reason should dominate. It was to be the last war. When the war guns ceased to thunder the world for the future was to be "lapped in universal law."

How great has been the disillusionment! Europe is back in 1914. Great standing armies menace peace, and crush the economic life of the nations by their enormous cost. Military compacts are being arranged between rival groups of nations in preparation for a possible future war. No nation on the continent feels any sense of security. Central Europe is disarmed, but fear has not been removed.

Inventive genius is being employed to make instruments of war more destructive. Battleships, costing four times more than before the Great War, are being constructed to meet some imaginary foe. The most terrible forms of air craft are being built with auxiliary bombs capable

of destroying the whole population of a large city.

And at the same time every nation makes the most ardent professions of a desire for peace. It is impossible to believe, after the experience of the late war, that any sane person in any country can desire war. Everyone conversant with the facts of modern warfare knows that the next Great War would end civilisation.

Why is it then that with this universally expressed desire for peace the nations are under the obsession of war? Is there not sufficient reason and common sense in the world to ensure peace when that is every nation's professed desire?

Wars arise in the main from two causes. One is the sense of injustice suffered by the real or imagined wrong inflicted by one nation upon another; and the other is the fear that some nation has aggressive designs upon the territory and independence of another.

It would not be difficult, provided there was the universal will, to deal with the second of these causes. The first is full of difficulties. Nations do not go to war in these days to subdue the independence and annex the territory of another country except for the purpose of commercial and economic exploitation. That design could be curbed by international agreement on the lines of the Covenant of the League of Nations, whose primary function should be to protect the smaller

nations and backward races against the aggression of the more powerful countries.

The first of the two main causes of war mentioned is very difficult. There is hardly a nation on the continent of Europe which is not feeling a keen sense of injustice about its territorial boundaries. The peace treaties have created more injustices than they have removed. Millions of people of one race are under the political domination of alien rulers. In some cases the people of the same race and tongue are forbidden by the peace treaties to join together in a political union.

The creation by the peace treaties of a number of small States in Europe instead of tending to lessen has, in fact, increased the dangers of war. A perverted nationalism, as Lord Hugh Cecil once said, is the most potent cause of international trouble. Nationalism is a great fact, and one which must be recognised. But nationalism in sense of pride of race, history and culture, does not necessarily involve a political entity for its expression and development.

The federation of small States with complete autonomy in all matters of race, religion and culture is the proper way out of the difficulty and menace of a large number of small States, with swollen ideas of their importance and with the inevitable burden of military forces to bear.

Economic interests have now become identical over a much wider area than the boundaries of the small States of Europe. There should be full liberty for federation and every encouragement for the smaller States to adopt that plan. With every reduction in the number of small States the possibility of war is reduced.

The Geneva Protocol, to which most of the States affiliated to the League of Nations had adhered, was an effort to allay the fears of aggression which the continental nations have, and also a movement towards the submission of all international disputes to arbitration. But so long as nations are permitted to maintain great armies there will always be the danger that these will be relied upon rather than the appeal to reason. "How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done."

The only effective guarantee that nations will rely upon arbitration rather than upon arms is disarmament, and no Protocol or Pact will ensure peace unless the nations are prepared to prove their faith in this method of settling disputes by progressive disarmament. All the nations which are signatories of the Covenant of the League of Nations are bound by that signature to carry out disarmament.

Europe will settle down, and turn its activities to the arts of peace when the feeling of fear has been removed by the guarantee of security, when the States feel that "the common sense of most will keep a fretful realm in awe," and when freedom has been given to rectify the injustices of indefensible territorial boundaries.

The peace treaties were framed in the war atmosphere and the war spirit; and seven years later no reasonable person would defend them in the letter. Revision, in a calmer mood and in the light of experience, is necessary, sooner or later, if Europe is to settle down.

Departure at the Peace Conference from the terms of the fourteen points, which were a condition of the Armistice, is responsible for the unsettlement of Europe. "No annexations and no indemnities" was the pre-Armistice declaration, and annexations and indemnities have poisoned the life of Europe ever since the peace treaties.

The payment of indemnities and reparations, as well as war debts on a large scale, is economically impossible without injuring those who receive as much as those who pay. But only by a wiping of the slate clean can these financial encumbrances be removed.

Some day, as the result of the colossal economic loss which the unsettlement of Europe is inflicting on the world, common sense will assert itself, and Europe will start a new life with the clean slate.

DANGER!

"Now, children," said the teacher, who had been giving a lecture on motor-cars, "which of you can tell me the most dangerous part of a motor?"

"I can, miss," cried Bertie. "It's the driver!"

Provincial Sports Notes

MANCHESTER WALK.

The Manchester walk will take place on Saturday, October 10th; distance, ten miles; open to all St. Dunstaners; no handicaps. Entries close *Wednesday, September 30th*. Please send your entries to W. M. Slack, Esq., 29 Wembury Street, Moston Lane, Manchester, giving your name, full address, age and your regiment or naval division, and state whether you are totally blind, or semi-sighted; and whether you require an escort or not. Full particulars will be posted to competitors.

N.B.—All men count as semi-sighted for purpose of sports who can see shadows or light from dark.

BIRMINGHAM WALK.

The Birmingham walk is fixed for Saturday, 2.30 p.m., October 24th; open to all St. Dunstaners; prizes in Scratch Race and Sealed Handicap; distance 15 miles. Please send in your entries to Miss Hodgson, Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, stating your age and regiment. *Entries close on Thursday, October 8th.*

W. TROTT'S ACHIEVEMENT IN THE "MERCURY" WALK.

W. Trott, of the Birmingham St. Dunstan's Sports Club, entered the 55-mile Nottingham to Birmingham walk run by the "Sunday Mercury." All the best known walking clubs were competing: the Birmingham W.C., Queen's Park Harriers, Yorkshire W.C., Lancashire W.C., and the North Manchester Harriers. The Queen's Park Harriers' man, W. F. Baker, was first home in 8 hrs. 53 mins. 55 secs., breaking the record by 4 mins. 32 secs. The Yorkshire W.C. won the team race, and W. Trott, the sealed handicap, time 10 hrs. 34 mins. 27 secs., being nineteenth home. There were seventy starters and only thirty completed the course. Trott is the first St. Dunstaner

to win laurels for St. Dunstan's in an open event.

THE WORCESTER REGATTA.

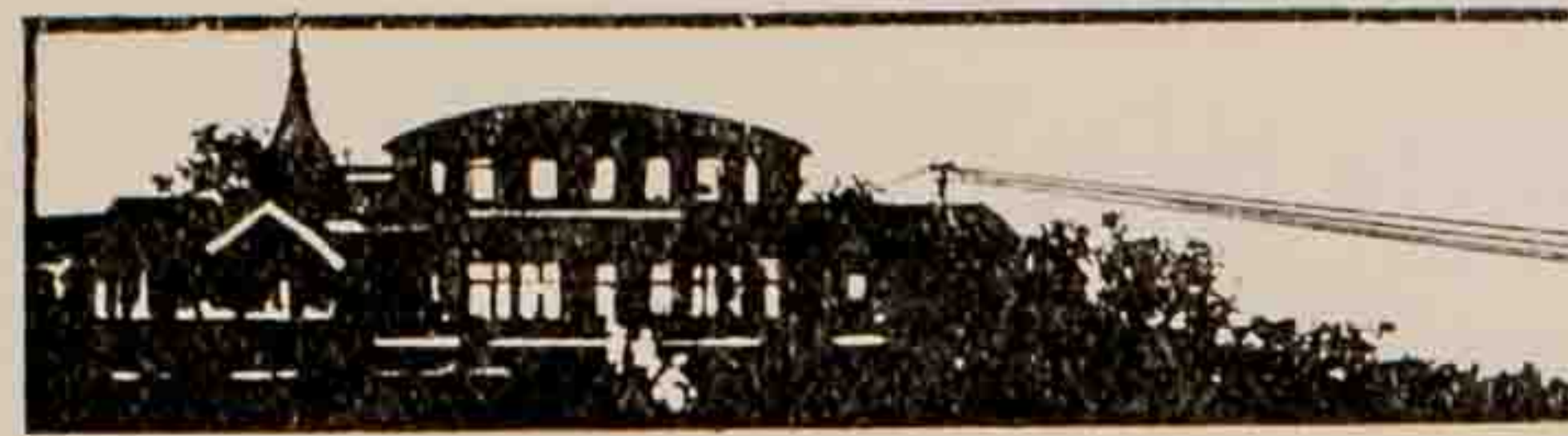
Mr. Brown, of Worcester College for the Blind, invited St. Dunstan's to put on some crews at their regatta in July. Thompson Four, the winning crew from Putney, rowed Worcester College Four. It was a good race, Worcester winning. Thompson Four also rowed Worcester College Old Boys; it was a neck and neck race about 100 yards from the finish; the St. Dunstan's crew got a lead of nearly a quarter of a length when Thompson unfortunately caught a "crab." Street Four (scratch), composed of Midland St. Dunstaners, Dennick, Trott, Cashmore, who were never together till the day of the race, rowed a scratch Worcester College Four in tub boats and won by a length and a half.

The senior St. Dunstan's crew was badly handicapped by having to row in light Clincher Four boats which they were not used to. Miss Paterson, Miss Nelson, Miss Gough and Miss Hodgson also attended the regatta. The whole party spent a very pleasant day. Most sincere thanks are due to Mr. Brown for all he did.

HOLIDAY SPORTS CAMP.

CLOPTON, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Seventeen St. Dunstaners attended the camp. The weather was lovely and they slept under canvas. The general vote of the men who came both years was that this second camp was far the better of the two. In addition to all the usual sporting events there were a regatta, walk, swimming gala and field sports, and members of the camp were taken several motor drives and invited out to two open-air dances. Another dance was held at Clopton as well as two most successful concerts. Winners of the Sports Points Competition were: 1st, Trott; 2nd, Cashmore; 3rd, Castle; 4th, Dennick.



NEWS OF ST. DUNSTANERS

In the holiday months, when men near at hand find little to report in the way of progress, overseas letters are doubly welcome. This month we have a fine batch.

§ § §

"I get prouder every year that I am a product of St. Dunstan's," writes A. Taylor, of Vancouver, "and now, at the end of my fourth year back in this country the results of my training and golden opportunities are revealing themselves." Those politically minded will be interested to hear that Captain Fraser's maiden speech was given considerable prominence in the Canadian papers, the headlines: "No Notes Needed by Blind Member Defending Vets." (meaning veterans!), being in letters half an inch long!

§ § §

In Alberta C. Hornsby is doing well: "plenty of work in the office and more in the garden," he tells us; in fact, "everything going just splendid." He ends with an eulogy of Sir Arthur which many will echo: "The memory of our dear Chief will ever be one of our dearest possessions, for when we stop to think for a few minutes of all the benefits we have derived from the triumph of Sir Arthur, and then look at conditions which prevail in other countries, we cannot but be grateful for all that has been done for us."

§ § §

One of our Ontario men is J. H. Palmer, who, despite opposition, is steadily working up a wood business. He came out with a margin on the right side after his first year of effort, and is looking forward to increasing this in the coming twelve-months. We have every confidence that he will succeed. Palmer, by the way, is a wireless enthusiast, and has a one-valve set on which he gets a number of stations, all situated within a radius of nine and

ten hundred miles, so he has plenty of variety in his programmes!

§ § §

Poultry farmers will sympathise with G. A. Sugden, of Calgary, who has had to give up poultry-keeping for a time in order to get his houses fumigated. Someone sold him some diseased chickens, with the result that his own birds contracted the disease and he lost the lot. We are glad to learn that Sugden's garden is a continued source of pleasure to him, and hope to hear later that his fruit trees are thriving even better than he anticipates.

Old friends will be glad to know that there is a prospect of a visit home, for both Mr. and Mrs. Sugden, perhaps some time next summer. He will find plenty of interest, not only in things at St. Dunstan's but in broadcasting achievements here, as he is another enthusiast, having made eighteen crystal sets himself, with only a little help in winding the coils.

§ § §

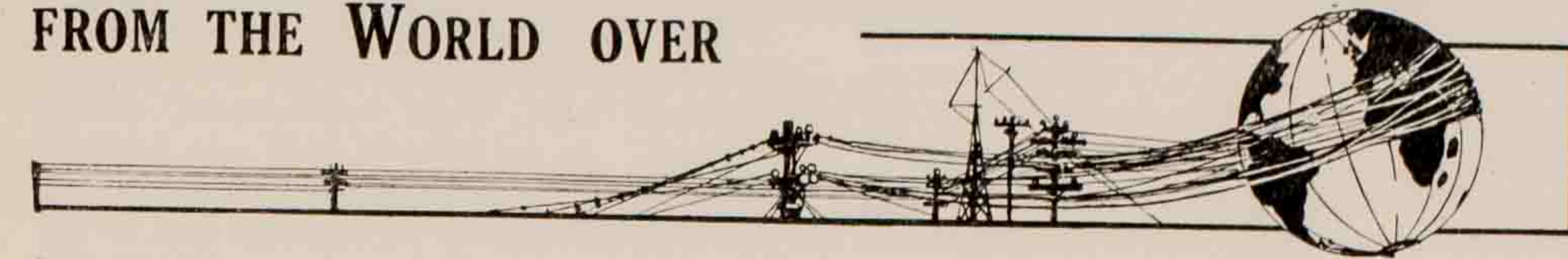
If anyone hears a report of a blind trooper making an effort to break all records by rowing across the Atlantic, J. H. Davies, of Toronto, says that he will be that hero!

He much wants to visit old friends and sees no other way for the wish to be fulfilled. As a set off to our Armistice Day celebrations as described in THE REVIEW, he tells us of a "stag" party organised by the Sir Arthur Pearson Club at which a number of the boys attended and had a thoroughly good time.

§ § §

J. Downie, of British Columbia, who has been here on a three months' visit, carried off the two first awards at the Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto, a feat of which any man might be proud. Just before leaving home

FROM THE WORLD OVER



he had been attending some special basketry courses in Vancouver, and has made particular progress with reed baskets—a branch of the work which he finds most engrossing.

§ § §

Particularly interesting news comes to us concerning G. Foster, of Saskatchewan, who has won a victory over blindness in a way tried by few. Foster had always a natural bent for engineering, and was known as one of the best drivers in his district before he went to the front. On his return he found that his 75 horsepower engine and separator had been lying idle as it had proved impossible to get a competent man to work it. Nothing daunted, Foster took both to pieces, cleaned, repaired and thoroughly overhauled them, then started threshing operations with comparatively unskilled labour. Once, to help a neighbour, he started his outfit in the teeth of bad weather, got held by up snow (the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero), but arrived safely in the end and, driving the engine himself, threshed out the stacks. There was an accident on the way back, as the sighted man who was steering ran a little out of the centre, and the road gave way, but with the assistance of only three other men Foster finally got her back to firm ground. A St. Dunstaner to honour indeed!

§ § §

Among the photographs that have reached us of late is a fine group showing A. B. Knight, late of Vancouver, who is now in this country, with his wife and splendid young family now totalling five. Here is his description: "The blackguardly-looking man to the right of the group? that's 'Knight.' The mild, scared looking woman to the left? [Ed. note.—In reality remarkably sweet-looking.] That's his wife, poor woman. . . ."

The eldest boy is named Talbot Papineau, after his godfather, Major Talbot Papineau, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, "the finest and bravest man" little Talbot's father ever knew. The eldest girl is now six, her name is Patricia, "but had I known how she was going to turn out I would have named her something else out of respect to the Princess," says her father, for fear his parental pride should be too obvious. Ronald, next on the list, is on offer to the Zoo as the biggest eater in captivity. He is said to look older than his four years on account of the record amount of dirt he contrives to collect upon his small person. Two-and-a-half-year-old Betty sits close to father in the photograph; he says she has a passion for attempting to empty pools and drains with a salmon tin. As for the plump little baby on his mother's lap, he is reputed to own the strongest lungs north of the Panama Canal, and his father thinks that if only it were possible to contrive a patent polishing contrivance to fix to the seat of his overalls he might prove a money-making proposition!

§ § §

One of the advantages of living in such a place as South Africa is that holidays, when taken, are of an appreciable length. A letter from Mr. and Mrs. W. E. A. Muller, of Mafeking, mentions one of three months. Next year they are contemplating moving down to the coast and going in for poultry work on a large scale. Their small boy is now two years old, and a splendid little fellow we hear—indeed, he carried off first prize at a South African Baby Show not long since.

§ § §

Now for some New Zealand letters:—A. H. Corey has an acre of land not far from Christchurch and about 200 hens in all with up-to-date houses, a fire-proof incubator house and a couple of

incubators, one to hold 140 and the other 240, also some locally made brooders. Despite the time he spends with his poultry (he hatched 500 chicks last year), Corey makes many string bags, and has competed at various shows in the fancy work section. He always comes out on top and on one occasion took not only the first prize but also a "special."

✠ ✠ ✠

From Waihope, near Auckland, comes news of the busy life being led by J. Chisholm. He is making good progress, but still has a good deal to do before the place is as shipshape as he wants it to be. He has plenty of grass, a cow in milk, and a couple of young heifers, a fine lot of vegetables of all descriptions, and some green oats and maize for cow feed in case of drought. The grape vine promises to be loaded, and some of the trees about the place are twenty feet high, which is good indeed considering they were planted from seed barely six years ago.

✠ ✠ ✠

Australians, too, have been generous with their letters these last few months. Among those looking forward to a trip home "some day" is P. Driscoll, who while still reckoning Mount Gambier, South Australia, as his permanent address, lives for the most part with an old friend in Melbourne where he is working at mats. About four times a year he goes to visit his people in the other State, and finds the frequent change of life very beneficial. Driscoll belongs to a club, which has given him great pleasure, and he says it is curious how often, when there, and some of the other boys come in, the talk swings back to the old days at St. Dunstan's. "Invariably everyone has something happy to relate regarding t," he says.

✠ ✠ ✠

Quite a budget of news comes from C. Hills, of New South Wales. We quote, for the sake of scattered friends:—"Percy Baker is still in hospital with rheumatism; Bill Carruthers is married again; Arthur Payne has worked up quite a nice little business in his home town in Maitland; Arthur Hamilton has opened a refreshment room at Redhead,

a little watering place outside Newcastle; and Watson and L. E. Carter are very fit. I lunch with them both nearly every Friday." As for himself, Hill says he is at work regularly with the tea company for at least three parts of the day, and to fill in spare hours "there are always the weeds in my quarter of an acre of a garden."

✠ ✠ ✠

In Queensland T. H. Ward is working steadily and has grappled most successfully with the mysteries of wicker-work. He sends us a snapshot of a most comfortable chair and says that when his youngest boy broke his leg recently he made him a sea-grass lounge which not only proved very comfortable but was much admired by all who saw it.

✠ ✠ ✠

Another Queenslander is W. J. Burchell, who, like some men on this side of the water, is taking an interest in breeding canaries, and finds it a very pleasurable hobby. He also makes a hammock regularly every week, and keeps chickens enough for his own use. Considering his handicap of an artificial leg he says that he does a fair amount of walking, despite the fact that he has recently acquired a pony and takes a good deal of pleasure in driving with friends.

✠ ✠ ✠

What are the views as to the holding of a Baby Competition, the entrants to be limited to oversea St. Dunstaners? E. Glew, of Victoria, points out that up to the present these have been unable to compete owing to shortness of notice. We feel sure that if such a show could be arranged our English prizewinners would have to look to their laurels, fine as the babies are. Glew also described the annual picnic held by the Blinded Soldiers Social Club held at Frankston, a popular seaside resort twenty-six miles from Melbourne. Both dinner and tea were provided, and in the afternoon a small sports programme was much enjoyed. A good many went swimming. The affair was such a success that a private party was organised and held at the same place—at this there was a bigger bathing party and a longer programme of aquatic events, one being a tug-of-war which caused great merriment.

"In Memory"

PRIVATE REGINALD THOMAS OLIVER
(20th Middlesex Regiment)

ENLISTING in August, 1915, this St. Dunstaner was posted to France and served until May, 1916, when he was wounded at Loos. He came to St. Dunstan's in July of the same year, and was trained in joinery. He worked very hard at this trade, and got on well, and on leaving in November, 1917, he started a very satisfactory business in Finchley.

Unfortunately, Oliver suffered considerably from ill-health, and in June, 1921, was admitted to the Grosvenor Sanatorium, Ashford, for treatment for tuberculosis. On returning to his home in July he was obliged to give up his joinery business. In September he moved to Lewknor, Oxford, where he spent most of his time in the open air, looking after a few chickens. For a while he felt much better, but the improvement proved only temporary. In May of this year he became seriously ill, and growing quickly worse, died on the 21st July at the age of thirty-seven years. His mother and sister, who were devoted to him, nursed him patiently through his illnesses.

The funeral took place on Saturday, 25th July, and among the many friends present were four ex-service men from the parish and another St. Dunstaner—A. Hermon, of Watlington. There was a large number of beautiful wreaths, including one in the shape of our Badge "From Captain Fraser and his other comrades at St. Dunstan's."

RIFLEMAN ALEXANDER JOHN TRIGGER
(King's Rifle Brigade)

Another St. Dunstaner who was severely handicapped by continuous ill-health has passed away in the person of Rifleman Trigger. He enlisted at the outbreak of war and was wounded and taken prisoner at Loos. He was repatriated in 1919, but did not come to St. Dunstan's until October of last year. Owing, however, to the condition of his health, he was unable to undertake any training. In January of this year he became rapidly worse. He remained seriously ill, and died on the 21st July last, aged thirty-three years.

The funeral took place on the 25th July at Llangynwyd, and the funeral procession was headed by a force of the Glamorgan Police, of whom Trigger was a member before the War. Many relatives and friends were present at the graveside, and the service was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Beynon, Vicar of Caeran. Trigger leaves a widow and child to mourn him.

CORPORAL FREDERICK HACKETT
(8/1 Royal Fusiliers)

One of our most successful boot-repairers was Corporal Hackett. He enlisted in October, 1914, and served in France, but was gassed in February of 1916. He was discharged from the Army in March of the following year, and came to St. Dunstan's in January, 1918. Whilst with us he took up boot-repairing and mat-making, at both of which he did exceedingly well and made good progress. He was a quick and intelligent worker and a capable man in every way. On leaving us in November, 1919, he started a boot-repairing business, and later on, in 1920, also carried on with mat-making. In May of this year he was taken suddenly ill, and underwent an operation. Unfortunately, however, he quickly became worse, and died on the 23rd July last.

Hackett was buried on the 29th July at the City of London Cemetery at Wanstead, with Military Honours. Among the many beautiful wreaths received was one in the shape of St. Dunstan's Badge, bearing the inscription "From Captain Fraser and his other comrades at St. Dunstan's." Hackett will be mourned as a good husband and father by a widow and eight children.

SAPPER WALTER HIGGS
(Royal Engineers)

This St. Dunstaner's health was so shattered through his war-service that he was unable to undergo any training while with us. He enlisted in February, 1915, and was discharged in January, 1919. He came to St. Dunstan's in November, 1921, and was under our care at one or other of the Annexes practically ever since his admission. He died on 5th July last at the Brighton Annexe. Higgs leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn him.

Births—Deaths

BIRTHS

- BAKER.—On the 28th May, to the wife of C. B. Baker, of Enfield, a son.
- BLUNDELL.—On the 25th of July, to the wife of E. J. Blundell, of Cardiff, a son (Derek Arthur).
- BRIGHTWELL.—On 29th of August, to the wife of W. Brightwell, twins (a boy and girl).
- BROWN.—On the 30th of June, to the wife of W. J. Brown, of Manchester, a daughter (Katherine).
- BROWN.—To the wife of G. A. Brown, of Cricklewood, a son, on the 30th May.
- CASS.—To the wife of E. S. Cass, of West Hartlepool, on the 25th August, a son (Norman).
- COOPER.—On 23rd of July, a son to the wife of T. S. Cooper, of Hull.
- CURNOW.—To the wife of J. Curnow, of Troon, a son (Richard Thomas), born on August the 9th.
- DOYLE.—On the 12th of July, a daughter to the wife of M. Doyle, of London, W.I.
- FAWCETT.—To the wife of C. J. R. Fawcett, of Parkstone, a son (Neville David Rhodes), on the 23rd of June.
- GLOVER.—On the 18th of August, to the wife to F. Glover, of Neasden, a son.
- GREEN.—On the 4th of July, a daughter to the wife of H. Green, of Hornsey.
- HOLMES.—On the 13th of July, a son (Aubrey James), to the wife of A. E. Holmes, of Oxford.
- LEONARD.—To the wife of W. Leonard, of Broadstairs, a son (Jack), born on the 28th of July.
- LOMAS.—On the 17th of August, a daughter to the wife of G. Lomas, of Burnley.
- MCCARTHY.—On the 13th July, to the wife of W. F. McCarthy, of Nuneaton, a son (Gerald).
- MUSSELL.—On the 4th of July, to the wife of A. F. Mussell, of Charfield, a son (Stanley Albert).
- NANCARROW.—To the wife of G. Nancarrow, of Cornwall, a daughter (Margaret) on July the 4th.
- NIGHTINGALE.—On the 19th of July, a daughter to the wife of H. C. Nightingale, of London, E.C.
- PEARSON.—To the wife of J. Pearson, of Salford, a daughter (Ivy) on the 19th of June.
- PECKHAM.—On the 31st August, to the wife of A. G. Peckham, of Fulham, a daughter.
- SAINTY.—On the 10th of August, a son (Arthur), to the wife of P. Sainty, of Clapton.
- SHERIDAN.—On the 17th of August, a daughter (Theresa), to the wife of P. Sheridan, of Glasgow.
- SHINNERS.—To the wife of M. J. Shinners, of Wandsworth, on the 12th August, a daughter (Daisy May).
- SMY.—To the wife of H. Smy, of Yoxford, a son (Harry), born on the 24th of July.
- STRAUGHTON.—On the 23rd of July, a son (Leslie Buchanan), to the wife of J. G. Straughton, of Workington.
- SWINGLER.—On the 9th of July, a son to the wife of E. Swingler, of Newark, Notts.
- TAYLOR.—On the 25th of July, to the wife of H. Taylor, of Chesterfield, a daughter.
- TOUT.—On the 17th of August, a daughter to the wife of W. Tout, of Exeter.
- WALL.—To the wife of T. Wall, of Portsmouth, a son (George Henry William), on the 4th of July.

DEATHS

- We send our sympathy to :—
- S. Ashe, of Exeter, whose mother died at the beginning of this month.
- T. Baker, of Holloway, who lost his baby son on the 5th July, and his mother on the 6th August.
- H. H. Barnard, of Dalston, whose father died at the end of August.
- C. A. Biggs, of Birmingham, whose father died on the 2nd August, as the result of an accident (71 years of age).

Poultry Notes

ST. DUNSTAN'S WINTER EGG LAYING TEST

It is intended to hold the usual sixteen weeks' test this coming winter, commencing on 1st November next and finishing on 20th February 1926.

It is proposed to have six sections, viz. :

- White Leghorn.
- Rhode Island Red.
- White Wyandotte.
- Any other Light Breed.
- Single Bird any Heavy Breed.
- Single Bird any Light Breed.

In the event of there being less than eight entries in any one section it will be cancelled.

Particulars and conditions of the test can be had from the Superintendent at King's Langley, and will all our poultry farmers who desire to compete kindly notify him before the 28th of September.

It is not intended to make any change in the Committee this season, and they will meet early in October to make all final arrangements. J. T. B.

A full-page illustrated article on the Poultry Farm at Worksop, conducted by H. Knopp, appears in a recent issue of *The Poultry News*. The article pays high tribute to the healthy character of the whole of the stock of the farm, and the excellent manner in which it is arranged and conducted. Its appearance in such a widely read journal should prove of considerable value to this St. Dunstaner, who, we know, heartily deserves the success he has secured since he has been on the farm.

Correspondence Courses for the Blind

One of the delegates of the Ophthalmic Convention, a report of whose visit to St. Dunstan's appears elsewhere in this issue, drew our attention to the interesting work of the Hadley Correspondence for the Blind, at Winnetika, Illinois,

U.S.A. This school, which is now well in its fourth year, is concerned, as its title conveys, with the work of giving the adult blind correspondence courses in various subjects of general interest. During 1924 a total of one hundred and fifty-nine courses was completed by one hundred and forty-four students. The courses, which number twenty-two, include such subjects as Salesmanship, Psychology, General Science, American and English Literature, &c. The number of students enrolled to date is four hundred and ten, representing almost every State in the Union. The cost per student is approximately twenty-five dollars per year, but except for those who wish to pay, there is no charge. It is obvious that the School is doing good work in a very interesting field, and we wish it every success.

The Golden Hen

We cull the following from the Egyptian paper *The Sphinx*, published in Cairo. The incident which led to its being penned was the gift of a small cooked chicken from Groppi's well-known tea-shop in Cairo. It was given as a practical joke to one of the members of a felucca party for supper at a moonlight concert, and on the spur of the moment was put up for auction by the Rev. J. G. Hall, and fetched for St. Dunstan's funds three hundred piastres.

THE LAY OF ST. DUNSTAN'S CHICKEN

When in my little coop I drew
My innocent young pullet's breath
How little did I dream that Fame
Would come and visit me in death!
That I should one day drive off in a cab
Far from the common rut of Groppi's marble
slab!

Who would have guessed a humble chick,
In life a denizen of dust,
Would one day be held high aloft
With legs most elegantly trussed—
Becoming every moment dearer and yet dearer
To all the élite of the Island of Gezira?

Who would have thought a real Divine
Would wrap and hold me tenderly—
Lauding each perfect curve, until
I raked in 3-0-0 P.T.?
Others for the Great Cause may steal and beg:
I was the little chick that laid the Golden Egg!
V. T.



SPORTS CLUB NOTES

I WANT first of all to welcome the new boys who have just joined us. It is an excellent thing to have, ready-made, such enthusiastic sportsmen, and I am quite sure, judging by the numbers who have already joined in our various sporting activities that we are in for a very busy term.

FOOTBALL

Our football competition of last term was very successful, when it is noticed that only seven points divided the first six teams it will be seen that it has been a strenuous campaign. At the end the Rackabites won, closely followed for second place by the Welkies, who only triumphed over the Saints by goal average. The highest goal scorer, both Tebbutt and Peach scored twelve goals in the T. B. section, whilst Finkle beat the goalkeeper twenty-five-times in the competition. I trust that Mr. Martin, of the Workshops, will realise how very grateful we all are to him for the splendid way he has kept goal for us throughout the term.

Already this term fifty-one names have been given in for football, so it is very likely that the new competition will again have eight teams.

Team	P	W	L	D	Goals		Pts.
					F	A	
Rackabites	14	9	3	2	75	54	20
Welkies	14	8	4	2	74	58	18
Saints	14	8	4	2	69	58	18
Foresters	14	7	5	2	76	60	16
Vickars	14	7	7	0	60	72	14
Larkholmes	14	6	7	1	56	61	13
Annis Rovers	14	3	10	1	48	59	7
Wanderers	14	3	11	0	50	69	6

HIGHEST GOAL SCORERS.

Tebbutt and Peach (T.B.) 12 goals respectively.
Finkle (S.S.) 25 ..

OLD BOYS' SPORTS

Owing to the holidays we have not been able to have very many meetings since last month's report, but it is quite evident to me that the new arrangement is proving

in every way successful, we have had keener competition throughout. Bawden retains his place at the head of the list with James, Nicholls and Scott just below him.

It is splendid to see how well the T. B. have done in open competition, and as there are three more meetings yet when the handicaps are higher, there will be most probably some changes in the final order.

We hope to commence our winter programme on Tuesday, October 6th, with a preliminary meeting, and I do hope that all men who have not yet taken up our sports will make a point of doing so—I know that they will find it both interesting and healthful.

PRESENT BOYS' SPORTS.

As we indicated in the last REVIEW, there has been a very strenuous contest especially in the S. S. section. Finkle held his place on the top, but Brooks and Phelps, who curiously enough tied at 580, again tied for second place with 735 each. In the T. B. section Peach was easily first with Milligan a good second, and Edwards well up for third place. I am sure that this term's competition will be as keen as that of the summer term.

SPORTS SISTER.

As all our sportsmen know, we have just lost the services of our excellent Sports Sister, Miss Paterson. Those who were present at the Regatta dinner heard what the Chairman, staff and men thought about her and her value, and how sorry we are to lose her. She carries with her the best wishes of all St. Dunstan's for every happiness and prosperity.

We are, however, very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Stacey, well known to all the men for her excellent work in the Braille room. Miss Stacey is keen, capable and enthusiastic and I know will do splendid service. We give her a most cordial welcome to sports.

WALKING.

I suggested in the last REVIEW that it would be a wise thing to have a meeting of all those interested in walking and running to talk over our future arrangements so that we can get a definite series of events arranged on a graduated system. This obviously would be most useful, not only giving the men a definite indication of dates, but also gradually working up to the walk of the year. I therefore propose calling a meeting on Tuesday, October 6th, at 6.30 p.m., at the Bungalow, and I hope that all those interested in walking and running will be present. After the meeting, as will be seen elsewhere, we hope to have a short programme of preliminary sports.

L.C.C. TRAMWAYS SPORTS.

We are most grateful to Mr. Clifton, the General Secretary, for inviting our boys to take part in the one-mile handicap walk at Herne Hill on July 8th. Our men put up a very fine show with the following result:—

1st, A. Tetley; 2nd, S. Gamble; 3rd, E. Tebbutt; 4th, J. Eccleston; 5th H. Boorman.

SWIMMING.

During the past few days our swimmers are having a very busy time. At Walter Brickett's benefit gala, held on the 7th instant, we were given a one-length handicap race, and the boys got a splendid reception as usual and swam excellently. J. Shepherd won by half a yard from Cookson, with Downs a yard behind, and Rhodes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards from Downs. On 9th September a party of boys visited the Surrey Ladies' Swimming Gala, and from there they went on to the Battersea Police (L. Div.) Swimming Gala. The following are the results:—

Surrey Ladies.—1st, T. Wilson; 2nd, W. Bawden; 3rd, H. Kerr; 4th, J. Henry; 5th, W. Birch.

Battersea Police.—1st, T. Wilson; 2nd, J. Henry; 3rd, H. Kerr; 4th, W. Birch; 5th, W. Bawden.

One length over and under water—W. Bawden beat W. Birch.

Everybody received a prize.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

I notice that very great keenness is shown to attend the various League matches to which we are invited by the Arsenal and Chelsea Football Clubs. The other Saturday twenty-eight of our men attended the Chelsea ground, and had a thoroughly enjoyable time. It is suggested that our presence encouraged Chelsea so much that they made one of their biggest scores in the past few years.

OUTER CIRCLE WALK—21 MILES

Our long-promised walk took place on Saturday, 5th September. Unfortunately, this time we cannot report with truth a fine day because practically during the whole of the race it rained incessantly. To add to this the atmosphere was quite cold, and so we can safely say that the men who entered with the intention of qualifying for the Brighton Walk had an exceedingly difficult test. Let it be said at the outset that their splendid walking surprised everybody. Mr. Joe Binks allowed $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the qualifying time, and it will be noticed that apart from the men who dropped out *en route* thirteen out of eighteen who finished, completed the course under four hours. It would almost be superfluous to say that Ingram walked splendidly; he did, but Archie Brown, in the S.S. section, made the fastest time of the day, completing the whole course in 3 hrs. 18 mins. 26 2-5 secs. The walkers, all through, were exceedingly plucky, it was a day that would have beaten many athletes but determination scored in the end, and twelve of the T. B. qualified for a place in the Brighton Walk.

We are all very grateful to Miss Davies and her workers for arranging another excellent tea; to Mr. Ogilvie, of the A.A.A. for his time-keeping; the escorts for their kindness in coming to help us on such a day in spite of counter attractions elsewhere; to Corporal-Major Tovell for all the splendid work he put in; and to our Sports Secretary for all the multitudinous detail work which she did so successfully.

The table of results appears on next page.

RESULT OF OUTER CIRCLE WALK—21 MILES.

Name	Escort	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
		M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S
J. Ingram ..	Mr. Burnett ..	26 13	0 53 35	1 21 21	1 49 23	2 18 44	2 48 44	3 19 17
P. Johns ..	„ Rathbone ..	31 5	1 1 40	1 30 37	1 59 23	2 28 9	2 58 17	3 29 0
W. S. Castle ..	„ Simpkins ..	28 43	0 59 11	1 27 18	1 57 47	2 29 11	3 1 13	3 36 2
E. Tebbutt ..	„ Fish ..	31 55	1 3 45	1 35 34	2 6 19	2 38 42	3 12 29	3 45 41
F. Lenderyou ..	„ Stupples ..	30 25	0 53 35	1 32 39	2 6 8	2 42 23	3 15 39	3 50 14
W. J. Lowings ..	„ G. Baker ..	35 15	1 4 14	1 36 57	2 12 16	2 47 54	3 21 40	3 54 37
A. Chiverton ..	„ P. Brown ..	32 30	1 3 49	1 36 16	2 9 58	2 46 14	3 21 14	3 56 55
F. Rhodes ..	„ G. Brown ..	33 31	1 7 50	1 39 54	2 14 35	2 49 40	3 24 42	4 3 12
H. Boorman ..	„ Moger ..	33 3	1 8 14	1 39 54	2 17 31	2 53 6	3 28 33	4 5 21
H. Northgreaves ..	„ Sexton ..	33 4	1 7 58	1 42 39	2 19 16	2 56 8	3 32 29	4 9 19
C. Durkin ..	„ Cobb ..	31 56	1 9 28	1 43 35	2 19 12	2 56 24	3 34 50	4 13 59
A. Tetley ..	„ Jordan ..	33 47	1 9 8	1 46 58	2 26 31	3 8 11	3 49 8	4 30 0
S. S.								
A. Brown (1st) ..	„ Winter ..	26 39	0 52 12	1 20 10	1 48 3	2 16 49	2 47 6	3 18 26
G. Fallowfield ..	„ Wrapson ..	26 38	0 53 31	1 21 49	1 49 51	2 20 28	2 51 32	3 22 8
W. Scott ..	„ Weeks ..	27 31	0 56 5	1 26 23	1 57 32	2 29 12	3 3 1	3 36 20
R. Young ..	„ Eborall ..	30 30	1 1 5	1 31 50	2 3 29	2 43 11	3 6 28	3 36 28
A. Gover ..	„ Grimwade ..	27 54	0 55 58	1 26 49	1 57 33	2 30 6	3 3 30	3 37 19
W. Brookes ..	„ Warhard ..	32 9	1 4 58	1 35 55	2 8 40	2 41 49	3 16 14	3 51 58

LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 8th, by the kind invitation of the London County Council Tramways Athletic Association, a party of our boys took part in a one mile walking handicap at Herne Hill. The entries, with their known past performances, were forwarded to Mr. Donaghue, Secretary of the Queen's Park Harriers, for handicapping. The result was as follows:—

1st, A. Tetley; 2nd, S. Gamble; 3rd, E. Tebbutt; 4th, J. Eccleston; 5th, H. Boorman; 6th, F. Lenderyou; 7th, H. Gransby; 8th, G. Phillips; 9th, C. Aldridge; and 10th, W. Webber, of the National Institute for the Blind.

The winner won by thirty yards. There were ten yards between the second and third; five yards between the third and fourth; and one foot between the fourth and fifth.

The prizes were splendid and most thoroughly appreciated by the fortunate winners:—

1st prize—A Berkeley Easy Chair.

2nd prize—A Suit of Clothes made to measure.

3rd prize—An Overcoat and a pair of Flanne Trousers to measure.

4th prize—A case of Pipes.

5th prize—A Pocket Wallet. W. A. T.

NEWS FROM THE WORKSHOPS
AND STORES

A NUMBER of new men commenced their training in the various departments at the opening of the term, filling up the vacancies caused by men leaving. A good proportion of them selected Boots as their special trade. By the time these notes appear in the next issue we trust that the men will have made some good headway with their respective occupations.

BOOTS.

T. Phelps has been carrying on steadily, gaining experience with various classes of work. E. Milne has been doing similarly, making advance with his marking and rivetting and showing general improvement in other parts of the work. The same can be said of the work done by H. Jones during the latter part of last term. J. Aitken is also a steady worker; his marking and rivetting show improvement, and he is getting a good, square edge. The work of J. Eccleston has also been improving generally. A. G. Briggs is making very good progress with the trade, having experience with fitting quarter rubbers, and getting a nice, clean finish. Varied work has also been done by F. J. Shepherd, several repairs of his at the end of last term being quite sound jobs.

MATS.

Since our last report V. P. Mordue has been having considerable experience in putting on coloured fibre, which he judges very well. In addition to diamond borders he has been making some lettered mats. His thrums are well placed, and his cutting is good.

BASKETS.

G. H. Phillips has been working hitherto on Barrels and Pail Baskets, the last one he made being quite a good attempt. W. Rickaby made some improvement in his Barrels during last term. The Centre Cane work of J. Donnelly has been nice

and tight, and he has been coming on very well with his Barrel Baskets. F. W. Bootle has made good advance with his Centre Cane work, progressing from Pail Baskets to Waste Papers and Trays. The keen interest he is taking leads us to feel that he will show very good results before long. During the latter part of last term, C. Peach worked on Barrels, Square-Arms and Waste Papers, and also tried a Soiled Linen, with quite reasonable success. H. A. Russell also tried some Soiled Linens, but he will probably prove to be best on small work, and so followed on with Barrels, Waste Papers, &c. Since our last reference, J. R. Harkness has made Teapot Stands, Workbaskets, Barrels, and also some Soiled Linens. His Barrels were distinctly good.

JOINERY.

G. Hill has completed his Tool Chest, showing particular interest in it, and has since continued with some Oak Trays. The Tool Chest made by G. E. Crook is also a specimen of good workmanship; he is a steady, careful worker, and promises well. We have also very good hopes of G. Newman, whose work during June and July was most promising. W. H. O.

SONNET

H. R. LAIMER

Men should know the blind to be
Right red-blooded folk and true,
Saintly souls and sinners, too,
With the instinct to be free;
In all things like men who see;
Listening for the chance to do;
Listening for that grand halloo,
Indicating victory.

Alms are not the blind man's plea,
Maudlin pity he abhors;
Faith and work from them that see,
Rightfully, his soul implores.
Ere he perish, make him free
With the sight that work restores.

(From *Outlook for the Blind*, June 1925.)

Departmental Notes

NETTING NOTES.

Although we have been busy again at Wembley this year with the British Empire Exhibition, we have managed to spare time to attend two country flower shows. Our readers may remember that we have gone each summer to the show held by the New Forest Agricultural Society. This took place this year at Brockenhurst on 29th July. Unfortunately the day was very wet, but that did not prevent many St. Dunstaners settled in that neighbourhood from joining us during the day at our tent. Mr. Swain accompanied our party from London, and we were also joined by Mr. and Mrs. Martin from Winchester, and Mr. Swain presided at tea over quite a large party in one of the tents. There were present on this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Jerome and family, F. Boccock and his son, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, J. W. Clare, Mr. and Mrs. Clampett, Mr. and Mrs. Kneller and Mr. and Mrs. Lowings and family. We carried on demonstration all day, with netting done by F. Boccock, basketry by W. Lowings and wool rug work by F. Kneller. We always find a ready market for our goods in this neighbourhood, and by staying very late into the evening, by which time the weather had considerably improved, we did not leave many goods unsold. We were again awarded a Certificate of Merit for a trade exhibit, which we are having framed to mark a very successful outing.

On the 22nd July we attended a flower and agricultural show held at Worplesdon, near Guildford. We took all our goods in our own new bus, which saved us the fatigue of a railway journey, and took us direct to the ground. With this show again we were unlucky with the weather, as a very severe thunderstorm, which many of our readers will remember, occurred on this day. We had been given an excellent site in the open, and had the pleasure of seeing a good number of our men settled in that neighbourhood, including H. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite,

A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and E. J. Brett. Our After-Care party included many youngsters, and we were able to arrange quite a jolly tea in the Village Hall, which, fortunately, was situated on the show ground itself, so in spite of almost continuous thunder and lighting, and very heavy rain, we carried on much as usual and had most excellent sales. Demonstration was impossible on this occasion, but we hope next year we can arrange this in a manner to give useful publicity to our local men. Certificates of Merit were not granted at this particular show, but we have received from the President of the Association a cordial invitation to make our visit an annual event, which we are very pleased to accept.

During the month of August we were all too busy at Wembley to be able to take up country shows, but next year things may be different, and I hope we shall be notified by our fellows settled anywhere in the country of forthcoming events, where they would like a little support from Headquarters. G. H. W.

BRAILLE NOTES.

Heartly congratulations to J. L. Eason, T. Phelps, and G. Crook, on passing their Braille Writing Tests, and T. Bootle and J. Boyce, who passed their Braille Reading Tests last term.

TYPEWRITING NOTES.

Our best wishes to A. Briggs, T. Bootle, H. Jones, F. Gallagher, G. Bateman, T. Phelps, V. P. Mordue, H. A. Russell, A. Chambers, and J. Shepherd, who have passed their Typewriting Tests.

TELEPHONY NOTES.

We heartily congratulate R. Larcombe on obtaining a post at the Motor Insurance Co., 106 Fenchurch Street; and A. Hazel, who has started work at the Westminster Gas & Coke Co., Edgware Road.

Our best wishes to both. V. S. C.

After-Care Meeting

On Wednesday, 22nd July, our first Essex reunion was held at Tweed's Restaurant, North Station Road, Colchester, and was the scene of a large and enthusiastic gathering of St. Dunstaners, most of whom were accompanied by their wives. About ninety people sat down to tea, which was a most enjoyable meal, and while the last drops were being drained from the "cup that cheers," Mr. Swain spoke to the men and, in our Chairman's name, gave them all a very hearty welcome. G. Price, of Clacton, replied in a very able little speech, and moved that a vote of thanks be returned to Captain Fraser.

After tea Mr. Swain interviewed all those men who wished to have a talk with him, while in the outside hall great amusement was being caused by the novel games introduced by Miss McCall, in one of which, competitors had to guess the names of various articles, passed quickly along from hand to hand. This game was divided into two series, the winner of the first being S. J. Letch, of Hatfield Peveril, and the second W. Lingard, of Chelmsford.

Another exciting event was guessing the respective weights of a cake and a pork pie, and many and varied were the opinions given. H. F. Porter, of Mistley, was the winner of the cake, and D. Melling, of Coggeshall, gave the nearest guess for the pie. We feel sure that these two St. Dunstaners must be of great assistance to their wives, when the kitchen scales go wrong or get mislaid!

Afterwards we all listened with great enjoyment to the entertainment given by Mr. Wood's orchestra and appreciated to the full the songs rendered by Miss Dorothy Walker, who is the possessor of a beautiful soprano voice. Unfortunately, all good things come to an end, and from 6 o'clock onwards sounds of departure were in the air. With great reluctance we said good-bye to all our friends, and are already looking forward with great eagerness to next year's repetition of this reunion.

I must not conclude this brief report without mentioning the names of two people whose presence at the reunion helped to make it the success it was—Mrs. Broughton, who needs no introduction to After-care men, and Miss McCall, who will be best known to everybody through her activities in St. Dunstan's musical world. D. E. GOODEY.

We are glad to receive a cheery letter from our old friend James Chisholm, of North Auckland, New Zealand, in the course of which he says:—

"In the May number someone talks about the 'gentle' art of being blind. I like that word 'gentle.' I wish the barbed wire fence which has torn my nose on more than one occasion had done it gently. I wish that the thorns on the lemon trees pricked gently, and that the branch of a newly pruned peach tree would poke itself gently into where my eyes once were. I would also like to fall gently when I unfortunately step into a pot-hole. Perhaps if I could get all these things to happen gently I would become a gentleman. To my mind there is little of the 'gently does it' about being blind. We have got to take the tumbles and they are more numerous than they were in our sighted days. It is not easy to grin when a square inch of skin has been torn off your hand, or you have got one in where your eyes used to be. If we can stand it we need not trouble about that 'gentle.'

"Last time I wrote we were praying for rain. Now we are praying for it to stop, but so far the rain has had the best of it. Though it is midwinter, some of the plum trees are in bloom, so the prospects for next year are not bright. We are better off than neighbours, as they also have peaches in bloom. Things are much as usual with me but I am feeling the cold more than I used to do. I trust all goes well at Headquarters."

Commend us to friend James as an excellent antidote for the "blues," which so often come with a post-bag full of worries! We send him our heartiest good wishes, and his own desires in the way of weather.

Canary Breeding—Chapter V

By F. TAIT

IN my last chapter I dealt with flight-cages, and I think, now, that some advice as regards song-training will be of value.

At this stage I would recommend a few drops of Parrish's chemical food in their drinking water, which will prove of much benefit. The provision of ample space for exercise, and of wholesome food, will produce strong, healthy birds that at 8 weeks' old will pass successfully through their first moult and will later be in proper form for their song-training ordeal. At about 6 weeks' old the young cocks will begin to twitter. I would advise that the hens, if convenient, be removed to separate flights. This sexing is sometimes difficult for the beginner, as some hens will twitter as well as the cocks. But where a youngster twitters continuously with closed beak and swelled throat it may be generally taken for granted as a cock. The constant confusion in a crowded mixed flight is apt to interrupt and disturb the young cocks at their song practice, and it is very essential that nothing in the way of interference with an early effort at this stage should be allowed. Now the food for the young cocks must be gradually reduced to what will subsequently be their staple diet, i.e. rape-seed and egg-food with very little canary seed. They must be brought very gradually on to this diet. Rolled oats, hemp seed, and other variety foods should be gradually reduced. The cocks may remain in their flight-cage for about a month. The object of this is to enable the young cocks to have plenty of exercise before removing to small training cages for the final training. Should a young cock show decided inclination to become very forward in song or appear to be subject to much interruption from other birds in the flight, it should be caged off and placed near the tutor. The latter bird—the tutor—plays the all-important part in roller canary keeping. He must be a bird of good tone, deep and full in his song.

A bird with promising faults should not be used later on, when the tutor drops into moult the young cocks will have received sufficient tuition and made such progress by this time it will enable them to carry on until the tutor comes out of moult again. The aim of the fancier should be centred on procuring songsters that will sing so sweetly that not a single note will offend the most sensitive musical ear. This is most important, that each young cock should accordingly be put into separate training-cages. The training-cages will be wire 8 ins. by 6 ins. by 8 ins. For the first week they should be placed side by side in full view of each other so that they may get accustomed to their new quarters. After a week, each cage must be partitioned off by means of a cardboard or wooden slide, but the fronts still open to the daylight. The egg-food and an occasional tit-bit can be given in fingers through the wires. Paste a label showing the ring number of each bird on the front of the cage. The bottom of the cage should be covered with grit sand. As soon as the birds have settled down, they should be placed in a training-cabinet—this may consist of a square box. A dozen birds or so in each cabinet is sufficient for one tutor, for it is necessary that the tutor's song should predominate while the school is in practice. When the tutor has finished his moult he should be placed in the cabinet with youngsters. The darkening-off process—the great secret in roller training—now commences. At first a light sheet may be thrown over the cabinet, and, as the days pass by, the covering must be thickened until the end of ten days or so, and see that the whole of the cabinet is deeply shaded. The birds should be removed from the cabinet every morning for half-an-hour to give them an airing. The feeding and watering may then be conveniently done. These occasions of opening out are solely for the purpose of allowing the birds to feed and exercise themselves, and on no account should

they be allowed to sing. Any attempt to sing in open school must be immediately suppressed. The most forward and promising youngsters should be kept in the cabinet and placed next to the tutor. Any faulty youngsters should be removed without delay, otherwise all the other youngsters will be liable to imitate the same faults. Song faults are notoriously infectious. Exercise a little patience and forbearance at the outset, and do not be too precipitate in expelling a subject. Many a potential cup-winner has been thrown over in this way. *Be prudent.*

A ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTESS

Sutherland Hall, Maida Vale, the residence of Mrs. Marshall, is a spot held in very high regard by St. Dunstaners. Mrs. Marshall is one of the most generous of the boys' hostesses, and the teas and entertainments which she gives at frequent intervals are very greatly looked forward to. Usually about twenty of the boys go, and after a splendid tea, there is almost always a really first-class vaudeville concert, some of the artistes giving their services being: Messrs. Mats Morgan, Evans, Tom Phillips and Misse Mackenzie, Burn and Mavis Bennett while Mr. David Miller is usually the accompanist. The men are taken to and from the house by private motor-cars, and in addition to the tea and concert, there is dancing, ices and cigarettes *ad libitum*. Every man on leaving receives a box of confections and a large packet of cigarettes. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that to be a guest at the house of this generous hostess is a much sought after privilege.

We congratulate D. Munro, of Aberdeen, on winning six awards in the Banff Arts Exhibition, an annual event at Banff, held this year in July last. Munro carried off four first prizes—one for an oval tray with beads; one for a wool rug; one for a message basket; and one for a lunch basket. He also won a second prize for a waste-paper basket, and a third prize for a teapot stand. In a

letter received from Munro, he adds that he has been kept very busy with local orders during the summer. We wish him the best of luck for a continuation of these record successes.

Quite a budget of horticultural news comes from S. N. Kemp, of Redruth. He writes: "I have about a quarter of an acre of ground, and have planted cabbage, leeks, and onions, and shrubs around the back garden and each side of the path. I am also forming an arch of rambler roses over the path. They are all out in bloom now, and everyone tells me they are looking lovely. I have built a stable, a trap house, a coal shed, and a little house at the back door to keep potatoes in—all built of galvanized iron and wood. The other portion of the paddock I am going to plant with apple trees, and then I can run my poultry underneath the trees as they grow up. I have all kinds of geraniums, ferns, indoor monthly roses, fuchsias, and palms, which I am rearing now in order to place in a greenhouse at the back, adjoining the dining-room window, which I shall start to build as soon as I get the timber. I often think of you all up there, and the good old days we have enjoyed together in the Netting Room and Braille, typing and rug-making, and on the lake. I often wish I were up there amongst you all." We send our congratulations to Kemp on his building achievements.

Lord Dewar delights in telling stories against his fellow-countrymen. His latest is about an English tourist who called on a farmer in a remote part of the Highlands. "How delightful," he exclaimed, "to live in a wonderfully solitary spot like this."

The farmer was not enraptured. "Wad ye like tae gang fifteen mile for a wee drap o' whusky?" he inquired.

"But," said the visitor, "you could surely keep a bottle."

"Whusky 'll no' keep," said the farmer with a pitying smile.

The Cinderella of the Senses

THE most neglected, the most abused, and, perhaps, the least appreciated of our five senses is the sense of hearing. No one will stand an offensive smell a minute longer than is necessary; perfumes or disinfectants are requisitioned immediately! If we can possibly avoid it, we will put nothing in our mouths which will offend our sense of taste. We will cover our eyes before an unpleasant sight. Our ears, however, would seem for the most part to have been stopped, and so, on many of us, the greater part of the minstrelsy of life is lost.

It is strange, for this one sense holds more of beauty—not excepting sight—than any one other. This poor unfortunate sense is being constantly abused. It is a veritable Cinderella, brow-beaten, bullied, and ignored. Only at times is it ministered to with any tenderness by the music lover who, on certain occasions, seeks delicate food wherewith to feed it.

I would plead for a little more encouragement of this sense—for a little more attention to the sounds of life—for a little appreciation of the music to be found in common things. Who has not sat by an open fire and watched with delight the dancing yellow flames, and seen many a fairy picture in its glowing heart? Few indeed! Who, however, has listened to it? Who has heard its music, its laughter, its tears, its songs, its high merry chatter, and its soft, soothing murmurs?

Many people nowadays cross the oceans of the world in great liners. Their eyes are delighted by the changing moods of the sea. But how many are thrilled by those distinctive shipboard sounds that are as much part of the miracle of ocean travel as its sights?

Night is the best time to hear these sounds—night and early morning. The most obvious is the steady throb, throb of the engine beneath us. Then there is the song of the waves. "Hush! Ah, hush! Hush—ah, hush! Hush!" they seem to say. Now, no louder, but higher in pitch, comes the "Creak-a-sweak cree-ak-a-creak-creak" of ropes and riggings.

Faintly and from far away, but sharp-edged, comes the "ping-pang, ping-pang" of the firemen's shovels as they signal some mysterious message to their mates.

The sound of hurrying feet on a frosty night, the clang of the muffin bell, the rustle of a woman's gown, the laugh of a child, the patter of rain on the roof, the throaty, emotional gulp of our dog when he sees us again after a long absence. These are all homely, every-day sounds, no doubt, but given the awareness, the capacity for consciously hearing them, they touch some chord within us and quicken into life the slumbering fancy.

Sound stimulates the imagination to a higher degree than any other sense, and yet we continue to neglect its possibilities. Is it that the high crash and clatter of modern life is destroying this most delicate and precious of gifts? Perhaps, but what a pity! I for one will encourage this exquisite faculty to interpret to me the song of life.

THE TRUANT.

Behind him lay a book-strewn desk,
The Path of duty.

Before him rose a wind-swept hill,
The path of beauty.

Beauty and health and grand audacious
hope

Were calling from the summit of the
slope.

"Back to your ant-heap," spake the
voice of duty.

"Onward and upward," spake the voice
of beauty.

"See how the yellow gorse is climbing
still

To crown the very summit of the hill.

There is one way to reach the shining
goal.

There is one way to satisfy the soul,
Growth and endeavour, the old mead of
toil,

Yes, "like an emmet thou must ever
moil."

Oh, to desert the little human mound
Raised with such travail from the lowly
ground,

And reach the City of Celestial Light
By climbing madly up the wind-swept
height. C. R. A.

Officers' Re-Union

THE Annual Re-union of St. Dunstan's officers took place on Friday, 24th July, at Headquarters. The guests, many of whom had travelled long distances in order to be present, and who numbered nearly one hundred, were welcomed by Captain and Mrs. Fraser. Fortunately the weather was on its best behaviour and the time until tea was served was pleasantly passed in wandering among the many groups scattered in the grounds, and renewing old friendships.

The company were honoured to have as guest at dinner in the evening the Rt. Hon. Major G. C. Tryon, M.P., Minister of Pensions, who has always shown such sympathy with and practical interest in St. Dunstan's. Captain Fraser presided, and after the loyal toast had been honoured, gave "The Memory of Sir Arthur Pearson," which was drunk standing and in silence.

After Mrs. Fraser had read a number of telegrams and messages from those unable to be present, including one from Lady (Arthur) Pearson, who sent her "best thoughts to all," and a letter from Sir Neville, who had recently undergone an operation, the Chairman, rising to propose the toast of Major Tryon, paid grateful tribute to the deep understanding of the needs of ex-service men which their guest that night had always shown—not unnatural, as Captain Fraser reminded them, his father being a sailor of great repute. "We appreciate," ended the Chairman, "the honour which he has done us personally by meeting us, and we appreciate the fact that he should have found time to be our guest this evening. Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast of Major Tryon." This was accorded musical honours, and three cheers being given for the Major and three for Mrs. Tryon, the Minister of Pensions responded in a most interesting speech, in the course of which he referred to the fact that no less than ninety-seven per cent. of the staff of the Ministry of Pen-

sions had served in the war. Major Tryon paid handsome tribute to the spirit of the officers and men of St. Dunstan's generally, when he said: "If people throughout the whole country in its hour of difficulty, and I might almost say danger, had the same spirit of courage, helpfulness and work which is the spirit of St. Dunstan's, we should be very much happier than we are to-day. I thank you all sincerely, and I shall always remember the kindness I have received from you in asking me to be present here this evening." (Loud applause.)

Further interesting and entertaining speeches were delivered by other guests entrusted with the proposal and seconding of the various toasts, these including Messrs. Millard, Ramsden, Robinson, Game, Fryer, Swales and Furness. A very interesting incident after dinner was the presentation to Mrs. Fraser of a handsome wrist-watch, which had been subscribed to by the officers of St. Dunstan's as testimony, on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the organisation, to the great services she had rendered them all.

In a letter received before the holidays by Captain Fraser, Rees Warren, of Sketty, near Swansea, writes to say what a pleasurable holiday he had at Brighton, having had the best of weather and, as he puts it, "good company all the time." We are sorry to hear, however, that he contracted a chill on the way home, and had to spend a few days indoors. He says that his garden looks very well just at present, due largely to the work of his sister, who gave it much attention while he was away.

Our heartiest congratulations to A. F. Groves, of Sittingbourne, on the winning, by his baby boy, Edwin, of the First Prize at the Local Baby Show. In addition to a First-Class Certificate, the young prize-winner was awarded a cut-glass powder bowl and puff. Doubtless when Master Edwin grows up, he will know some member of the opposite sex, who will find greater use for his first-won prize than he could himself!

Wireless for the Blind

BY IAN FRASER AND OSWALD CARPENTER

CHAPTER X.

A THREE-VALVE RECEIVER

(With H.F. Amplification)

IN order to convert the two-valve instrument we have described into a three-valve receiver, we have only to add one stage of low-frequency amplification in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter VII, under the heading "A Two-Valve Receiver."

A FOUR-VALVE RECEIVER.

(With H.F. Amplification)

The three-valve instrument so constructed may be further elaborated by the addition of a second stage of low-frequency amplification. The specification and connecting scheme will be found in Chapter VIII, paragraphs 1 to 4.

TRANSFORMER RATIOS.

The functioning of the low-frequency transformer was discussed at some length in Chapter VI. A transformer to yield

the best qualitative results must possess a definite ratio dependent upon the internal resistance of the valve preceding it.

The preceding valve is, of course, the valve in the anode circuit of which the primary winding of the transformer is connected.

The lower the internal resistance of the valve, the higher may be the ratio of the transformer.

A list of Marconi "Ideal" transformer ratios suitable for various internal resistances is given below:—

Internal Resistance of Preceding Valve	Ratio of Transformer
Below 50,000	2.7 to 1
" 25,000	4 to 1
" 13,000	6 to 1
" 6,000	8 to 1

The internal resistance of any Marconi valve can be found by reference to the maker's catalogue, but we are setting out below this (and other) information in relation to the most popular types of valves:—

Type of Valve	Filament		Uses for which Valve is suitable*	Anode Voltage	Negative Grid Volts	Average Internal Resistance in Ohms	Amplification Factor
	Volts	Amps.					
D.E.3	2.8	.06	{ H.D. L.	30 to 60 60 to 80	— 3 to 6	18,500	6
D.E.3B	2.8 to 3	.06	H.D.	30 to 80	—	50,000	15
D.E.4	3.8	.3	{ H.D. P.	30 120	— 4½ to 6	10,000	7
D.E.5	5 to 6	.25	{ H.D. P.	30 120	— 7½	8,000	7
D.E.5B	5 to 6	.25	H.D.	60 to 120	—	30,000	20
D.E.6	1.8	.4	P.	60 to 120	4½ to 9	13,000	5
D.E.R.	1.8	.35	{ H.D. L.	30 to 50 50 to 80	— 1½ to 3	40,000	9
L.S.5	5	.8	P.	150 to 400	12 to 35	6,000	5

* The following abbreviations have been used:—

H = High frequency amplifier; L = Low frequency amplifier; D = Detector;
P = Power amplifier (i.e. capable of handling greater amounts of energy than L).

The effect of employing a transformer possessing a ratio greater than the internal resistance of the valve warrants is to decrease the amplification of the higher audible frequencies.

Thus, a 4 to 1 transformer following a "D.E.R." valve would impart a lower tone to the speech and music reproduced by the apparatus. This might prove artistically advantageous in the case of music, but it would diminish the intelligibility of speech. Increased amplification would, of course, be afforded.

If the transformation ratio is much too high (as in the case of a 6 to 1 or 8 to 1 step-up following a "D.E.R." valve), the transformer will exhibit its rated voltage amplification over a markedly limited frequency band. The effect of this will be that while the average (overall) volume delivered by the loud speaker may be small and well within the capacity of the final valve, the grid voltage changes produced by notes within this limited frequency band may be intensified to an extent responsible for serious *blasting* (this term indicating the result of unsymmetrical amplification due to an overloaded valve. See Chapters IV and VIII). The usually innocent horn of the loud speaker is often blamed for the consequent "shattering" or "tinny" of reproduction.

If the ratio of the transformer is lower than the circumstances demand, the higher tones will be made to predominate.

The employment of the correct transformer ratio will result in even amplification of all frequencies between 250 and 4,000 cycles—thus preserving in a large measure the *balance* obtaining at the transmitter, providing other things are equal.

At the time of writing, difficulty appears to be experienced in obtaining the particular make of transformer we recommend. We suggest that St. Dunstaners communicate with Mr. Howlett, of the Wireless Department at St. Dunstan's, regarding the purchase of these, and other, components.

VOLUME CONTROL.

The limitation of reproduction strength, to avoid qualitative defects due to

"overloading," was mentioned in Chapter VIII.

A method more satisfactory than the "mistuning" there referred to consists of the introduction of a resistance across the secondary winding of the first low-frequency transformer.

A three-stud switch should be obtained, together with two Dubilier resistance rods of 150,000 ohms and 50,000 ohms respectively. Connect one end of both resistances together, and then attach the other end of the 50,000 ohm rod, to stud No. 1, afterwards connecting the other end of the 150,000 ohm rod to stud No. 2. Leave stud No. 3 vacant. Attach the lead connecting the two resistances together to the lower end of the secondary winding (the point to which the negative pole of the grid battery is attached). The arm of the switch will be connected to the grid side of the secondary winding.

If the incoming energy does not overload the low-frequency valve or valves, the switch will be placed at No. 3 position, the transformer in consequence remaining undamped and yielding maximum amplification. Then, when it is desired to decrease the strength, the switch will be placed on No. 2 stud, or on No. 1 stud, according to the diminution of energy required.

The electrical effect of the resistance is, of course, to decrease the voltages across the transformer and hence to limit the voltage changes on the grid of the associated valve.

An improvement would result from the employment of a continuously variable resistance. This would permit of smooth gradation of volume over an extensive range. The minimum value of such a resistance should not exceed 5,000 ohms, while the maximum value should be preferably not higher than 1 megohm, intermediate values being secured by rotation of the control handle through 360 degrees. We understand that the Igranic Electric Company are about to place on the market a low-priced serviceable resistance of this description.

This method of volume control is termed Shunt (i.e., parallel) Damping, and, in principle, it is the method employed at

broadcasting stations to reduce or enhance the output of the studio amplifier according to the requirements of the transmitter.

OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS.

In the circuit arrangements dealt with in these chapters we have, for the sake of simplification, shown the telephones and loud speaker directly connected in the anode-filament path of the final valve. We recommend, however, that an output transformer be employed, the high resistance winding being placed in the anode-filament path and the low resistance winding being connected to the telephones and loud speaker. One end of the low resistance winding should be connected to the earth terminal.

This arrangement will prevent the likelihood of demagnetisation of the telephones and loud speaker, and will also avoid the application of an undesirable high voltage surge across their windings due to the "inductive kick" occurring at the moment of breaking circuit. Furthermore, the stability of the apparatus will be improved since the capacitative effects of the output leads (and of the operator) will not then assume the same prominence.

The output transformer should be preferably of the step-down type, but due regard must be paid to the internal resistance of the final valve and to the resistance of the loud speaker and telephones.

F. V. Bond, of Bath, has a Tandem Cycle which he is anxious to sell. The machine is in splendid condition, and with the extra accessories would be worth £21 new. It is fitted with extra brake, two carriers, flat and touring, two Silver King lamps, pump and full equipment for the road—and has had no punctures. Bond suggests £16 as a fair offer, and will pay carriage to any part. If any St. Dunstaners wish to communicate with him, his address is 32 Salisbury Road, Larkhall, Bath.

Christening

BROWN.—Laurence Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brown (G.A.), was baptised at Marylebone Church on 22nd July, our Chaplain, the Rev. J. E. Williams, officiating.

Baby Competition for Children of Overseas St. Dunstaners

IT is appropriate that in this issue of THE REVIEW, in which we are able to give news of the doings of so many of our Overseas St. Dunstaners, that we are also able to announce the fulfilment of a long-standing promise. It will be remembered that when our Baby Competition in 1923 was held, we promised that at some future date we would give our overseas readers a competition of their own on the same lines, as the limit of time for receiving entries did not permit them to enter for the general competition.

Accordingly, in every copy of this issue which goes to a St. Dunstaner resident outside the British Isles will be found full details of this contest and an entry form. It has been decided to run the competition on exactly similar lines to the one that was arranged for Home St. Dunstaners. We ask all our overseas readers to enter their children for this competition and ensure that the entry is absolutely representative. The latest date for the receipt of photographs has been fixed for the 28th February 1926, and we are hoping that our President, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, will again consent to form a small Judging Committee.

BOOKS TO READ THIS MONTH.

(A selection by the Editor.)

The Poor Sailor, by Heavis Hartup.
Little Miss Titian, by Aaron Fire.
The Curse of Drink, by Titus Canby.
Indigestion, by A. Wrotten Cook.
Domestic Variety, by Solomon Newitt.

A COMFORTABLE JOURNEY.

The old lady approached the railway porter and asked for "one of those metal cases that keep you warm." She was served out with a footwarmer. The journey was a long one, and at an intermediate station she called the guard and said that as she had been made so comfortable she would like one for her feet as well. The poor old dear had been sitting on the first one.

A Pioneer in Work for the Blind.

Those whose fate it has been to have to learn to be blind within the last few years can have little conception of the difficulties that existed even a century ago. For this reason a brief notice of the life of Elizabeth Gilbert by Frances Martin should interest us all. She established the Society for promoting the general welfare of the Blind and opened the first workshop wherein blind people were employed.

When Elizabeth Gilbert was born it was considered almost flying in the face of Providence to attempt to teach a blind person to read! Luckily for the child (whose blindness occurred at the age of three, as the result of an attack of scarlet fever) her parents were advanced in their views and spared no effort to help their little daughter develop on normal lines. She was one of a large family and shared both the work and play of her eight sisters and her brother, learned her lessons with them, played games as they played them, and it was not until her father (who had been Vice-Chancellor of Oxford) became Bishop of Chichester, and some of the family scattered while others became engrossed in new work, that Elizabeth Gilbert had time to feel lonely. They found their niche in life easily, she had to seek hers. Then a godmother left her sufficient money to give her financial independence, and she realised that this gave her an opportunity to help those poorer than herself. Naturally, her own loss turned her attention to others who were without sight.

Hearing that a certain Mr. Levy, a blind teacher at a school for the blind in Avenue Road, could give her some of the information she required, Miss Gilbert asked him to come to see her. He came, and the longer they talked, the greater came the desire of the girl to do some good in the world. When she found that the various schools for the blind dismissed those they had taught, assuming that they could make and sell without further help, Miss Gilbert saw her opportunity. She rented a cellar in Holborn, and, with Mr. Levy as manager, started the first

workshop for the blind. Seven men were employed, but the actual work they did was accomplished at their own homes.

Probably Miss Gilbert could not have succeeded if she had not been her father's daughter. Position helped, but position alone would have done little. She put into the work courage, character, and capacity, and brought her venture even to the notice of the Queen. Helped in every possible way by Mr. Levy, but backed financially by the girl herself, the work developed speedily. It was the first demonstration of the power of those without sight to win their way through darkness to victory, and as such should be of interest to every St. Dunstaner.

E. T. C.

Wisps of Wisdom

It's the man's own push that generally gets him a pull.

Nobody can do as much for you as you can do for yourself.

The faster the pace, the sooner a man reaches the end of his rope.

A lazy man is no worse than a dead one. But he takes up more room.

Nothing so ennobles a man as to have some woman believe in his nobility.

To-day is the to-morrow we worried about yesterday—and it didn't happen.

It is better to have done one's best and lost than to have done one's worst and won.

The man who thinks that money can do anything will generally do anything for money.

The noblest vengeance is to forgive.

If you want to know the value of money, try to borrow some.

It is not the man who knows the most who has the most to say.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great help to knowledge.

Things don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up.

Masseurs' Re-Union

The general meeting of St. Dunstan's Masseurs was held on Saturday, 25th July, at Headquarters, during the course of the Re-union, to be present at which about forty masseurs came from different parts of the country. After lunch Captain Fraser made a brief speech as to St. Dunstan's affairs in general. At the Masseurs General Meeting, which followed, many matters with regard to their profession were discussed, and the following representatives were elected to the Massage Advisory Committee for the forthcoming year:—W. G. Bawden, E. W. Benton, F. P. Best, A. A. H. Brown, H. Costigan, A. Fisher, D. Gray, H. Hudson, W. S. Pearey, E. Toft, and N. Warren. After the General Meeting tea was served in the Lounge, and many old friendships were renewed over a very jolly meal. St. Dunstan's.

Home-grown Pepper

Those readers who are experimentally minded will be interested in a suggestion from a correspondent that they raise their own pepper, at the same time furnishing their garden or allotment with very decorative plants which will attract a good deal of attention.

Get a small packet of chili seed (he says) and sow at once in a very sunny frame. a hot-bed is desirable, though it is not absolutely necessary. An alternative is to sow the seeds in pots in the greenhouse, where they will occupy but very little room.

Use fairly light soil and prick out the seedlings 3 inches apart in shallow boxes, or pot them up singly if small pots can be spared. Keep the plants growing steadily until June, when they will be ready for planting out under a warm south wall or fence. Surround each root with a handful or two of good light loam if you can get it.

To make your pepper, first dry the pods that will form on the plants in the oven.

The drying process will take about twelve hours if the oven is kept just moderately warm. Then powder the pods and mix them with one-fourth their weight of dry salt. Then your pepper is made. To obtain two ounces of pepper (a greater quantity than it seems!) about a hundred pods are needed.

By the way, the official name of the chili is *Capsicum baccatum*.

We much regret to announce the death of Mr. Noel G. Lowe, of the 31st Canadian Expeditionary Force. This officer, who was wounded at Kemmel in 1915, came to us at St. Dunstan's in the following year. He took up poultry farming and tomato growing, with which he did quite well. He was operated upon for appendicitis, but complications arose within a few days, and in spite of every attention he passed away. Mr. Lowe was unmarried, but the mother and sisters he leaves will miss this gallant soldier very much.

SAVED.

A workman one evening was sitting in a first-class railway carriage smoking a rather strong pipe. Just as the train was about to leave a gentleman entered and sat opposite the workman. Almost immediately he raised an objection to the workman smoking. A heated argument followed until the train reached the next station. The gentleman then called the guard to have the workman removed; the workman protested, and exclaimed, "I have previously obtained permission from the other passengers to smoke, and in my opinion you ought to be the person to be removed for travelling in a first-class compartment with a third-class ticket." The guard, justifying the workman's statement, asked the gentleman to leave the carriage. The train again moved on, when one of the passengers suddenly exclaimed, "Say, old chap, how did you know he had a third-class ticket?" "Well," said the workman, "It was the same colour as mine."

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