

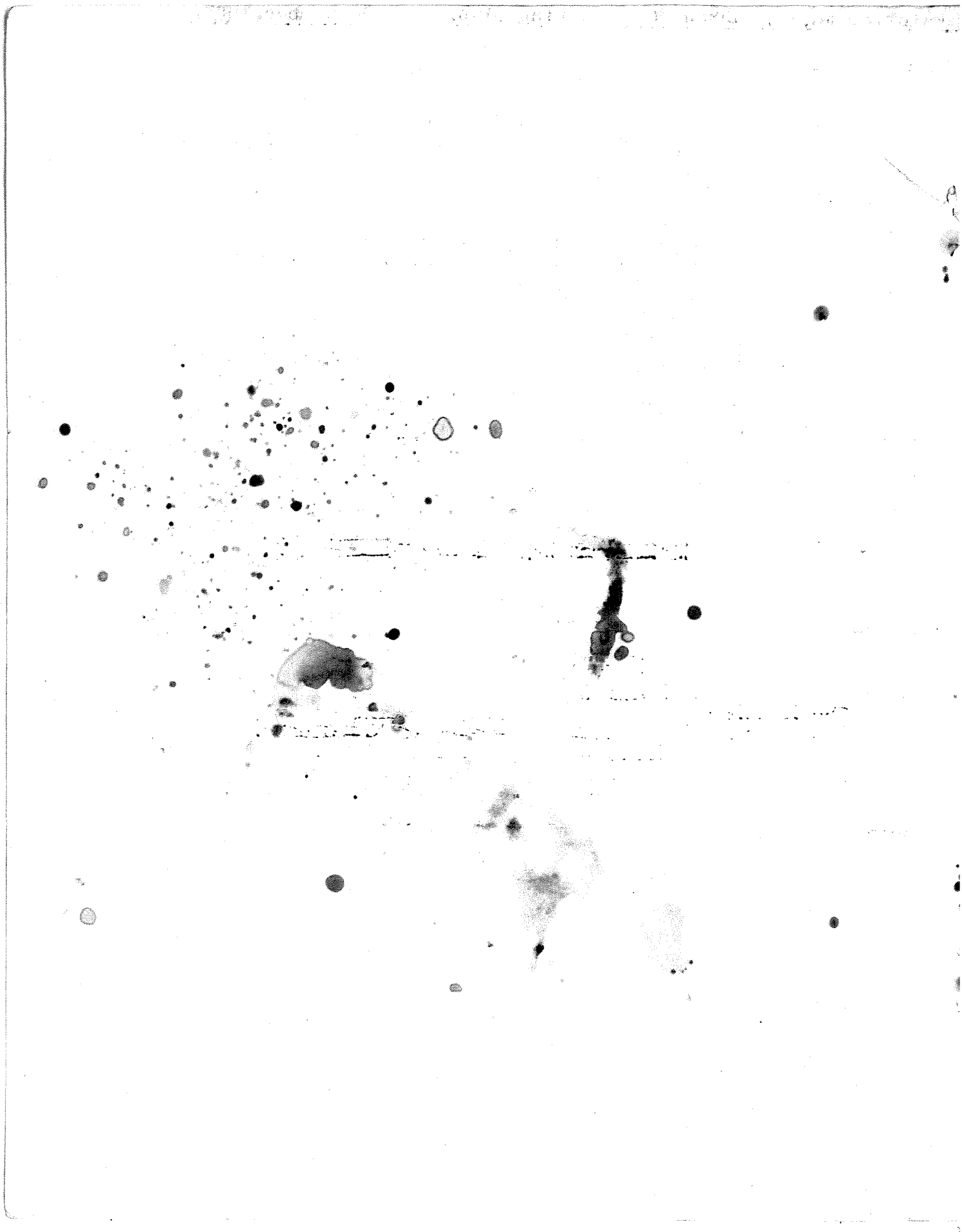
SOUTH WALES CAVING CLUB

NEWSLETTER

NEWSLETTER No. 13. SEPTEMBER. 1955.

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New Members.

We welcome the following new members:

R.Palmer, Dresden House, Monmouth.

Miss.M.R.Leggett,47,Belgrave Rd., Westminster, London,W.1.

Change of address.

J.M.Davies, 47,Heol-y-Bont,Rhwina, Nr.Cardiff.

B.D.Price, Baw Arian, Rhyd Clydach, Brynmawr, Brecs.

J.Truman, 105, Little Ealing Lane, Ealing. W.5.

D.A.Willis, 129, Broxholm Rd., West Norwood, S.E.27.

A.W.Ashwell, 63, Stoughton Drive North, Evington, Leicester.

Congratulations.

We congratulate, A.W.Ashwell on his recent marriage to Miss E. Audrey Tate and we wish them every happiness for the future.

Bankers Orders.

Your committee has agreed to encourage the payment of Annual Subscriptions by means of Standing Bankers Orders and to facilitate this, a form for use by members is enclosed with this Newsletter. In view of the varying date of Easter - when the Sub. is actually due - it is suggested that the payment is authorised for the 1st of April in every year.

After completion, the form should be signed over a 2d stamp and forwarded to your bankers. I should be grateful if members adopting this procedure would advise me accordingly so that I can make the necessary note in the Subscription Records.

In the meantime, however, there are some 20 subs. for this year still outstanding and I should like the offending members to relieve their consciences by sending me their 12/6d without further delay.

L.A.Hawes. Hon. Treasurer.

Obituary.

Jeffrey L. Morgan. - Honary Member.

We deeply regret the passing of Jeffrey L.Morgan on the 5th July at Tynawr, Abercrave at the age of 71. He was buried at St.Callwen, Glyntawc.

Jeffrey Morgan was educated at Llandovery College where he was a member of the Rugby XV and an exceptional runner. As a young man he loved to roam the Vans, and it is not surprising that he was attracted by the mysterious outfall of the River Llynfell at Dan-yr-Ogof. He and his brothers worked untiringly to find the dry cave which they believed to exist in the vicinity. Success came in 1912 with the forcing of an entry into the now well-known upper series of dry passages. Subsequently the Coracle Pool was crossed and all the dry passages explored to the "first Lake. Many difficulties had to be overcome to transport a suitable boat through the winding passages to the lakes.

2.

Jeffrey Morgan will best be remembered by members of the caving parties of 1937-38 which were organised to force exploration of Dan-yr-ogof to the limit. Although not himself an active participant his generous help and hospitality contributed in no small measure to the final success of the explorations. Frequently a hard day's caving would be rounded with a convivial evening at Tymawr.

The development of Dan-yr-ogof as a show cave made necessary certain precautions to protect the property. Although Jeffrey Morgan was not actively associated with post-war caving operations members continued to call on him regarding visits to Dan-yr-ogof when he was always interested to hear about the Club's activities and to make helpful suggestions about further exploration of the Cave.

A.H.Hill.

K. A. Chambers. - Member.

It is also with deep regret that we announce the passing away of K. A. Chambers earlier in the summer. His sad death was due to drowning whilst on holiday. Although a comparatively new member he had made many friends in the Club.

C.R.G. Meeting, Settle. June, 1955.

The Club was well represented at the Northern General Meeting of the C.R.G. which was held at Settle, no fewer than eight being present. Two papers were read at the meeting, one being a joint effort by W.H. Little and G.O. Thomas. "The use of explosives in cave exploration." and was very well received. The second paper was by G.T. Warwick called "Caves and the Ice Age."

But for the caving meet arranged for the Sunday, the attendance might not have been so good. The Bradford Pothole Club had used their winch at Gaping Gill at this usual Whitsun meet and had kindly left it for the benefit of C.R.G. members and others. Over twenty descended the 365ft. shaft into the Main Chamber to make a tour of the extensive cave system. The descent takes about twenty seconds, so the main concern on the way down is to make sure that your stomach stays with you.

The Main Chamber is perhaps the biggest in Great Britain being 300ft long, 100ft. wide and 180ft. high with several stream falling into it, to disappear into the gravel floor. Leading off are passages to Mud Hall, Sand Caverns, Bar Pot, etc. As far as is known no one ventured into Hensler's Passage which is a quarter of a mile flat down crawl.

By far the most impressive part of the trip was the ascent to the surface which takes about three minutes. As the floor recedes below one has time to look around and the first thing noticed is the slenderness of the winch cable leading to that small patch of daylight overhead.

Everyone was accounted for and the winch worked perfectly despite the fact the the Hon. Treasurer of the S.W.C.C. was present!

D. Hunt.

C.R.G. Meeting at Abercrave.

This meeting held during July was not so well attended by Club members as might have been expected. The lectures given under almost tropical conditions were most interesting. P.I.W. Harvey demonstrated some mechanical aids to caving and Dr. E.M. Shepherd gave an illustrated talk on "Cave Animals".

Publications.

The following publications have been received:

Wessex Cave Club. June 1955.

Belfry Bulletin Nos. 93-96.

Cave and Crag Club. Vol. 4. Nos. 6 & 7.

Ogof Ganol.

On Wednesday 17th. November, 1954 we spent the day visiting Ogof Ffynnon and exploring the high moors between Gwaen-Cefn-y-Garreg and Porth-yr-Ogof. Towards the end of the day we were near Ogof Coeden Prop. To the south of this shakehole and immediately adjoining it are two small shakeholes little more than a few yards in diameter. One of these was as always but a change had occurred in the other - some turfy soil having fallen through a hole in the bottom to show a gap beneath.

This was quickly enlarged to provide a tight entrance into a small and excessively muddy chamber full of the usual shattered rocks. This chamber, and indeed the whole cave, is terribly wet from the multitude of roof drips.

On the right was a shaft going down some way and to the left a small gap showed promising blackness beyond. This latter seemed the better spot and after an hour or so sufficient space was cleared to reveal a narrow opening between walls of millstone grit through which one could just squeeze.

Beyond and about ten feet below was a medium size chamber - about twelve feet long and ten feet wide but high in proportion, about seventeen feet. The odd thing about the cave was the floor. It was virtually level with not a single loose rock on its surface and knowing the state of floors in the usual run of millstone grit caves this hit you in the eye immediately. The surface seems to be of quite solid peaty mud, mostly water covered, and the surplus water drained away in one corner.

The chamber is more or less oblong in shape and bears rather a resemblance to an ancient temple building for the walls are vertical and of uniform height and they are so fluted as to look like (if you can imagine the description) pillars in reverse, many of the cavities being semicircular or even almost completely circular in section and up to two feet in diameter. The entrance, too, is

precisely in the middle of one wall.

A tiny window about six inches by three inches in the left hand wall when emerging shows that there is a further chamber adjoining.

Heavy rainfall and then many weeks of wintry weather prevented our returning to the cave but on March 13th, 1955 we were at last able to get through to Cwar-pen-y-Porth after experiencing some difficulty with the still deeply drifted snow which still covered the high moorland road even after a fortnight's sunshine.

On this occasion we were able to clean the right hand shaft which was a drop of eleven feet into the 2nd. chamber. This was smaller than the first but slightly deeper and almost perfectly circular - eight feet in diameter - with vertical walls not so pronouncedly fluted as those in the 1st chamber.

We were disappointed to find that we had been foxed by what appeared to be a large nest of cave pearls lying at the foot of a circular fluting in the 1st. chamber. They were merely a collection of rounded pebbles.

No tackle is required for exploration.

We have named it Ogof Ganol for the simple reason that it is between Ogof Coeden Prop and Ogof Ffynnon.

The Taylors.

Operations at Llethrid.

Flooding at Llethrid during the past winter had been so severe that in spring we found that the entrance to Llethrid No. 2. had been completely choked with driftwood and flotsam in general. But, when at last we were able to clear our way into the cave it was immediately noticed that the waters had enlarged the normally sand-choked passages to a pronounced extent and that no trace of water remained.

This prompted us to feel that possibly here was the solution to the constant problem of how to get into Llethrid No. 1. for further exploration, for somewhere in No. 2. must be openings sufficiently large to take considerable flood waters so if the way could be found and the stream diverted into the cave then the way to No. 1. would be comparatively easy.

Several hours hard work clearing away mud, leaves, sticks and other oddments led us to the expected fissures where a drop of some five feet was cleared (during the time a very strong draught became noticeable) leading to further spaces which were too small to penetrate. So far so good. With any luck the stream - if we could divert it - should flow away down this place.

At this time the stream itself flowed some forty odd feet away but a long deserted loop remained at a higher level, so first of all a dam was constructed to force the water to flow along its old bed.

This brought it some ten feet nearer the cave entrance.

Now the hard work began in earnest. A sort of culvert had to be dug which meant digging a channel 18" wide, 4' deep and some 30' long. Neither was the digging easy for a spade could not be used owing to the nature of the ground. Every bucketful had to be jabbed out with a crowbar and moved by hand.

This work went on for some weeks (on one occasion we were assisted by J. A. Cole-Morgan) and finally on May. 14th we arrived within a foot of the stream. Before the grand opening, though, we had to roof over the culvert with logs laid first crosswise and then lengthways. These were covered with clods of earth, rocks, pebbles and finally earth - which was sown with grass seed. All this in the hope that errant cows would not fall through and come to grief. (What an effort! Congratulations. - Editor.)

At last the great day arrived and the last barrier was breached. The stream poured through and vanished into the cave.

The next day we returned to see the result. To our great relief all was well - the water still pouring into the cave and obviously flowing away as required. The old stream bed leading to No. 1. was practically dry apart from some slight leakage at the main dam (which will take a long time to cure).

And, best of all, the entrance to No. 1. was completely dry for the first time for many months. True, there was complete havoc inside the cave due to the disastrous winter floods but the passages to the boulder choke were almost entirely free from water.

Having passed the Filter we were aware, for the first time, of the sound of running water. And there, as we had anticipated was the diverted stream re-entering the cave from the sandy passages at the side of the boulder chamber. Even in the short time that it had been flowing it had cleared passages that had been entirely unsuspected.

One snag still, however, remains. The 2nd, and 3rd. Rift Passages are now flooded to a depth of over four feet for during the winter the normal outlets of the water must have become blocked and until a dry period we shall be unable to find and clear them.

On Saturday 10th. June (to us) a major disaster occurred. Torrential rains during the night swept down the valley and burst both dams. Havoc was complete and our spirits at a very low ebb the only consolation being that although both cave entrances had been many feet under water yet neither were actually blocked and the flood waters were passing through freely.

Sunday saw us at Llethrid again when we had the good fortune to be joined by George Lack, Stan Davies and other members of the Hereford Caving Club. With their able assistance the work of rebuilding proceeded apace and by the end of the day the flow of water had been sufficiently reduced to permit four of us going as far as the boulder choke. This excursion was more in the nature of a trial of endurance than a pleasure outing for it meant getting soaked, and I hardly think that the Hereford cavers introduction to Llethrid can have been anything but a penance.

The Taylors. 14/6/55.

Tunnel Cave.The Ascent of Steeple Aven.

Unlike Yorkshire or the Mendips where they use ladders to descend into their caves, we in South Wales, usually enter caves at their resurgence and have to devise some means of scaling walls and avens. The Maypole served us well in Ogof "fynnon Ddu where there are ledges within easy reach of the floor, but what about Steeple Aven where the walls are smooth for more than fifty feet?

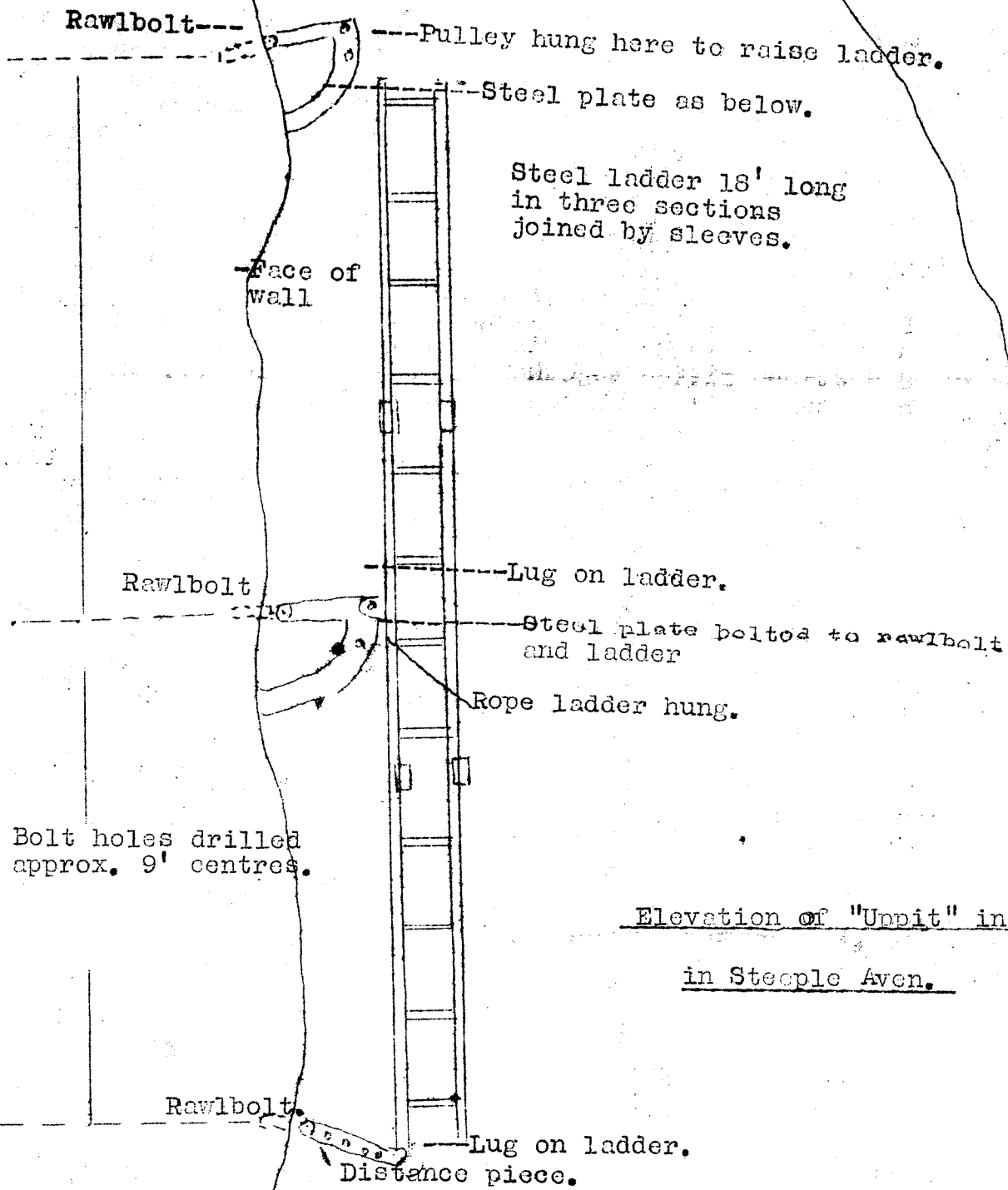
A maypole, we decided, was of no use for such a height as it would bend too much, and besides, the longest piece of equipment which can be taken there is six feet because of the one awkward bend in the Eastern Leg. Some other way had to be invented and the result was "Uppit" first designed by Bill Little, improved upon and the materials stressed by Peter Harvey, and finally caused to be made by Lewis Reilton. With reference to the drawing it can be seen that it is made of three sections fitted together by means of sleeves. On the middle of the centre section and the bottom section are welded lugs drilled to take half inch bolts.

Several members were spending the weekend after Christmas 1954, at the cottage and all the bits and pieces were taken into Steeple Aven on Boxing Day. It was decided to scale the Western wall as there appeared to be an opening about fifty feet up.

First a hole was drilled near the floor and a Rawlbolt inserted and tightened with the eye axis horizontal. Two ladder sections were assembled and leaned against the wall to drill another hole about nine feet above the first, i.e. the distance between the lugs on the ladder, and another bolt was put in. The steel plate was then bolted to the bolt and a rope ladder hung from it. The ladder was completed by adding the third section and then raised and attached to the steel plate by its upper lug. Any discrepancy in the distance and any unevenness in the wall is overcome by the distance piece bolted between the bottom lug and the Rawlbolt. This distance piece has several holes drilled through it, so that the ladder may be held close to or pushed away from the wall according to its contours above.

The person chosen to drill the holes climbed up the ladder to the top and fixed a third Rawlbolt at nine feet above the second. This operation sounds very easy on paper, but no matter how tightly the ladder is fixed to the wall there is an appreciable amount of sway, and it is essential to belay oneself securely while up there. To make things more difficult, water drips down that side of the aven, and several times carbide lamps were put out, which can be rather disconcerting in such an awkward situation. When the third Rawlbolt is fixed a plate the same as the one below is bolted to it and the rope ladder raised and hung from the plate.

Then comes the trickiest job of all. A man, working off the rope ladder, unbolts the distance piece from the bottom Rawlbolt. By means of a pulley on the top rung of the rope ladder, the weight is taken off the top lug and the bolt taken out. The steel ladder is then raised and the top lug is bolted to the plate on the third



Elevation of "Uppit" in action.
in Steeple Aven.

Rawlbolt. The distance peice is fixed and the whole operation starts once again.

By evening three holes had been drilled and "Uppit" raised once, a rise of eighteen feet. During the next two days a further three lifts were made reaching a height of fifty-four feet. The supposed opening proved to be a small ledge five feet by two and fifty-seven feet from the floor. The aven although narrower continued upwards with sheer walls.

On the Friday, "Uppit" was unbolted and raised up to stand on the ledge and a fixing made in the wall for a rope ladder to the floor. Using "Uppit" as an ordinary ladder, the aven was examined overhead and the roof was found at about eighty-five feet from the floor. But on the southern side a rift carried on upwards. This was climbed for a further twenty feet and a boulder choke was discovered. After an hour or so this was cleared and we emerged through the floor of a fair sized chamber with a roof at an estimated 120ft above the floor of Steeple Aven. The walls and roof are very much shattered, as badly, perhaps as anywhere in South Wales. On the western side is a passage blocked by stalagmite and fallen blocks, but there is not much hope of opening it up. Under the boulders against the wall a small stream can be heard, most likely draining the sealed passage. There is not the vestige of a draught anywhere for what we had thought to be an upwards draught in the aven had been due to the presence of steaming bodies.

So, we retreated from Steeple Aven, maybe a little disappointed that Tunnel Cave had not been extended, but we had proved that even sheer walls can deter us no longer.

The following day a party returned and dismantled "Uppit". Two Rawlbolts were put in above the ledge and a nylon rope left hanging so the Peter Harvey's "Skyhook" may be used on the next ascent.

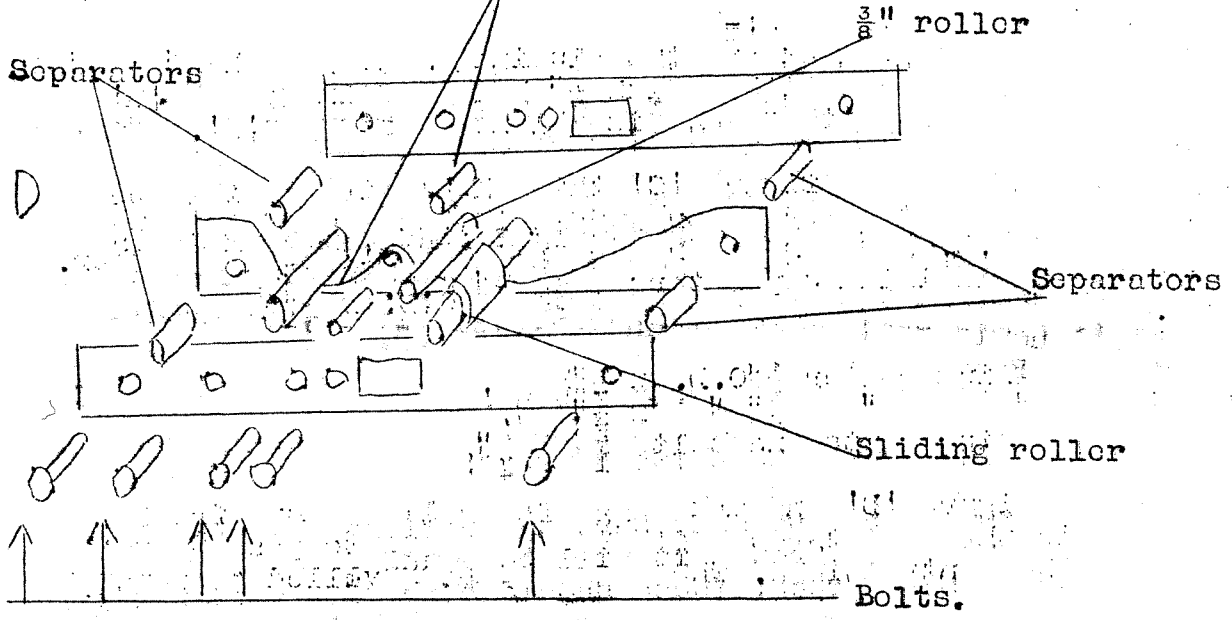
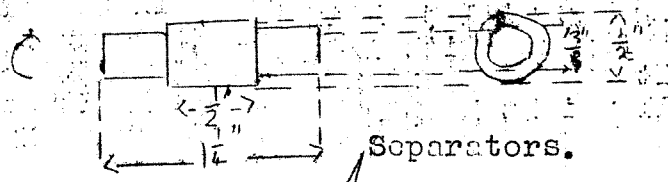
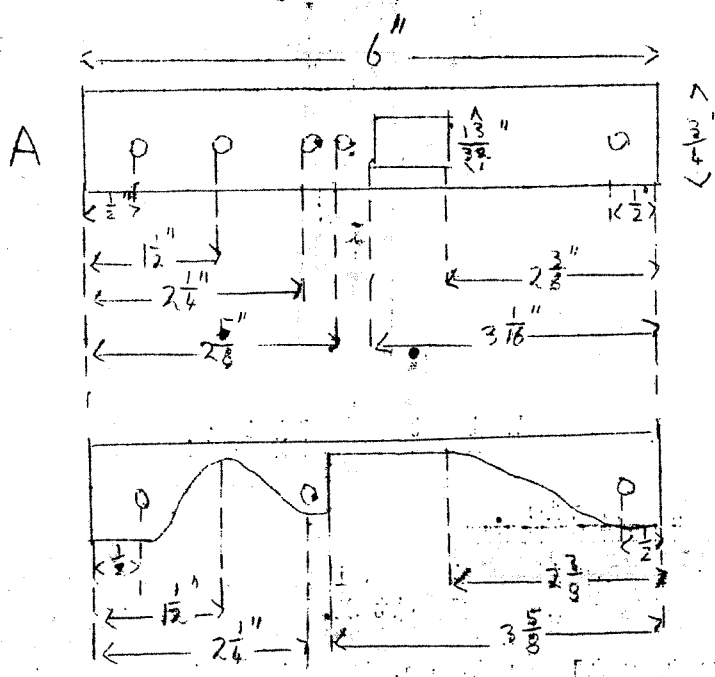
Among those involved on this unique operation were:-
Edward Aslett, Lewis Railton, Peter Harvey, Bill Little, Low Hawes, John Hartwell, Brian Jones, Clive Leyman and myself.

D. Hunt. June, 1955.

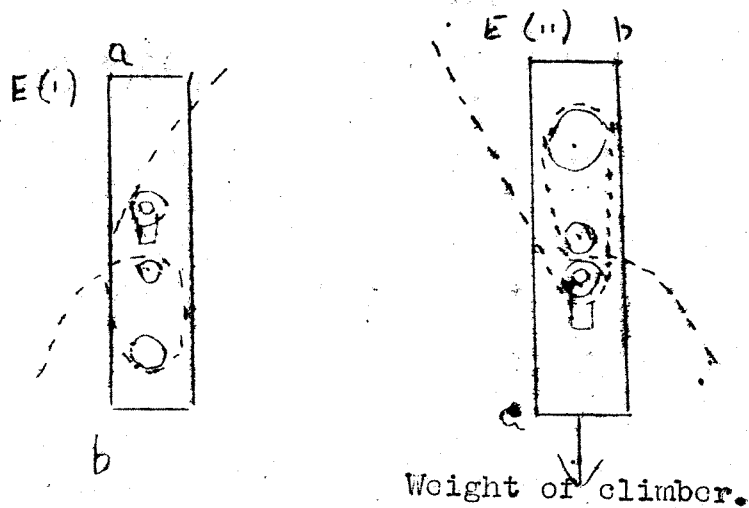
Pant Mawr.

Clive Jones, Clive Leyman, Noel Dilly and I spent a week down at the cottage and a survey of Pant Mawr from the entrance to the sump was effected. This was only of the main passages. The calculated depth of Pant Mawr Pot by this is 360 feet.

J. M. Alexander.



10.



A Semi-automatic Lifeline Device.

The arrangement here described is designed to enable a man to lifeline himself up and down a ladder pitch.

It consists of a pulley block through which the lifeline is threaded in such a way that the block can move freely in the direction in which the climber is moving but will jamb if a fall occurs. As described here it is intended for use with 1/4 wt. nylon line of 1000, lbs. breaking strain. It could be extended for use with thicker ropes if desired; but the full weight hemp ropes would probably be too unwieldy.

Construction is as follows:-

The slides of the pulley block are two aluminium alloy each 6" x 3/4" x 1/8". They are slotted and drilled with 1/2" holes as in figure 'A'. A centre piece is cut from the same size blank as figure 'B'.

A sliding roller is made as figure 'C' this should if possible be turned in one piece out of brass or duralumin, but can be made by sliding a tube 1/2" O.D. x 3/8" bore over a 1/8" rod and riveting together. Also required:- 6 aluminium separators each 1/2" O.D. x 1/4" bore x 1/4" length.

One brass or aluminium roller 1/2" O.D. x 1/4" bore.
 " " " " " " " " x 1/4" "

6 mild steel galvanised nuts and bolts 1" x 1/4".

Assemble as figure 'D' and make sure the rollers move freely.

When the rope is threaded through it will be found to pass over some sharp edges of the centre piece. These should be bevelled to reduce wear.

Cost of materials about 1/6d.

Method of use.

The lifeline is fixed at the head of the pitch and threaded through the pulley as in simplified diagram 'E(i)'. Now clearly if a downward pull is applied at the end 'b' or an upward pull at 'a' the whole device will slide along the rope. If, however, a downward pull is applied at 'a' the device turns over. The upper portion of the rope presses the sliding roller against the adjacent section of the rope which is trapped between the sliding roller and the middle roller. The device cannot then move relatively to the rope E(ii).

When preparing to descend the climber ties a sling around his waist leaving a free end of say 3 - 4ft. This is tied to the end 'a' of the pulley, in such a way that it can be held above the head. A short length of cord is attached to the end 'b'. This cord is taken between the teeth and the descent commenced: the pulley is now being pulled downwards down the lifeline following the climber a and a little above his head. If a fall occurs the grip of the teeth must be relaxed. The weight coming on the other end of the pulley causes it to grip the rope and arrest the fall. When ascending, the pulley is attached to the waist loop in the same manner except that it is now kept as close as possible to the body. The string at the end 'b' is not employed when ascending. It is necessary to ballast the bottom of the rope with a haversack or have a friend hold it taut to prevent a loop forming.

It is essential at all times that the lifeline should hang straight down the ladder so that if a fall occurs the climber will swing back on to the ladder. There are various other refinements of technique which the intelligent caver will discover for himself with practice. It is very important that no-one should use these methods underground without having first practised them on the surface.

The methods of construction described above could easily be elaborated by the use of such refinements as roller bearings etc. but the cruder devices seem to be more reliable underground as they are less vulnerable to damp and dirt.

W.E. Clarke.

23, Beechwood Rd., Uplands, Swansea.

Tunnel Cave.

Clive Jones and I went to dig in the boulders at the top of the second cascade in Cascade Aven. Our first attempt was on a crack to the right where a strong draught was coming out. We put a large plaster on the corner of this crack to knock it off. (The bang was heard in Davy Price's Hall) By studying the geometry of the crack and then fitting himself in Clive managed to get into a tight passage and was able to climb up about 15ft in a tight vertical slot. This offered no way on so we then attacked the boulders with 'elbow grease'

and bangers. A black space appeared and soon a way on appeared. This turned out to be blocked with mud and stones but under the boulders a way was found to a downwards sloping passage with a floor of boulder rubble. The flow marks on the roof show an upwards flow towards the cascade. The end of the passage was found to be chocked with sand, the draught coming from a rift passage on the left. This was followed to a hole narrowd by stalagmite. Here further exploration was stopped.

We returned on the Sunday 28th. August with W.E. Clarke, Clive Leyman and Mary Barton. The offending projections were swiftly dealt with in a series of small bangs giving a squeeze at the top of the "stal" slope. The passage beyond was typical Tunnel Cave variety, being high and narrow. This leads to a wider chamber. One way leads to two boulder chokes on small passages which give the draught. The other way was found after coming back from the boulder chokes and meeting Bill Little and John Hartwell. This was a narrow passage ending in a hole through which there seemed to be a fine ladder pitch.

On the 4th. September, Clive Jones, Bill Clarke, John Hartwell and I returned with a ladder and we went down the vertical chamber. A hole in the floor led on the lefthand side to a rift passage which soon divided and narrowed down. On the right a few boulders were pulled out and a way down to a chamber which led on the far side to a vertical chamber about 5ft. wide, 30ft long and 30ft high. A tight passage leads off at the bottom of the right hand end of the chamber which did not lead anywhere (perhaps a dig in the floor might do some good?) The chamber was climbed with no result. Going back to the previous chamber there is a vertical passage blocked at the top with blocks.

The ladder pitch proved to be climable although a ladder is preferable. The total length of new passages is 200-300ft.

On one visit life was found in the gour pools in the passage at the top of the first cascade. The animals were small and white and looked like the photograph of a springtail in "British Caving". Since this spot is used for charging carbide lamps care should be taken not to do anything which might cause any harm. Also a spider and a flea were seen at the end of Davy Price's Hall. The spider looked very sorry for itself treading water and the flea hopped away in no uncertain manner.

J.M. Alexander.

Flood Rising in Tunnel Cave.

During our weeks stay speculation on the flood rising led to a practical experiment on the water-works of the sump. On Sept 4th an air space was visible and we thought that a little bucket work would solve a few problems. Unfortunately it rained that night and the next day the rising was running over. Work was started with three buckets and an estimated 2200 gallons an hour were removed i.e.

13.

1 bucket removed per 5 secs.

1 bucket contains 3 gallons.

$$= 3 \times 12 \times 60 = 2200 \text{ gallons/ hour.}$$

The drop in level in 2 hours was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft giving

$$\frac{d \text{ vol.}}{d \text{ depth}} = 3,300 \text{ gallons/ foot when sump is full.}$$

As the surface area of the sump will decrease and so the volume removed to give a certain drop in level will decrease.

After 2 hours work was stopped and in the next ten minutes the level had risen 1". The next day the level was 2" higher and five hours later the same day the level had dropped 1". On September 11th. the sump had fallen a further foot.

The results show that the sump renders itself well to pumping and if the passage goes anywhere it will not be a difficult job to lower the level of the sump sufficiently to gain entry. If an air space is visible after a dry spell the lowering of the water level would be practicable with buckets.

J.M. Alexander.

P.S. On the same day Clive and I visited one of the boulder chokes, the easier right hand one, and started to dig. This will require a lot of work but it seems quite promising.

Round and About.

How many members have looked into the small valley to the S.E. of the Byfre Sink and wondered where the hole at the end goes????? It takes a fair amount of water in wet weather and in the recent warm summer months a powerful outward draught has been present.

Well it doesn't go. Clive Jones, Les Hawes, Kei h Ball and Glyn Thomas spent the morning of August Bank Holiday finding this out. A couple of hours digging and one small bang showed quite clearly that the sink hole is an enlarged joint which does not get any wider than 9".

The same party also went across to the smaller of the two chasms and 'removed' the grit block that was preventing further progress down the shaft. Getting three slabs and the 'det.' down the block was quite a tricky job but the explosion disposed of the block and generally tidied up the shaft. All the smoke from the 8ft. fuse was drawn down the shaft. Clive went in when things had settled down the shaft being 8-10ft deep and leading to a typical grit chamber

14.

about 13ft x 4ft x 3ft high. A second similar chamber was visible through the floor. The chasm is worth another visit as only a few hours work is needed to gain entry to the lower chamber.

Glyn Thomas, Dick Underwood, and John Hartwell have been digging in Penwyllt Quarry. They hope to get into a lower section of the known quarry caves.

After nearly a month of dry weather Bill Clark visited Pant Mawr and reported that the sump was still sealed.

Members were given a warm reception when they paid a visit to Ffymon Careg Fawr one Saturday. Despite this Bill Little was able to crawl in at the resurgence only to find his way blocked by a large boulder not very far in. This obstruction could be removed but the farmer refuses to allow any work to take place.

John Hartwell and Clive Jones have discovered an open hole leading to a small cave $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S.E. of Careg Fawr. The way is blocked with rubble which they hope to dig out in the near future.

Our chairman assisted by Bill Clarke and Gordon Clissold has succeeded in getting past the boulder choke in Aggy-Aggy only to find the way to a vast new system blocked by a second choke.

The Club has purchased 120ft length of synthetic fibre-forming polyamide i.e. organic condensation products which contain a multiplicity of structural units linked in series by amide or thioamide groupings, produced by a process of manufacture in which non-fibre-forming organic substances of lower molecular weight are converted into products of such high molecular weight as to be capable of being formed into filaments, which on cold drawing form a true fibre structure recognisable by X-Ray examination.

In other words we have bought 120ft of nylon rope. The above is the Board of Trade definition for the same.

Clive Jones.

Next newsletter will be published during January. No material left over for it. Many thanks to all those who have contributed to make this the biggest newsletter yet published.

Editor.

Hon. Secretary. P.I.W. Harvey, 157, Commercial Rd., Newport, Mon.

Hon. Treasurer. L.A. Hawes, Corner Cottage, Rounton Rd., Church Crookham, Hants.

Hon. Editor. D.W. Jenkins, Dinmore, Dyffryn Rd., Llandrindod Wells, Rads.