

# WVS/WRVS Bulletin/Magazine

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## Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence.

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THE BULLETIN

March 1941.

*"However wrong things may go on exercises and manœuvres, and however hopeless a muddle they may seem to be, remember that war is always a far worse muddle than anything that can be produced in peace. So that straightening out muddles is really the best possible practice in training for war. Also, if you keep your head and temper, the most hopeless looking muddle has a marvellous way of sorting itself out, both in war and peace."*—GENERAL WAVELL, lecturing in 1933.

### H.M. THE QUEEN AT W.V.S. CLOTHING DEPOT.

On 18th February, H.M. the Queen, attended by Lady Katherine Seymour, visited 86 and 88 Eaton Square to see the clothing sent from New Zealand. Her Majesty was received by the Chairman of W.V.S. and Mrs. Jordan, wife of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and was conducted round the Clothing Depot. Her Majesty was intensely interested in the work being done and made many practical comments. Gifts of clothing and blankets have often been sent by the Queen for distribution, and even on this occasion three parcels of warm clothes which had been sent from overseas were brought by Her Majesty. One was clothing knitted by blind women in Toronto.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS.

The Chairman has been appointed the first woman member of the Central Committee of the National Savings Movement.

### W.V.S. IN ICELAND.

Mrs. Harris, a W.V.S. member, accompanied her husband to Iceland, where he had been appointed Commercial Counsellor to the British Legation. She was struck with the lack of entertainments and comforts for the troops stationed in Iceland and wrote to W.V.S. Headquarters

asking if books could be sent out for them. In reply, W.V.S. offered to send not only books but a mobile canteen in which they could be taken to outlying units. The canteen has now been built and will shortly be despatched to Reykjavik ; in addition to its regular equipment it will also contain a large consignment of gramophone records. Mrs. Harris has been asked to undertake the duties of Centre Organiser for a branch of W.V.S. to be formed in Iceland.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS.

Many special privileges have been granted to W.V.S. in this country so that the generosity of our friends overseas shall have the greatest possible effect for the relief of suffering. The Ministry of Shipping has arranged for free transport ; the Ministry of Transport for reduced railway charges ; the Railway Executive Committee for the waiving of port dues and dock charges whenever possible ; the Ministry of Health for free storage, while the Board of Trade has granted W.V.S. a free import licence. The Shipping Agents acting for W.V.S. have assisted with most valuable advice in the setting up of a Shipping and Forwarding Department at Headquarters.

In one recent week 400 tons of clothing were imported by W.V.S., valued at over £100,000. As each shipment arrives at the port the cases are divided into four categories : for men, women and children, or articles for general purposes, and then sub-divided between the Regions in accordance with a fixed percentage. This percentage is based on the present population of the Region, which includes the children and mothers and babies who have been evacuated under the Government scheme : the many foreign refugees and the people evacuated from Gibraltar and the Channel Islands. Every two weeks these figures are revised on information supplied by the Ministry of Health. Special allowance is made for thickly-populated industrial regions, and those recently exposed to air attack.

Each Region has its own regional stores where the cases are unpacked, sorted, repacked, and sent out to the county and county borough clothing depots. Each Regional Administrator is familiar with the day to day needs of every part of her own Region and allocates the clothing accordingly. This is how the distribution works when all conditions are favourable, but quick readjustments must be made when incalculable hitches occur, and it has been found that W.V.S. regional and local offices are capable of dealing with any emergency.

Government departments and national utility companies have in their generosity helped us enormously. W.V.S. has proved itself worthy of this trust and in no case are packages allowed to stand idle in warehouses or at the docks. Our object has been and must continue to be to move the gifts as quickly as possible so that *not one penny* of unnecessary expense is incurred. For this reason allocations are made from the port of entry, *i.e.* so that there should be no extra labour entailed by them coming up to the centre to be re-sent to the regions or by their using unnecessarily rolling-stock of any kind. It has sometimes been said that if packages do not come by railroad they are not using up rolling-stock. W.V.S. realises of course

that in whatever shape stuff is brought to the centre, rolling-stock of some sort or kind is used : the car, whether it is a private one or not, which brings them up, is using its tyres, the road is being used, petrol is being expended and for that reason intelligent administration is the keynote of responsibility.

### TOYS FROM AMERICA.

Among the steadily mounting tide of help from the U.S.A. which is reaching this country in the form of war material and gifts for the relief of civilian distress, the latest contribution of the Junior American Red Cross strikes a lighter, happier note. They have just sent over 20,000 boxes full of presents for evacuated or homeless children. Drums and motor-cars, bracelets and handkerchiefs, hair ribbons and marbles, an endless selection of small objects, each carefully wrapped up by American school children, sometimes in painted papers of their own design. The name of the school from which each box comes is written on the outside to increase the feeling of a personal link between the children of the two great Democracies.

### WOMEN'S HELP WITH SAVINGS GROUPS.

Women can play a large part in assisting Lord Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, to achieve his aim of establishing a War Savings Group in every street in every town and village in the country.

In a New Year message to the hundreds of chairman of Local Savings Committees, Lord Kindersley says he wants to cover the country from end to end with street and village groups with a complete system of collectors.

"From every part of the country offers of personal service reach us in large numbers," he says. "I want to harness this great body of voluntary service to our organisation."

The organisation of Saving Groups and of collecting for them should make a strong appeal to women. It is, as Lord Kindersley pointed out a little time ago, attractive war work which will bring extraordinary happiness to those whose more active days are over and to others who have a few hours a week to spare. He stresses a point of special interest to women in his New Year letter.

"It is not too much to say that the National Savings Movement to-day is, and is recognised as, the one great bulwark against a disastrous rise in prices," he writes. "By the individual spending less and lending more, and in no other way, the nation can finance the war without the evils of severe inflation."

Old and young can help in the National Savings Campaign. During the War Weapons Week held in a village, the evacuee children gave a party to which they each brought a cake, which they sold to their friends, and a toy which they exchanged plus a penny. The pennies and the money for the cakes was put into a fund which was handed over to the W.V.S. as the children's contribution towards the reduction of the National War Debt.

## STARTING A SAVINGS CAMPAIGN.

Although the national response to the appeal for Savings has been magnificent, it has not been equally good in all parts of the country. Some districts have been "difficult," but this is not a condition to be accepted as permanent. Good organisation can do much to stimulate enthusiasm. An urban district of about 30,000 inhabitants was, until recently, on the black list of its area because of its poor response, but the headmistress of one of the local schools refused to admit defeat, and by encouraging the parents of children in her school to start groups, she soon had 35 streets covered entirely by her initiative. Fired by her example the Local Authority decided to form a National Savings Committee with the headmistress as Treasurer, and W.V.S. volunteered to organise the campaign.

The two W.V.S. organisers divided the town into eight sub-areas, each with a W.V.S. organiser living in it. When these divisions had been finally settled they were marked off on a big map. At the same time a large board was prepared with the names of the 317 streets written in alphabetical order on it, with spaces left for the names of the street group secretaries. The sub-area organisers each had a list of the streets in her area with the particulars of existing groups entered on it.

During the National Savings Weeks which followed this preliminary work, W.V.S. held a big meeting of all members to recruit street group secretaries and smaller meetings were organised in the sub-areas, to explain the system of street groups to volunteers whose names were entered on the large board as they enrolled. In this way over 200 streets were adopted by street secretaries, groups were formed and, in less than six weeks, over two-thirds of the district was covered; after ten weeks 250 groups were working.

Information and full working equipment were sent out to the groups from the hon. secretary's office; a check is made on each equipped group, monthly reports are given to the Savings Committee and to the Press, and a meeting of the sub-area organisers is held regularly to discuss the financial returns of each group and any difficulty which may have arisen. In addition to this, weekly returns are collected from the Post Offices and Banks and filed at the office so that the complete returns for the whole town are available.

The district which was on the Black List is now one of the most flourishing supporters of the National Savings Movement, but the task is not yet complete, nor will be until every resident in the town is "Savings-minded," and there is a group in every street.

## REGIONAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

Each W.V.S. Centre in England and Wales is asked to send in a monthly narrative report to Headquarters. The Centre Organisers who take so much trouble to write these reports may be interested to know what use is made of them. The Assistant Administrator in charge of that Region first reads the report, and if there is any point which particularly concerns a Specialist Department, then, either the report itself, or an extract from it, is passed on to the Head of that Department,

The reports then go to the Regional Records Department where detailed analysis is typed out on slips which are then mounted under different headings, thus forming a full index to the activities of the Regions. This analysis provides information which is used in official memoranda, the answers to questions from Government Offices, the information given to the Press, letters and broadcasts to foreign countries and lastly, the Bulletin. It affords a means of tracing parallels to difficulties which have arisen and thus sometimes finding their solution, while the fresh ideas, thanks to which one Centre Organiser may have achieved an outstanding success, can be passed on to others who are attacking the same problem. The system is used to meet a multitude of different needs but its weakness lies in the fact that it depends entirely on what the Centres choose to report and how clear they make their statements. Whether the W.V.S. is responsible for organising a particular rest centre, hostel or canteen or has merely recruited volunteers to staff it, is often left vague; an excellent piece of work may be described in detail one month and then never mentioned again. We do not want repetition of details, unless there have been important changes, but we do like to know that the work is still in progress so that it can be used as an illustration of what W.V.S. is doing throughout the country. In the same way Centres which do excellent work but never report it are depriving W.V.S. of help which would be most valuable for publicity purposes or the pooling of ideas, and are depriving themselves of the credit which is due for their good service.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLETIN FROM THE REGIONS.

The Bulletin aims at giving as complete a picture of the work of the W.V.S. as is possible within its small compass. Members who have had interesting experiences in the course of their W.V.S. work can help us to make this picture still more complete by sending in accounts of what they have done. These contributions should be about 500 words long and preference will be given to those containing suggestions which may be of help to other members undertaking the same sort of work.

#### LINEN DRAWINGS.

The London appeal launched in the summer for old architects' and engineering draftsmen's drawings on linen has resulted in over £2000 worth of such drawings being collected by the Building Centre and boiled down to yield material for children's frocks, etc.

#### OLD KEYS.

Several enquiries have been received at Headquarters as to the salvage of old keys. There is no need to keep these separate from the ordinary metal collection.

#### UNIFORM NOTES.

Shoulder straps which can be sewn on to either the W.V.S. overcoat or suit so as to prevent the straps of gas-mask cases or steel helmets



from slipping off, are now available. The retail price is 1s. 10d. They will not be incorporated in the garments when they are manufactured, but are easily attached. From 24th February the price of the W.V.S. hat will be 12s. 6d.

#### W.V.S. OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER.

Miss Kate Karslake, the Assistant Regional Administrator for Regions VI. and XII. has been appointed official W.V.S. Photographer.

## REPORTS FROM THE HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENTS.

### INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Increased work has made it necessary to divide the work into three sections :

- (1) Interviewing.
- (2) Registering.
- (3) Collecting and distributing information.

**INTERVIEWING AND REGISTERING.**—Volunteers applying for work are interviewed in the Shop, which has become the liaison between the general public and the departments at Headquarters. Volunteers are advised about existing vacancies in W.V.S. and other organisations, and are recommended to various posts according to their experience and abilities. The Department is notified by other departments of vacancies at Headquarters, and the London Department sends information about any emergency work in the Centres. In this connection the London Department holds weekly training courses for all volunteers who are going to do administrative or executive work either at Headquarters or at a Centre. In addition, we receive many applications for volunteers from outside organisations (e.g. Red Cross Prisoners of War Department ; London Regional Ministry of Information Settlements, etc.).

Until September there was always a reserve of volunteers available for emergency calls, but since then there has been a dearth of workers in the London area. There was a good response to the broadcast appeal at Easter, but the greatest registration of volunteers occurred at the time of the Dutch and Belgian invasion. During the first week an average of 300 people were interviewed daily, many applying to help with refugees—many, themselves refugees, enquiring about relatives and friends in the occupied countries. So great was the demand for some information that forms were prepared on which names and addresses could be filled in of the people about whom they were enquiring, and this simple form was actually the progenitor of the Refugee Department.

During the September and October raids the demand for workers exceeded the supply, but there was a remarkable response to much of the

hardest and most dangerous work. During those two months we answered 408 emergency calls.

The greatest demand at present is for volunteers with administrative or social welfare experience, but there is work for everyone, from those who can give full time to those who can give only a few hours a week.

INFORMATION.—Information on general subjects is collected, card-indexed and distributed to other departments. Ministry of Home Security, Ministry of Health, Board of Education, W.V.S. Circulars and extracts from Hansard are filed and card-indexed.

Numerous personal and telephone inquiries, covering a very wide range, are answered from the files or put through to the requisite department.

The great difficulty is to keep the information up to date, in spite of the constantly changing conditions of war-time work. Changes of addresses, altered conditions of service, vacancies filled—all these have to be checked regularly and frequently.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Anti-gas ointment (bleach cream) is now obtainable at most chemists, and W.V.S. strongly advise every member to carry a jar or tube with their respirator.

One W.V.S. member was responsible for extinguishing five incendiary bombs in a recent raid.

In another Centre, incendiary bombs dropped through the roof of a building in which children were sleeping. The Welfare nurse who was standing by immediately seized blankets and smothered the flames while the W.V.S. Centre Organiser snatched up the nearest babies, thus saving their lives. She then marshalled all the other people in the building to a near-by shelter and went round with other W.V.S. members, from house to house, till she had arranged a night's hospitality for all of them.

A list of all streets in the town with the best route by which they can be reached from the Town Hall has been compiled by one W.V.S. Centre and has proved of the greatest help to their messengers.

In one Centre the W.V.S. has been asked to find people willing to help small shopkeepers with their ration returns for the local Food Office.

A group of schoolgirls meets once a week in one W.V.S. office to dismantle old electric torch batteries.

W.V.S. was asked in one town to compile a Recipe Book to be sold for the benefit of the Mayor's Spitfire Fund, and 2000 copies were sold in December.

Close co-operation between W.V.S. Centres in town and country has produced many excellent results. Interesting experiments in this co-operation are the establishment of hostels in urban and rural districts, with the help of the W.V.S. in the London boroughs, whereby people have been evacuated who were not eligible for any Government scheme.



## CANTEEN NEWS.

The Canteen News Sheet has this month been amalgamated with the Bulletin and we are anxious that it shall be as interesting and useful as possible to its readers. We would therefore ask you to help us by letting us know your experiences in all types of Canteen Work—Communal Feeding, Emergency Feeding after air raids, Service Canteens, etc. We should like to have your views on the best kind of equipment, and the best type of meal to serve. We also want the recipes you have found most useful and any hints you can give us about food and feeding. This record of practical experience will be invaluable to hand on to other canteens through the medium of the Bulletin. In return, we hope to give you the results of our experiments and enquiries at Headquarters, and to let you know from time to time what goods are available from manufacturers and what are the current prices.

### REORGANISATION OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT.

The Canteen and Catering Department at Headquarters has been reorganised under the title of the Food Department.

This Department is collecting data and collating experience in the following subjects: emergency feeding after air raids, cooking equipment, both mobile and stationary; community feeding, nutrition and training schemes for workers. Information on these subjects so soon becomes out of date that it is impossible to issue exhaustive memoranda, but enquiries will be dealt with individually.

### EMERGENCY FEEDING.

Ideas on this subject change almost from day to day as a result of the varied experiences in bombed areas. Three separate problems have to be tackled; the feeding of the homeless, of the Civil Defence personnel, and of those who are temporarily without water, gas, and electricity.

Up to date there seem to be three main ways of cooking for emergency feeding. First, at a central cookhouse distributing the food in insulated containers; secondly, with field kitchens; and thirdly, with mobile ranges.

Where rest centres have no cooking facilities, the nearest community kitchen or catering establishment can often be used as a base. The food when cooked can be transported in mobile canteens or vans which are equipped with insulated containers. If no kitchen premises are available an improvised cookhouse can be set up by making a food and equipment store in any suitable building, and establishing a field kitchen in an adjacent yard. Members of Headquarters staff recently visited the Army School of Cookery and were shown how to build a field cooker from salvaged material from bombed towns. When the material has been collected the erection takes a very short time. The central cookhouse can be used to feed the people in the rest centres and also to restock the mobile canteens serving emergency meals to Civil Defence workers.

*Note.*—It is strongly advised that all possible mobile canteen equipment be marked, as experience under blitz conditions has shown how easily it can be mislaid.

Another method of cooking is by solid fuel burning ranges, which are transported to the incident in vans. The cookers are then set up under shelter outside the rest centres, or they can be installed inside provided that there are outlets for the flues. In Lincolnshire (Lindsey) the P.A.C.

has asked W.V.S. to man four of these mobile units and experimental meals have been cooked and served. The value of such rehearsals cannot be overstressed.

Experiments are now being made at Headquarters in fitting up a van with a range, a boiler, and a water tank, in order to evolve a complete mobile kitchen. This will avoid moving heavy equipment, as both cooking and serving can be done on the van.

The Board of Education has recently issued a circular to local education authorities urging them to help wherever possible both in emergency feeding and in community feeding. It is interesting to note that the Board recommends the use of solid fuel cooking apparatus, and also of field kitchens. W.V.S. is now being asked by local authorities all over the country to co-operate in plans for emergency feeding. So many queries have come to Headquarters that a leaflet has been prepared on the subject, giving details of the best equipment available.

### FOOD CAMPAIGN LECTURES.

Professor Drummond, scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food, has kindly agreed to allow two trained dieticians on his staff to give W.V.S. the benefit of their experience and to advise on well-balanced diets in wartime. Miss Hunt and Miss Campbell are continually travelling round the country, and will be available to address audiences interested in nutrition problems. Any centres which would like to avail themselves of this offer should apply to Headquarters.

### TROOP CANTEENS.

The War Office is now making a survey of canteens for the troops in order to decide which are really essential. This is necessitated by the shortage of certain food supplies, and is no reflection on the way in which canteens have been run in the past. Whilst it is not recommended in future that anything more than light snacks should be served in the canteens, the Welfare Department of the War Office is most anxious that canteen organisers should do all that they can to provide amenities other than food for the men stationed in the neighbourhood. Many of the W.V.S. canteens already have rest rooms—at one place, for instance, a reading and a writing room is provided and is now filled to capacity during leave hours although no food is served in the canteen; at another the canteen has a quiet room attached and a stage for theatricals; shower-baths are also provided. In this case the canteen is particularly lucky in having a generous benefactor. At many of the smaller W.V.S. canteens there are rest rooms, where books and gramophone records have been collected, and in some cases it has been possible to arrange concerts and entertainments for the men. A volunteer is always in attendance at one canteen to help with letter-writing—this is much appreciated.

At the Gordon Services Club in London, which is run by the W.V.S., some members of the Slade School have painted decorations on the walls, and have charged nothing beyond the cost of materials. It might be possible to discover local talent in this direction, and carry out experiments of the same kind. It would be excellent experience for the artists and cheer up the canteens at the same time.

### SNACKS SUGGESTIONS FOR CANTEENS.

In many canteens—especially in those run for H.M. Forces—tinned salmon, baked beans, sausages and eggs, are still being served, although the Ministry of Food has warned the public that tinned food should only be used in emergencies, and the sausages and eggs served are

obtained from civilian sources. This means a waste of food, as members of H.M. Forces already receive adequate rations and should not be served with food intended for civilians. It is, however, possible to serve savoury snacks, which are nourishing and which do not use foodstuffs which are scarce. A few recipes for snacks are given below and others will be sent on request. Some good recipes are included in the Food Education Memo, No. 3, entitled *Good Fare in Wartime*, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 3d.

#### Baked Pease Pudding (Quantities for 100 People).

15 lb. split peas ; 5 lb. potatoes ; 2 lb. leeks, celery or onions ; 2 oz. parsley ; 20 pints of water ; 3 pints of milk ; margarine if available ; seasoning.

*Method.*—Soak peas overnight ; strain off liquid, and when boiling add peas, leeks and potatoes. Cook until soft. Mash well, and add milk (margarine), chopped parsley and seasoning. Bake in greased pie-dishes in an oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with brown gravy or on toast.

#### Stuffed Rolls or Potatoes (Quantities for 100 People).

100 large potatoes or brown rolls ; 20 lb. mixed vegetables ; white sauce made with 5 pints of milk ; 10 oz. fine oatmeal.

*Method.*—If rolls are used, cut them in half and remove some of the crumb. Mix the cooked vegetable with the white sauce, pile into the hollows of both halves, and clap together. If possible, heat in the oven before serving. If potatoes are used, bake in their jackets, remove some of the inside of the potato, mix with the vegetable and white sauce, and replace inside the potato.

#### Fadge (Quantities for 100 People).

40 lb. potatoes ; 6 lb. self-raising flour.

*Method.*—Boil the potatoes, mash well and work in the flour ; bind with a little milk. Form into cakes and bake, or cook on girdle or hot-plate. Serve with jam sauce.

#### Vegetable Sandwich Spread.

This can be spread in sandwiches made of wholemeal bread, toast, or in wholemeal, potato or oatmeal scones.

For 100 people : 5 lb. grated carrot, cooked ; 1 lb. fine oatmeal ; 1 tablespoonful vegetable extract (Marmite) ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk ; 2 oz. chopped parsley ; seasoning ; carrot water (in which carrots were cooked).

*Method.*—Cook the grated carrots and season. Blend the oatmeal with a little milk, and add to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint carrot water and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk. Bring to the boil, allow to thicken, and add the carrot. Remove from heat, add the vegetable extract and chopped parsley. Serve hot in a toasted sandwich, or as a cold filling.

#### CANTEEN TRAINING.

Since last September the Canteen Training Scheme has proved itself a great success in certain parts of the country, notably in Regions 10 and 5. There are now more enquiries regarding the training from Education Authorities and others interested in Community Feeding. Those who have taken the training testify to its interest and usefulness, and many of the trainees are working in Community Feeding Centres.

## NEWS FROM CENTRES.

### Community Feeding.

W.V.S. is now co-operating with the Local Authorities in many places in running Community Feeding Centres, and in several instances Headquarters has given advice and help in securing equipment. A most successful Centre is running at Woodstock and a profit is shown when feeding quite small numbers. At Kendal a community centre is being started for evacuees and for industrial workers billeted in the town. There are arrangements for baths, and laundry facilities are provided as well as a canteen. A private individual has given the premises and four members of the W.V.S. have been co-operating with the Local Authority in making detailed arrangements—the Ministry of Food is backing the venture. At Ilkley there are three clubs for mothers and children, and the communal feeding centre has its own allotment. A meeting was held last month at Cambridge attended by H.M. Inspector of Domestic Subjects, the Domestic Adviser to the County Council, a Dietician, and W.V.S. members, to discuss the possibility of standardising menus at the Community Feeding Centres in the area. The Minutes of the meeting were sent to the Director of Education. The Cash and Carry Kitchen at Lambeth has been carrying out some practical experiments with the Hay Box, with some very interesting results. The Catering Supervisor has written, "We make very good use of the Hay Box and I consider it to be essential as an extra piece of equipment in any kitchen where a large amount of cooking is done." Penarth also has a Cash and Carry Kitchen, organised by the W.V.S. at the request of the Council. Meals consisting of soup, a meat or fish dish, and pudding are cooked at the depot in large quantities and housewives bring their own utensils and carry the meal away. Very little rationed food is used.

### Emergency Feeding.

In one district in Cheshire a demonstration on the use of an Army field kitchen at a neighbouring camp was given as part of the Canteen Training Course. In Esher the W.V.S. are assisting the Local Authority in new plans for emergency feeding, and arrangements have been made to supply from 2000 meals a day at a moment's notice. This will be done by means of a small fleet of cars collecting hot food in insulated containers from a canteen which supplies daily approximately 900 meals to the staff of the Milk Marketing Board. Arrangements have been made for the cars to take the hot food in containers to certain points, where those needing hot meals will collect with bowls and dishes, at specified times. One W.V.S. member will be in charge of the fleet of cars and will be responsible for calling out the other drivers and helpers. A two-course hot meal will be served for the price of 6d.

### FOOD NEWS.

The following arrangements have been made with food manufacturers and suppliers on behalf of Canteens and Community Kitchens operated by W.V.S. Orders may be sent direct to the firm concerned but the orders should be on W.V.S. headed notepaper.

#### Tea and Coffee.

Obtainable from Messrs. Twinings Ltd., 216 Strand, W.C.2 (J. M. Lawrence, Director), Central 0033. Tea in chests at prices ranging from 2s. 3d. per lb. delivered to W.V.S. Canteens on receipt of orders on headed notepaper. Coffee at 1s. 10d. per lb., in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. hermetically sealed tins.

### Milk Soups, Vitaminised Chocolate Milk Powder.

Obtainable from Messrs. Cow & Gate Ltd., Guildford, Surrey. Orders should be addressed to the Sales Manager. Milk soups are in several flavours : 1 lb. of milk soup powder makes 1 gallon of soup. Sold in 10, 20, 40, and 80 lb. packs at 1s. 4d. per lb. The chocolate milk powder is sold in 14 lb. containers at 2s. per lb. : 1 lb. of powder makes 1 gallon of liquid. These products are of exceptionally good nutritive value and are made with pure dried milk. They only need reconstituting with hot water.

### Milk Cocoa Powder and Cafe-au-Lait Powder.

Obtainable from Atomised Food Products Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts (Welwyn Garden 3155/3156). Milk cocoa powder (1 lb. will make 9 pints of liquid) is sold at 2s. 6d. per 2 lb. tin, 7s. 6d. per 7 lb. tin. Cafe-au-lait powder (1 lb. will make 8 pints of liquid) is sold at 10s. per 5 lb. tin. Both these powders only need reconstituting with hot water.

### Margarine.

Obtainable from Messrs. Marcom Ltd., P.O. Box 68, 2 Kingscote Street, E.C.4. Central 7474. Minimum orders of 24 lb. supplied to W.V.S. Canteens, provided that they are registered as Catering Establishments with this firm. Buying Permits, obtainable from the local Food Office, should be sent stating weekly quantities which can be supplied to each Canteen.

### Saccharin.

Obtainable from Messrs. Saccharin Sales Co. Ltd., Trent Street, Nottingham. Powdered saccharin, Brittsol grade. (B.P. standard), costs 79s. 4d. per lb., also available in 4-oz. packets at 21s. 4d. (1 oz. = 32 lb. sugar). (Orders cannot be supplied unless a cheque is first received.)