

oysters." "I make no pretensions to oratory," was his own comment on this, "and I would any day as soon make a duck as a speech." He wouldn't have made a good broadcaster. For another thing, this giant had a high-pitched voice.

What sort of a sportsman was the Old Man, as he was called? Some people think he was a bit of a "pointer." A Gloucester cricketer was asked if "W.G." ever cheated, "Not he!" was the indignant reply. "The Old Man cheat?—No, sir! He was too clever for that." There are numerous stories; the trouble is one does not always know if they are true, or complete. Neville Cardus quotes, with what looks like approval, the one of "W.G." tricking a batsman into looking up at the sun, and then telling the bowler to put in a fast one while the sun-spots were still in the batsman's eyes. There is another of Grace facing a fast bowler in a high wind. The leg bail was dislodged. "Very blowy to-day, isn't it," commented "W.G." as he stooped down and replaced the bail. He would habitually appeal for l.b.w. from square leg, and sometimes argue with the umpire. Perhaps some of the stories against him arose out of his delight in practical joking. The question is not shirked in the M.C.C. memorial biography. A man who played a lot with "W.G." was convinced that he "never did a mean trick in his life at cricket or any other game," and that he was "guided by the spirit rather than by the letter." He was chivalrous, helpful to young players, most generous in his appreciation of other players, and always ready to play in benefit matches for men in the cricket world, including the humblest—an important matter, for his presence affected the "gate." M. A. Noble, one of the greatest of Australian players and captains, told the writer

of this article that Grace did more for the Australians in England than anybody.

But did this giant, so universally known, the very embodiment of the game, do anything but play cricket? Isn't there a rumour that he was a medical man? Yes, he was, like his father and two brothers. He was Dr. Grace. Yet the amount of information on record about his doctoring would go on one page or so. In his own story he mentions that he went to Edinburgh for an examination, and came back with a diploma. In dealing with his cricket in later years, he refers to taking up practice, and says that once or twice, owing to his professional duties, he was late in starting a cricket season. P. F. Warner says that he worked among the poorer classes of Bristol, where, in the winter-time, he was a well-known figure. It is recorded that he batted all day, stayed up all night with a patient, raised his total next day to over 200, and took a lot of wickets. But how did he find time to play so much cricket? Dr. Watson, you may remember, was always willing and able to get away from his practice for a day or two to help Sherlock Holmes. There was someone who would take over his patients. Who took on the Old Man's patients year after year? Presumably there is no need for doctors in the Elysian Fields, so W.G., "the king of that English game least spoilt by any form of vice," will go on playing cricket and nothing but cricket, for ever and ever.

(A Centennial talk on W. G. Grace will be broadcast by 2YA at 7.15 p.m. on Tuesday, July 13, while Station 1YA is arranging an interview with S. P. Jones, survivor of Australian XI's of the 'eighties, who played against W. G. Grace. This interview will be heard at 9.15 p.m. on July 17.)

More Fish in the Sea...



WHEN the dry-dock at Port Chalmers was emptied the other day after the steamer-express *Hinemoa* had undergone a quick survey, so many mullet were stranded that it took six men all day to shovel them into the trucks that quickly arrived from the Port and from Dunedin. Small boys, usually content with anything, however insignificant, raised their standards for the time being and took home none but the largest, while 4ZB, through its roving microphone, came away with an amusing topical broadcast.

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EATING and DRINKING UTENSILS MAY TRANSMIT DISEASE

Germes may be coughed or sneezed on food, dishes and utensils—may be left on glasses, cups, spoons and forks—may reach the dishwasher from washers or food-handlers or from dishes infected by users.

Faulty dishwashing is due to an inadequate supply of hot water, and in not having a large enough supply of glasses, dishes, and silverware to avoid hurrying them through the dishwashing process at mealtime.

A proper dishwashing procedure to kill germs is:—

FOR HAND WASHING:

1. Scraping or pre-rinsing.
2. Washing in hot water of 110-120°F. to which a good detergent has been added, and which is changed frequently.
3. Rinsing to remove the film of food and detergent particles.
4. The final germicidal bath in hot water at 170°F. or more, or in an approved chemical solution of sufficient strength.

FOR MACHINE WASHING:

1. The temperature of the wash water should be 170°F. or more.
2. Soap or other detergents should be used to remove grease.
3. Rinse water should provide sufficient fresh water so that the soapy wash water will be frequently changed.

PROPER DISHWASHING PROTECTS AGAINST DISEASE

(This is another of a series of advertisements issued by the Department of Health in the interests of safe and clean food handling).