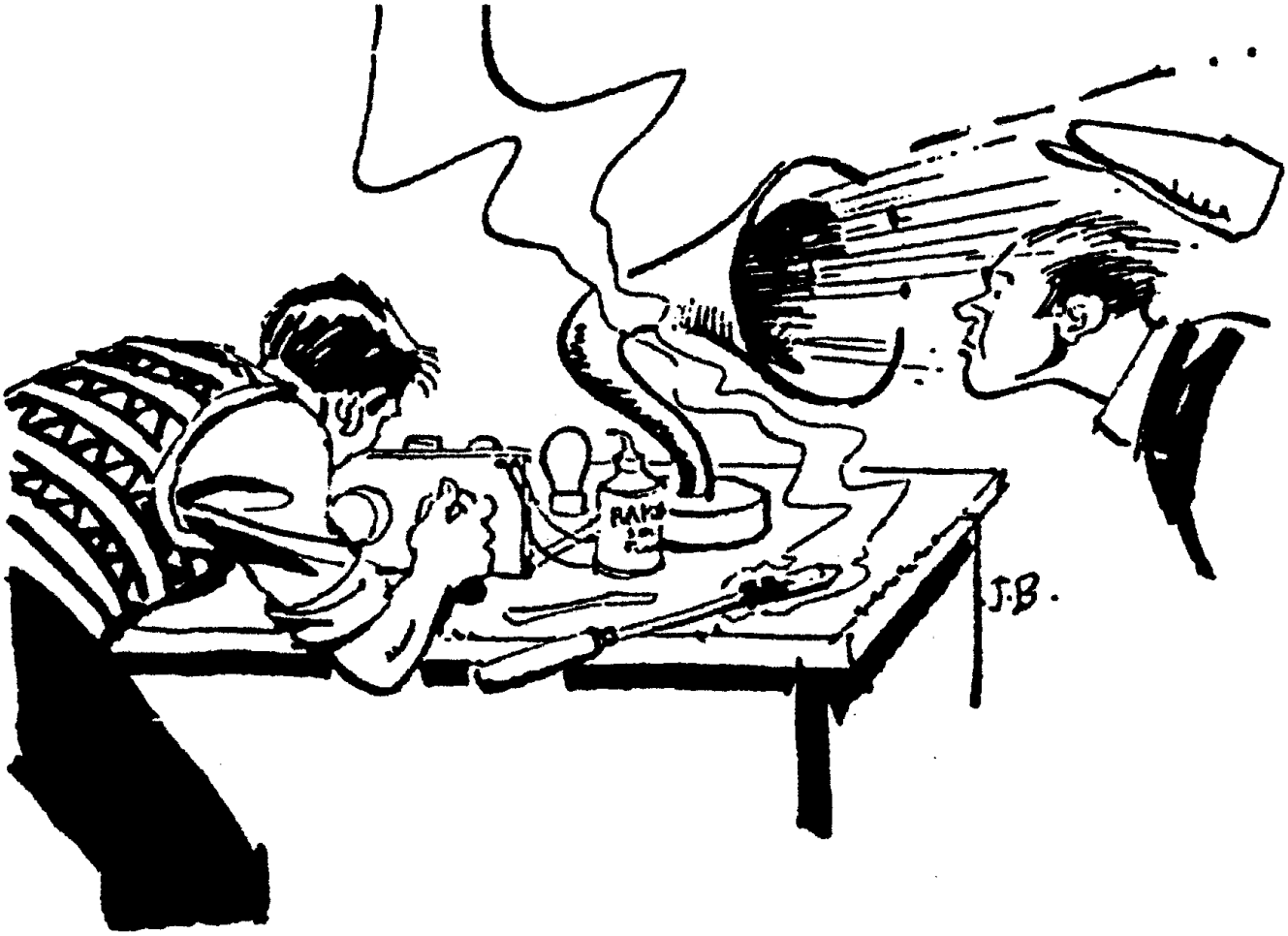
THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ORKNEY WIRELESS MUSEUM

BULLETIN



VOLUME: 27 No. 2 DECEMBER 2017

NEWS :: EVENTS :: REVIEWS

GB2OWM, 27th Orkney international Science Festival ..... Bill Wright

Early Aircraft Communications in Orkney..... Robert Foden / James MacDonald

Personalities and the Vagaries of Trip Advisor ..... P. MacDonald

Visit by the Orkney Tourist Guide Association ..... Ed Holt

Quack Medicine - High Frequency Violet Ray Treatment ..... P. MacDonald

Christmas 1943 at Springfield Camp, Stromness ..... Anne Moffat

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NEWS :: EVENTS :: REVIEWS :: NEWS :: EVENTS :: REVIEWS

Hello and welcome to the second bulletin of 2017.

There is good news to report on the visitor front. Bill Wright who keeps immaculate records reported that over the year, visitor numbers were up 36% on last year. Our busiest day was the third of August when we had 67 visitors, our busiest week was the twenty third of July when we had 236 visitors. The total adult admissions for the year were 2509. Orkney is enjoying a well publicised boom in Cruise liners, and this no doubt has helped our figures. Although this may be the case, I do feel that people are starting to realise the important part radio has played in history, both in domestic home life and during wartime, especially during the 20th century.

The people, without who, we would not be open at all are:

Sandy Firth, Kim Foden, Fraser Garriock, Bruce Gorie, Liz Gilmore, Jack Hargreaves, Billy Jolly, Peter Leith, Peter MacDonald, Margaret Mainland, Bob Presland, Graham Rendall, Norrie Rendall, Bill Stevenson, Peter Stokes, Dennis Walls, Allan Way.

Again we owe a special thanks to Liz Gilmore our Museum Treasurer, Robert Grieve our 'Friends' Treasurer who also prepares our shop and web site, and Bill Wright who faithfully checks on our float change, and maintains our daily record sheets.
It must also be remembered that quite often volunteers stand in for each other to cover illness and holidays.

Once again we attended the annual Vintage Club Rally in August with a varied display of artefacts. This year's Rally stood out because of the huge turn-out of exhibitors in all sections of the Rally, especially in tractors. Kenny MacDonald from the Wireless Museum came up from Banchory for the Rally with his 1974 series III 'Lightweight' Army Land Rover which had been with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. At the Rally the commentator (Donnie Grieve) mentioned that he had seen an airdropped one embedded in the ground on Salisbury Plain when the parachute did not open! Kenny explained: 'The Land Rover was originally fitted for radio (FFR) so we had a set of field telephones and a Canadian built type 19 transceiver from the Museum as part of the display'. 'The 30ft Clark pump up radio mast mounted on the back had a slow leak so the kids had plenty of fun pumping it back up'.



Kenny MacDonald with his Army land Rover at this years Vintage Club Rally.
His young nephew Alfie MacDonald is attempting to pump up the pneumatic aerial.



This year's Science Festival brought another liaison between Orkney Wireless Museum and our friends the Museum of Communication from Burntisland. Professor Tom Stevenson and Dorothy Brankin along with our own Bill Stevenson, and Sandy Firth, and family member of the talk topic, Serena Sutherland, produced an interesting lecture under the title '*Big Bill and the Guns of Alamein'*, telling the story off, and equipment used, by Orcadian Bill Sutherland to keep vital radio links going during the battle of Alamein. A special song composed by Festival Director, Dr Howie Firth, was also played at the event.

In a first for the Museum, Director Ed Holt arranged for a visit to be made out of Season at the Museum for the Orkney Tourist Guide Association. (See article elsewhere). This should prove to be a real bonus when next year's tourist season gets underway.

Finally, volunteer Billy Jolly had a heart- warming story of two visitors who called along the Museum.
In conversation with the visiting gentleman and his son, he learned that this man's father had been involved in the building of the barriers and the Italian Chapel. Billy suggested that there may be a photo of him in our Wartime Archive folders and took a look. Sure enough the gentleman recognised a picture of his father in one of them. Billy says they were both quite emotional about the find. Billy took a photograph of them which I hope to include in the next bulletin.

P.McD

GB2OWM
TWENTY SEVENTH ORKNEY INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FESTIVAL

9th September to 13th September 2017

As in previous years the Museum was incorporated (as an "Exhibition") into the programme for the Science Festival which again ran for 7 days, and, as in the past, we activated the Museum's Amateur Radio Station - GB2OWM; setting up in the afternoon of Thursday 9th September, and taking it apart on the afternoon of Wednesday 13th September. Activity was restricted the afternoons plus the Saturday morning.

It proved to be a frustrating week! The sun had a bout of indigestion producing all sorts of radiation from coronal holes which wiped out short wave radio communication for long periods. This did however produce some visible aurora!

We used the usual Yaesu FT101ZD Transceiver, running about 100 watts. The aerial was an off centre fed Doublet about 73 feet long, with a tuned feedline and a Z match AMU. The local electrical interfering noise was the usual problem, indeed it is getting slowly worse,making all but very strong signals impossible to read.

Because of radio conditions we had no contacts on Friday the 9th or Saturday the 10th. Conditions did improve for Sunday and Monday (11th and 12th) but Tuesday yielded 2 contacts. Wednesday (13th) was again poor, but we did manage a few contacts on 20 metres.

The activity was publicised in the Amateur Radio Press and in GB2RS news broadcast. We also featured in the RNARS news broadcast and e-mail news bulletins.

Surprisingly the country count was up on last year (13 against 11) but the contact count was fewer -103 as against 113 . The countries were: Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Eire; France; England; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; Northern Ireland; Sardinia; Scotland and Wales.

Thanks are due to the Operators, Loggers and QSL card writers: -
Donnie, GM0HTH; Ed, GM0WED; Bill, GM3IBU; David MM5DWW and Glen, 2M0DES.

We have been invited to take part in next year's International Marconi Day in April 2018. We expect to be operational for one of the International Museums Weekends in June and of course the 28th Orkney International Science Festival next September.

Bill GM3IBU

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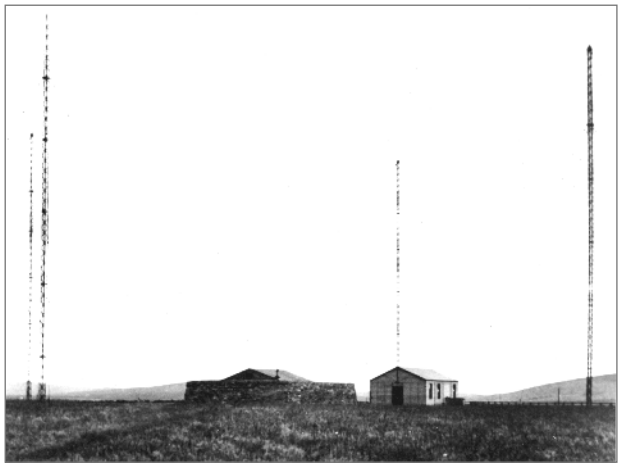
EARLY AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS IN ORKNEY.
Soulisquoy and Mayfield.

The advent of a regular air service to Orkney in 1936 prompted the establishment of radio facilities to communicate with aircraft. The two rival firms, Highland Airways and Aberdeen Airways, were flying in daily, and it was essential that these fliers could use means other than 'circling the town to alert agents, taxi drivers and others of their arrival'.

The Civil Aviation Signals Branch, as it was then, provided a trailer caravan dating from the Great War, and sited it nearby to Wideford Aerodrome, the grass runways of which were in use at the time. The caravan contained a battery powered direction-finding receiver and a simple morse code transmitter. Outside were the Bellini-Tosi loop aerials which gave accurate and adequate direction-finding on receiving a radio signal from an aircraft.

Skilled operators were required for the operation of these, and for the morse code system. Working on long waves, believed to be 348Khz., the station was allocated the callsign GJC an exclusive group of three letters used for identification on every call. There was some misgiving in Orkney County Council circles, fearful that they would have to 'foot the bill' for all this, however, this was not so. The Civil Aviation Signals Branch employed the operators, and these men did some fine work in the few years before the outbreak of World War Two.

Prior to the war, the Civil Aviation Signals Branch consisted of a group of about a half-dozen men, all experienced and fully conversant with current trends in communications. Following a Government directive, they were charged with providing position fixing facilities for aircraft all over the country, and the man in charge of Scottish affairs, in particular Orkney, was Cyril G. Phillips.



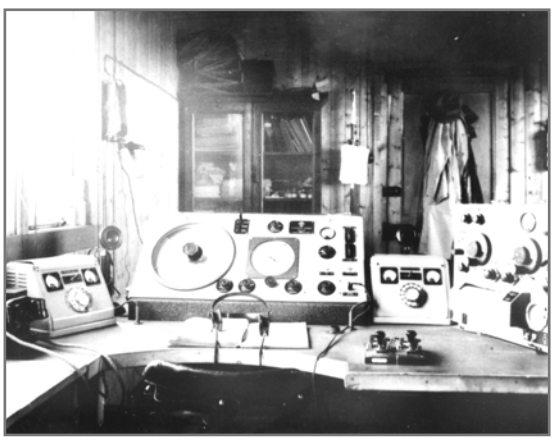
Mayfield Masts and Hut

He recalled: *"Just prior to the war, we were installing new Direction Finding equipment all over the country.*
As part of this programme, a receiving station was established at Mayfield, on high ground to the south of Kirkwall and near to our original DF trailer. Mayfield had four 100 foot high steel lattice masts, with a Marconi 'Adcock' direction-finding aerial array feeding signals to a sensitive receiver, the Marconi DFG10. A wooden hut central to the masts housed this receiver which was the Position Fixer; and another receiver by the Plessey Company, used for 'point to point' aircraft homing. Both sets were battery powered. A feature appreciated by the operators, as it ensured quiet reception. Not so quiet however was the small petrol-driven battery re-charging plant installed, nearby in a separate building."

The associated radio transmitters necessary for the project required much more electricity than the receivers, and the decision was taken to install these Type T1087's, a standard Air Ministry Transmitter of the period, made by A.C. Cossor Ltd., together with their respective remote control units, down at Soulisquoy nearer Kirkwall.



Mayfield Homing Receivers



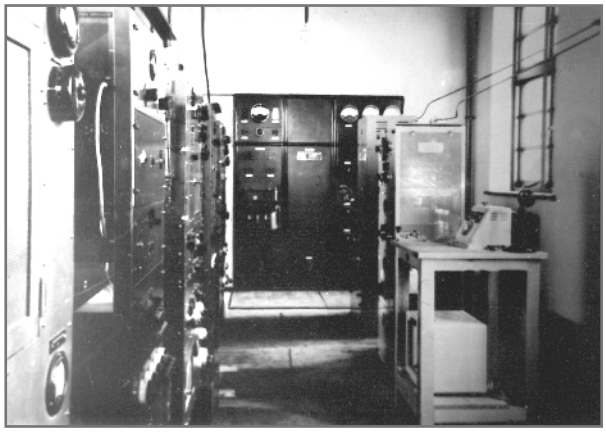
Marconi Desk

All went smoothly at Mayfield, The masts and hut were quickly erected, but down at Soulisquoy, things moved more slowly. War, though imminent, was still a few months away. Never the less, the authorities followed the usual 'works & bricks' practice of building a large stone-built house, somewhat resembling a typical bungalow. This attempt at anonymity, if it were such, was betrayed by the erection of four surrounding wooden lattice towers, about 90 feet high, carrying the aerial array.

Electricity too, was proving to be a delaying factor, for though the town supply was available, it was Direct Current and quite unsuitable for the transmitters. The position was resolved when a giant rotary convertor was installed at Kirkwall Power Station, with an Alternating Current power cable to the GPO radio-link station on Wideford Hill. This cable followed the roadway passing the station, and a branch line was laid to provide the necessary power supply to Soulisquoy.

Mayfield provided few comforts, but was manned throughout the 24 hours. Ex Merchant Navy wireless operator Tom Patterson saw the station as an opportunity to obtain a 'home' job, and was one of the first operators employed there. For the most part, the work was routine, listening for a call, taking a 'fix', and answering via the Soulisquoy transmitter. Remote control was by desk top console, made by Standard Radio Co. and linked to Soulisquoy by open telephone lines. Through this link the operator could dial up the appropriate numbers to switch ON, or otherwise activate the transmitters, and transmit via morse code or by plain speech on a desk microphone.

One of their duties was in providing a fix or position for aircraft in darkness or bad weather conditions, particularly in assisting them to make a landfall in a vast sea area. A most unfortunate incident occurred one dark blacked-out night when a US Air Force Liberator, which had just crossed the Atlantic, got into difficulties over Orkney. The operator on duty that night was Tom Patterson who was in touch with the aircraft. Whilst he could give them their position, he could not enforce the local aerodromes to provide landing facilities at short notice. In the event, the Liberator flew over Skeabrae and Hatston aerodromes, and in dire straits, unfortunately crashed into rising ground at Walliwall by Kirkwall. Had the plane been able to fly 50 feet higher, it could have flown on that course for a further 40 miles, and possibly landed on one of the Caithness aerodromes. However, his condition may have precluded this, as one of two men who bailed out just before the crash, landed nearby at Glaitness and was the only survivor. The other parachutist unfortunately hit a stone wall with only a half-opened parachute. He and the other eleven, some of whom were trained pilots being ferried over, died.



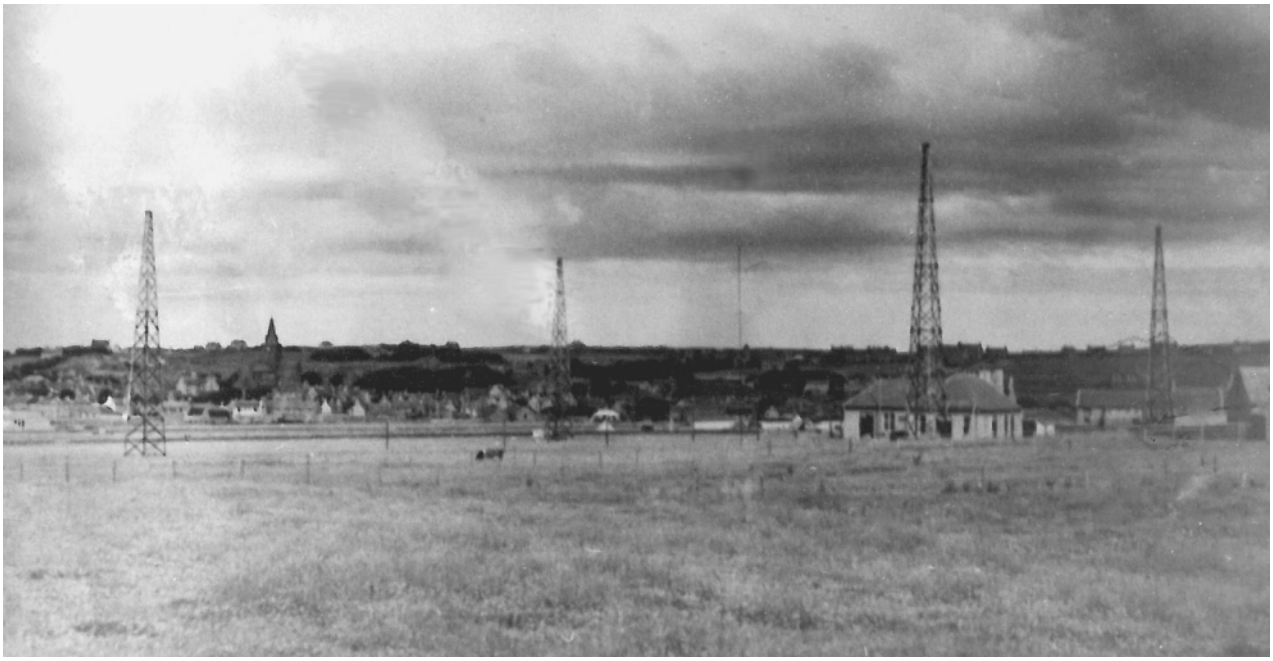
Transmitters at Soulisquoy

At the end of the war the Civil Aviation Signals Branch was highly commended by Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff, for their services to aircraft in distress.

The presence of the Navy at Scapa Flow, particularly the Fleet Air Arm station at Hatston, also before the outbreak of war, gave need for services communication with the Blackburn, Swordfish and Walrus aircraft based at Hatston, Known to the Navy as HMS. Sparrowhawk.
Admiral Commanding Orkney and Shetland (A.C.O.S) was then Admiral Forbes who was doing his best to build up the base at Scapa with very few resources. However, he was aware of the two temporary 90 foot masts at the top secret radio-location station at Netherbutton, having just made an inspection of that station. He prevailed upon the man in charge there, a brilliant and trusted man, but who, through the vagaries of the RAF, was but a mere Corporal, Corporal Leonard Chapman. Chapman immediately agreed to the Admiral's request for Aerials, since he knew that technically, they would in no way interfere with the higher frequency radio-location signals.

A transmitter, a T1087 as previously described, was installed at Netherbutton, remotely controlled from Hatston by telephone line. Chapman had found, a staunch ally in the Admiral, who readily agreed to send out aircraft from Hatston to fly pre-determined paths, without knowing the reason why, to enable Chapman to calibrate his secret equipment. A task he had found to be well-nigh impossible previously. When the huge permanent RADAR masts were commissioned later, the Hatston transmissions were transferred to Soulisquoy, and subsequently to the Navy's powerful transmitting station at Longhope.

The Transmitter Station at Soulisquoy eventually closed after the War. After the dismantling of the aerials and removal of the equipment the building was used to house essential workers. When the building became vacant it was sold and made in to three houses which are still occupied to this day.



Soulisquoy in the 1940s



Soulisquoy 2017

My thanks to Robert Foden for producing this article. The information was gathered from various files belonging to the late Jim MacDonald. - Ed.

PERSONALITIES AND THE VAGARIES OF TRIP ADVISOR

Each year brings a variety of visitors to the Museum and with the explosion of Cruise liners visiting Orkney you never know who might pop-in.
Peter Stokes and Liz Gilmore had a visit from a well-known personality when on duty during July. He was not from a Cruise liner, but was in Orkney to do a performance at a local venue. Liz sent me an email to let me know about the visit:
'One of our final visitors today was the comedian, Phil Jupitus (readers may know him from being team captain on the BBC 2 Music Quiz 'Never mind the Buzzcocks'). Liz continued- 'He is appearing in Kirkwall this evening. He was very, very interested, particularly in our wartime radios. Pete asked him if he had much spare time while in Orkney and he replied "This is it". It seems that all he was able to do, apart from his performance, was to visit OWM. He signed the visitor's book. After he had enjoyed the Museum, I mentioned to him that he knew my niece and her family (nephew-in-law is also a comedian) and he was genuinely pleased. He was a very pleasant gentleman. He also took a selfie of him and me which my niece tells me has been posted on facebook'.

Back to Cruise liners, a report on the tourist revue site Trip Advisor reads:

"Radio Fan Heaven"
'One of the stops on our cruise around the UK landed us on the Orkney Islands. We had learned thanks to ***Trip Advisor*** that Orkney had a radio museum, so we made it a must see stop. It is housed in an historic old brick building not far from the docks. My hubby has been a ham radio operator since childhood and found the museum fascinating with lots of good equipment and information. The volunteer host the day we visited was a woman who had her ham license and reported ham radio was godsend living in a relatively isolated island like Orkney. She was most informative and gracious. We spent about half an hour there and hubby happily came home with a souvenir hat. A small entry fee helps to fund the work of the museum. *(Any idea who was on duty Kim?)- Edit*.
Reading from other reports on ***Trip Advisor***, the volunteers on duty are often mentioned in a very positive way. I think this is one of the strengths of the Museum- a personal touch to the exhibits'.

I imagine that the ***Trip Advisor*** reviews, like it or not play quite an important part in attracting visitors to the Museum, thankfully the majority of the comments we receive are good. I tend not to get too carried away with their reports because I know everyone is doing their best on a voluntary basis and that is all you can ask. The reports which amused me the most were the following:

"An unusual Museum" *(From a Cruise Ship visitor from Lafayette, California).*
'I have visited hundreds of museums, but this small museum was among the strangest collections I had seen. The collection consisted mainly of old radios most, lovingly gathered over the years by the owner. For anyone that is interested in the evolution of all types of radios this is the place to visit'.

"Entry price a little high"
'We did have a gentleman who visited in 2016 who complained that the entry price was a little high for such a small place. He also mentioned 'I was bored after a very short while but then I am not that interested in looking at old radio sets'. 'My main gripe was the £3.50 entrance fee'. (The entry fee was actually £3.00 for adults at the time).

Thanks goodness we don't run a Bed and Breakfast!
Edit

VISIT TO ORKNEY WIRELESS MUSEUM
BY THE ORKNEY TOURIST GUIDE ASSOCIATION

My thanks to Kim Foden, Liz Gilmore and Ed Holt for all their efforts in this task-Edit.

Training for members of Orkney Tourist Guide Association (OTGA) was delivered in Orkney Wireless Museum (OWM), Kiln Corner, to 29 members of the Association over two sessions, one on Wednesday,1st November, and one on Sunday 5th November 2017. Trainers were: Kim Foden—GM4LNN, Volunteer Custodian; Liz Gilmore—Hon Treasurer OWM and Volunteer Custodian; and Ed Holt—GM0WED, Director OWM.

Each one-hour forty-five-minute session comprised three aspects, a question and answer session, and time to look round the museum.

Probably the most striking thing was the number of members who knew where the Museum was, had stood outside it, even with groups, but had never been inside.

Ed spoke on how his own interest in radio arose, not only as a technical piece of apparatus but as a window to the world. He spoke of the significance of the development of the social side of the collection in the Museum and outlined some of the examples which the Museum houses which illustrated the interest that there was in Orkney from the earliest of times.

The aim of the session was to engage the tourist guides in the significance of the interest in all things 'radio' in Orkney from the earliest stages of its development.

Kim used her own family to help illustrate the enthusiasm Orcadians had for embracing new technology. Perhaps living on islands, far from UK centres, drove the quest to receive radio broadcasts - music, news and events as they happened!

In the museum we can examine the results of these endeavours. There are home-constructed crystal sets from the 1920s, a radio built from instructions given in a magazine known as the Fury Four, and, what's that in the corner looking like a meat slicer? It's a replica of a home-built spinning disc televisor from 1931. Yes, Orcadians even watched pictures by wireless. Magic

Much of this self-education, experimentation and experience was recognised by the services during World War Two when locals became pioneers in the field of radar and communications, often continuing their expertise commercially during the following decades.

In the 1950s, television transmissions reached Aberdeenshire. Kim used clippings from the Orkney Herald to emphasise, again, how keen Orcadians strove to capture and enhance these signals to obtain television reception long before TV officially arrived in the islands.

Along with some little stories from her uncle, she explained what enthusiastic listeners were tuning into during the 1920s, and where some of the power came from to do all of this—at least in Kirkwall.

She hoped that there was something there for the tour guides to add to their ever-increasing mass of Orkney knowledge.

Should anyone wish a copy of the talk she gave, please email her at orkneyherald@btopenworld.com for a pdf copy.

Ed spoke about the significance of amateur radio, not only in Orkney, but generally in the development of radio communication, and of the items relating to it which the Museum houses. He spoke briefly of the significance of radio in Orkney during the WW2, how Jim MacDonald started his collection, how the collection built up, and that it just about all has an Orkney provenance. He also pointed out that only about 10% can, at any one time be housed in the Museum, and how part of the display changes its focus from year to year so that some items are rotated from year to year.

He pointed out the photographic display of war-time photos in folders and other folders of information which were on the table, and that to go through artefacts in the Museum and the archive, will take hours, there is so much.

Liz Gilmore spoke about the duties of Volunteer Custodians which are essentially to turn up and open up, then later to cash up and lock up. In between these basic duties the volunteers try to assess what the visitor wants from them. Some people prefer to view the museum alone or in conversation with their companions whereas others like to talk to the volunteer and hear something about the exhibits. Volunteers vary widely from those, like Kim Foden, who have extensive technical knowledge to those who are more interested in the social history of the exhibits.

Visitors' memories are triggered by the exhibits and share memories of taking accumulators (the predecessors of batteries) to be charged and of tuning in to Radio Luxembourg to find pop music in the early 1960s. The latter memory has been shared with people who were, at that time, living behind the Iron Curtain and for whom it was illegal and therefore very dangerous.

Liz also spoke about her favourite item in the Museum which is the spy suitcase radio. These radios were produced during the Second World War for use behind enemy lines. The people who carried them, mainly women and girls, were not in uniform and so not covered by the Geneva Conventions. Many were shot. They had to be able to use the radio and even repair it if necessary. The information they provided was vital to the Allies.



Our Spy Suitcase Radio

This radio interests many visitors. Two years ago a gentleman came into the Museum who knew that his mother had carried one into occupied France when she was just 19. We do not know exactly which set she carried, but it would have been similar to the one in the Museum and our visitor had never seen one. This year a visitor from California said that her mother had done similar in broadcasting from the jungle during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. That would probably have been an American set but it is the set in Orkney Wireless Museum which triggers these memories and conversations.

Ed continued by pointing out that there is a small guide which gives an outline, labels on the shelves, and that some of the volunteer custodians may tell visitors about some of the equipment; however, is not the duty of Volunteer Custodians to give guided tours, their role is to collect the entrance fee and safeguard the collection. The shortage of VCs was mentioned, and asked the tourist guides to spread the word of our need for more volunteer custodians. Each member of the groups was given a copy of Kim's talk, a copy of the Guide to the Museum, a QSL card, and the coloured brochure.

He finished the formal part of the evening with an outline of the operation of the discounted entry-fee scheme, available to members of OTGA only, which is in essence that a group must be accompanied into the building by an OTGA member who must show his/her badge of membership to the Volunteer Custodian, after which they are free to leave 'the group' to its own devices or remain with it, without charge. He also stated that where possible the Museum should be contacted before the proposed visit to see that there is not already a group in. The maximum number in a group which the Museum can accommodate is 10, not including the OTGA guide. He outlined the annual opening period and hours.



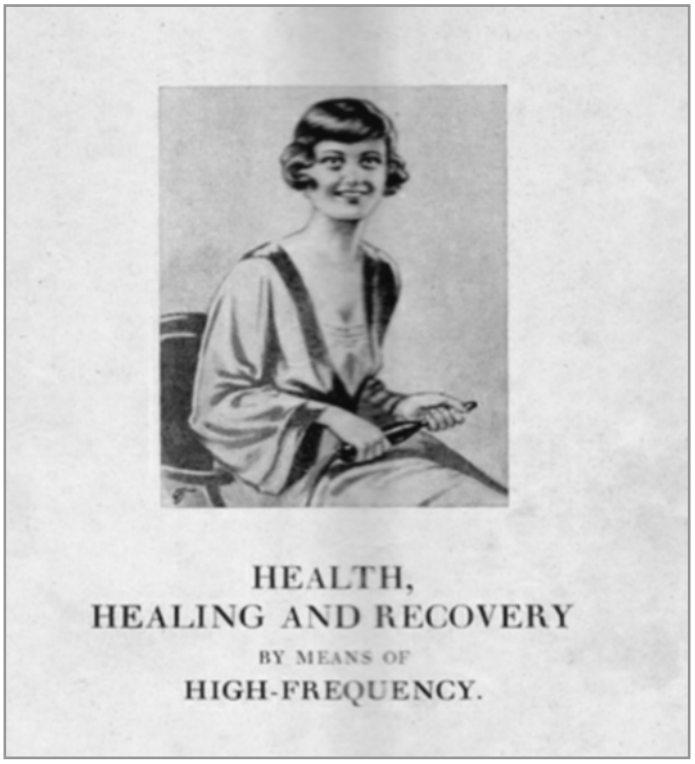
Describing 'Plans for the Future', Ed emphasised that the Museum hopes to be involved in an effort to link the significance of a war-time trail of Scapa Flow Visitor Centre, Stromness Museum, and Orkney Wireless Museum, and eventually HMS Tern (Twatt Airfield Museum), to where the Museum had lent equipment to for its Open Day in September this year. It is hoped to increase the links of artefacts in the four establishments and form an attractive four-part venue for visitors seeking information on war-time and social Orkney.

Generally, all parties seemed to indicate that the training session was an enterprise which undoubtedly raised the profile of the Museum to members of OTGA, and has given them another important venue with which to suggest their clientèle engage.

Edmund Holt, Director.

or Otherwise

HEALTH HEALING AND RECOVERY ^ BY MEANS OF HIGH FREQUENCY VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.



The range and types of apparatus which are donated to the Wireless Museum can be varied and unusual as the following article shows. This item was donated by Rosemary Newton from Stronsay. Our thanks to Rosemary.

The apparatus concerned is contained in a small case similar to the picture shown below. The reader of today will find it hard to believe that such a quack health cure ever existed and was allowed to be distributed for private use at home. The story of this device is given here:



Apparatus similar to our one.

Violet ray treatment became popular during the early 20th century under the now obsolete medical therapy called electrotherapy. A typical Violet ray device consisted of an un-grounded electrical control box that was attached to a Bakelite handle which contained the high voltage coil and an insertion port for attachments. The attachments consisted of Glass evacuated tubes of varying shapes and sizes for different therapeutic uses on various different parts of the body. Violet Rays were said to cure everything from lumbago to carbuncles.

The booklet and instructions which came with the device were obviously current for the age in which it was being used, but now a degree of humour can be seen in the over simplistic cure-all qualities it expresses. Starting at the beginning comes the statement:

'High Frequency currents have neither injurious nor dangerous secondary effects. The highest importance attaches to experiments with high frequency currents which show that the human organism can without injury, take directly enormous charges with this electrical form of energy. As the high frequency apparatus is not connected to earth, its use is absolutely without danger. Consequently there need be no anxiety in handling the apparatus for the first self- treatment. Confidence soon follows, and the correct use of the apparatus becomes a matter of course. The High frequency appliance can be plugged to any lighting installation and can be used with either direct of alternating current. All that is necessary is to see that the apparatus is adapted to the voltage used. As the high frequency apparatus in not connected to earth, its use is absolutely without danger. On starting the apparatus, one should not come in contact with electric or telephone wires, or metal and similar objects. Although no consequences can be caused thereby, prickly sparks may possibly flash across now and then causing alarm or an unpleasant feeling. Under no circumstances should the room be very damp or filled with water vapour, see also that the floor is dry. Metal objects should be taken off before treatment. If it is desired to apply a particularly weak current, especially in treating the eyes, ears and nose, one of more fingers should be placed on the neck of the electrode, to serve as a conductor, so that the current may not work fully.


High-Frequency
in curative treatment.
Inhaling ozone.

Hair treatment must not be undertaken immediately after washing with alcoholic hair washes and shampoos as otherwise the danger might arise of the alcoholic vapours remaining in the hair catching fire.



Diseases and their treatment, (Are you all sitting down- Edit)
The following are just a few of the 75 treatments mentioned:
Abscess, Acne Vulgaris, Alcohol and Drug habits, Alopecia (Falling Hair), Anaemia, Asthma, Bladder Disease, Barber's itch, Brain Fag, Calluses and corns, Burns, Constipation, Nervousness, Piles.

Treatments for:
Cold Extremities *– Apply Surface electrode to extremities using strong spark, also apply electrode to the spine, keep the electrode a half inch from the skin, until the surface is red.*
Constipation *– Use Surface Electrode over the bowels and Rectal Electrode internally for from 5 to 7 minutes with a strong current. Repeat daily, or twice daily, until relieved. The free use of bran as a food, exercise of abdominal muscles and use of rectal dilators is advisable in stubborn cases.*
Dandruff *– Shampoo the scalp before treatment, dry it thoroughly and apply a medium current with comb.*
Deafness *– Apply Nasal or Ear electrode with very mild current in to the ear, care must be exercised so not to touch the ear drum, 5 to 7 minutes daily.*
Freckles*- Also birth marks. Apply surface electrode with medium spark 1/8 inch from skin, apply from 10 to 12minutes twice daily. Results are slow but sure.*
Piles – We will not go there, - (Edit)
Warts *– Use special fulguration electrode as it throws a fine sharp spark, apply to the growth long enough to cauterise the outer surface, if more than one application is necessary apply every third day.*



Wikipedia mentions that in one case, an American Policeman was brought to task for using what was thought to have been a ultra violet device to torture his victims! Strangely the instructions do not mention this use, I guess it is up to you to do it to yourself! Maybe it's a case of what might not kill you, might cure you!

Footnote: Rosemary also donated another unusual device which I believe is known as a Kinora. This is similar to the old Stereoscope Viewers where a picture card was mounted behind a viewing lens giving an impression that the picture is in 3D. The Kinora was an early motion picture device. A reel was revolved by turning a handle making the picture flip over against a static peg one by one. The moving pictures could be viewed through an eyepiece- Ends.



An early picture taken at the Balfour Hospital, Kirkwall, possibly during the 1960's.

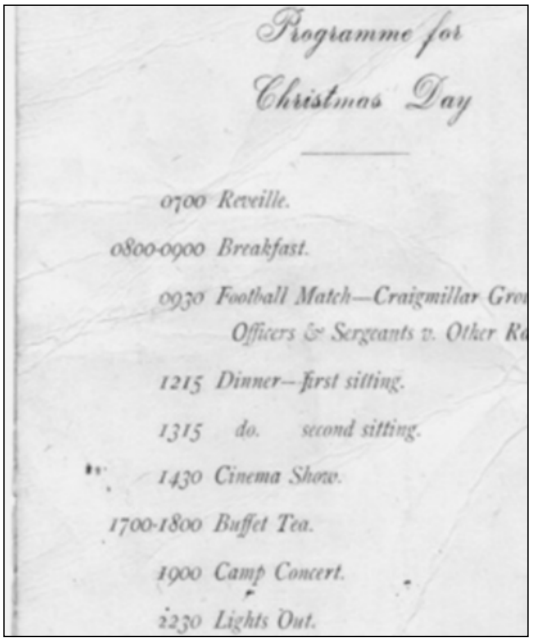
(Perhaps one of our 'Friends' members may know the date). It shows the presenting of a Black and White television to the Hospital. The high regard the television is held in can be seen by the elaborate floral decoration on the table alongside it. John Muir from Holm who once worked at the Balfour Hospital kindly helped with some of the names. L. to R. Joanna Rosie, Annie Rendall, Isla Petrie, Ms Hutchison, Francis Cusiter, Ms Mathieson, Matron Blance, Dr Brodie, Hugh MacGillivray, Mary Sinclair, Nancy Murray, Chrissie McGruer, Netta Flett.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1943, AT SPRINGFIELD CAMP, STROMNESS.

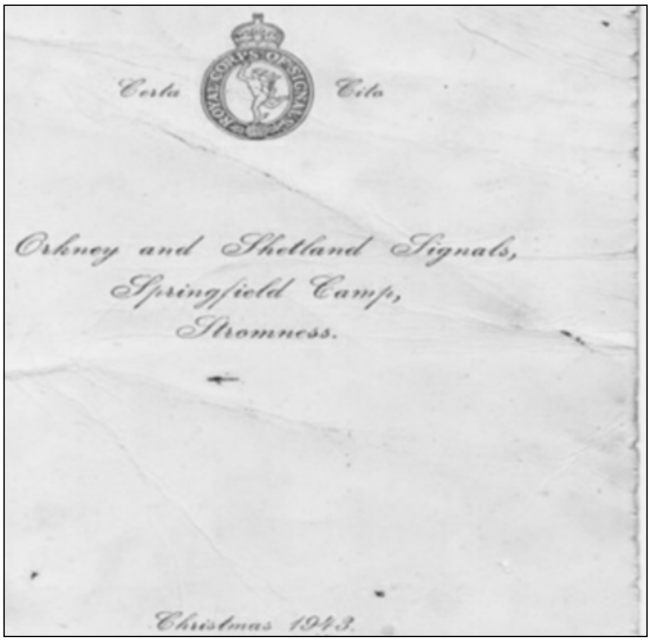
Earlier this year the Museum received a letter from Anne Moffat, from Tweeddale, Scotland.
It reads:

'I thought you may like these 1943 Xmas Menu's for the Museum'. 'They belonged to my Father Sergeant W.B. Dawson (Royal Corps of Signals)'. 'I visited your premises a few years ago and was impressed with all the artefacts, especially seeing field telephones etc'.

Yours faithfully, Anne Moffat, (Dawson).


Programme for
Christmas Day

0700 Reveille.
0800-0900 Breakfast.
0930 Football Match—Craigmillar Gre
Officers & Sergeants v. Other Ra
1215 Dinner—first sitting.
1315 do. second sitting.
1430 Cinema Show.
1700-1800 Buffet Tea.
1900 Camp Concert.
2230 Lights Out.


Certa Cito

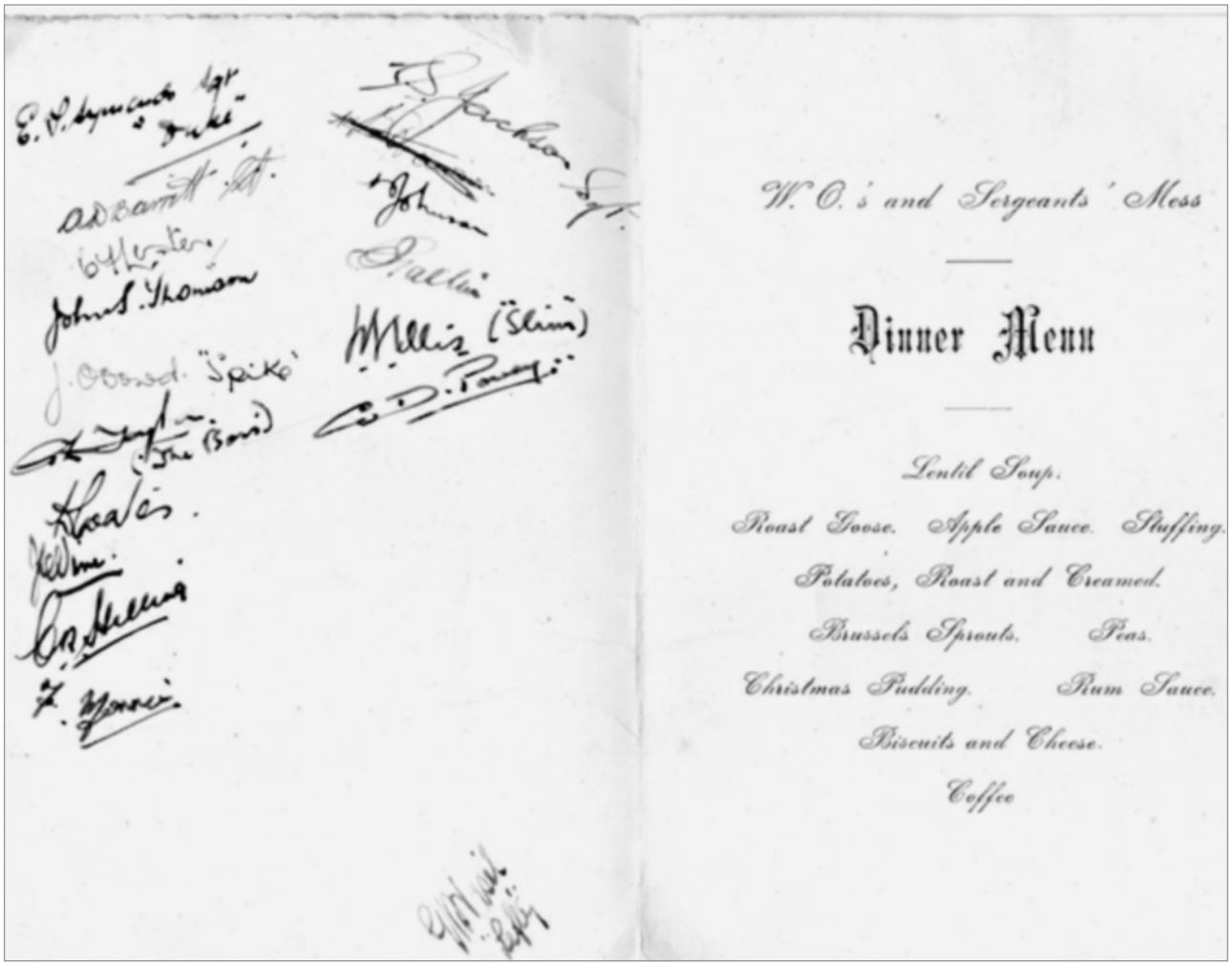
Orkney and Shetland Signals,
Springfield Camp,
Stromness.

Christmas 1943.

The two Menu cards were identical except that the one for the Officers had a breakfast, Dinner and Tea Menu whilst the W.O.s' and Sergeants' Menu card just had a Dinner Menu! The Officers card also had a 'Programme for Christmas Day' printed on the reverse.



Sergeant W.B. Dawson is shown Far Right, Front Row.



W.O.s' and Sergeants' Mess

Dinner Menu

Lentil Soup.

Roast Goose. Apple Sauce. Stuffing.

Potatoes, Roast and Creamed.

Brussels Sprouts. Peas.

Christmas Pudding. Rum Sauce.

Biscuits and Cheese.

Coffee

W.O.s' and Sergeants' Mess Xmas 1943 Dinner Menu signed by all those that attended.
My thanks to Anne for passing this valuable piece of Orkney's history to the Museum.



Best wishes to all from the Orkney Wireless Museum