

WVS/WRVS Bulletin/Magazine

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Registered office:

ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE, Beck Court, Cardiff Gate Business Park, Cardiff, CF23 8RP.

Registered charity no. 1015988 & SC038924, Registered in England 2520413



Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence.

No. 29.

THE BULLETIN

March 1942.

"Il n'y a que deux puissances dans ce monde, le sabre et l'esprit. A la longue le sabre est toujours vaincu par l'esprit."—Napoleon to Fontanes.

CONFERENCE OF COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH ORGANISERS

The Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P., addressed a meeting of W.V.S. County and County Borough Organisers at Caxton Hall, London, on 29th January. He said: "I raise my hat to the women of Britain and say, 'Thank you a big lot for the vast and noble help you have given the country in the wide and varied work of Civil Defence.'

"There are two outstanding things about the W.V.S. which have impressed me. One is the enormous voluntary effort which it has mobilised in the service of British homes, following enemy attack from the air. You have organised the part-time and whole-time voluntary services of over a million women. The almost wholly voluntary character of your organisation is proof positive that the hearts of British women are sound. Our country owes a great deal to voluntary public service. The voluntary spirit of social service manifests itself in many ways in Britain: in your movement, among the part-time Civil Defence workers—men and women—and in municipal and social work of all kinds.

"The second thing I like about the W.V.S. is that it has demonstrated the outstanding ability of women in large-scale organisation. Your women have carried through almost a thousand and one jobs which required organising ability and good sense in administration. And in achieving this you have, in the process, widened the experience and improved the abilities of great numbers of your fellow-countrywomen. The W.V.S., under the able leadership of Lady Reading and her regional and county officers, will leave its mark on the part that British women will play in the building of a better and wiser society after the war.

"Like the Civil Defence Army itself, the W.V.S. consists of a varied body of people representative of the whole life of the nation, including the homely woman with an apron who has had the habit of appearing in the right place with the right word of sympathy and—I do not doubt—a cup of tea. They have included the type of woman who went on with her work for her fellows, even though she knew her own home had been damaged by the enemy. Most of the W.V.S. women have been women with household responsibilities who, nevertheless, squeezed time for W.V.S. service in the interests of their neighbours.

"Consider the many services which the women of the W.V.S. have rendered to the nation. Among many other Good Samaritan deeds, you have: Taken in hand the organisation of rest centres after a blitz; loaded the Queen's Messenger canteens and driven them off in convoy, often at night and sometimes into the very heart of a raid; collected salvage and organised the collection and distribution of emergency clothing for the bombed-out; helped the British Restaurants and school canteens; seen to the business of getting the evacuated children settled down; run clubs for mothers; handled the distribution of overseas gifts—and we are all grateful for the help you have received from the American and Canadian Red Cross, and many other friends overseas.

"I am glad you are building up such a fine Housewives' Service, which is what we may call a second line of Civil Defence. The kindly help of the Housewives' Service in all sorts of personal and domestic problems is a great comfort to our wardens and fireguards who have themselves been splendid friends of the people. The Housewives' Service and the goodwill of Civil Defence organisation are both proving that there need be no conflict between a well-organised official machine and the voluntary efforts of the citizens."

"In this war British women in all parts of the country—in caring for the evacuated children in distant rural areas as well as in service in the blitzed areas—have demonstrated that they are not going to be less active than the men in our mighty effort for victory over tyranny. Inside and outside the W.V.S., women have played a great part individually and through a variety of organisations on behalf of the nation."

"I thank them all."

Those present at the meeting included the Regional Administrators, County and County Borough organisers, of Metropolitan borough organisers of Regions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12, and Centre organisers from Region 5.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN.

From the start of W.V.S. our strength has been in "looking ahead" and being ready for the job when it came. This month I feel every one of us should look forward and realise that we must envisage the need for something that will make the foodstuffs available to us more palatable, and therefore I want to suggest that every W.V.S. member should plant some herbs so that later on she may have them for flavourings and for helping in changes of menus. Those who have imagination will plant widely and wisely, but for those of us who have less initiative there are some amongst the following which will be very welcome when they are ready :

Black Thyme	Chives	Sorrel
Lemon Thyme	Parsley	Fennel
Marjoram	Sage	Poor Man's Onion
Savory	Chervil	Corn Salad

and, of course, Mint and Parsley.

Most herbs should be planted in March ; they are easy to dry for home consumption, and excellent for seasoning. Town-dwellers can use window-boxes or flower-pots.

DRAWING COMPETITION FOR L.C.C. SCHOOLCHILDREN.

W.V.S., with the co-operation of the Education Department of the London County Council, organised a drawing competition for children of the L.C.C. Elementary Schools, two subjects being given—"Salvage" and "Gifts from Overseas."

Both subjects seemed to capture the imagination of the children and the surprisingly large number of 484 entries was received, many from evacuated schools. The children displayed considerable knowledge both of the value and importance of Salvage in the war effort, and also of the tremendous stream of gifts of all kinds which have been sent to this country from the Dominions and United States since the war began. Some really touching tributes were paid to America, one small competitor even bursting into verse, as follows :

"Americans are our generous friends
They will help until this curst war ends,
Though the shadow of war is now over the Yanks
They continue to send us food and tanks."

The bulk of the drawings in the Overseas Gifts category were by boys, the subject offering wonderful scope for ambitious seascapes, dockyard scenes, and, of course, the inevitable aeroplanes and tanks. The girls were more "salvage-minded," the domestic aspect appealing to them, and some very vivid street-collection scenes were contributed, an interesting factor being the large proportion of drawings which included bomb damage in the landscape.

The Exhibition was opened on 10th February at St. Martin's

School of Art, 109 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, by Lady Reading, who presented National Savings Certificates to prize-winners.

Distinguished visitors present included Mr. John Farleigh, who judged the paintings, Mr. Bernard Carter, delegate to Great Britain of the American Red Cross; Mr. Dawes, Controller of Salvage to the Ministry of Supply; Captain Legate, Canadian Red Cross; The Countess Beatty (Bundles for Britain); Mrs. Dunderdale (British War Relief Society, Inc.); Lady Davson (West India Committee); Mrs. M'Kay (Bundles for Britain, Australia).

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST PAPER DRIVE.

The £20,000 competition for paper collection has stirred many Local Authorities to a frenzy of activity in whose repercussions W.V.S. has been deeply involved. The heavy falls of snow in many parts of the country have made the work of collection not only arduous but often dangerous, yet salvage vans and private cars have been scouring the outlying districts searching out the concealed hoards of paper or cardboard. Even the most cherished relics of past pleasures have been sacrificed; one W.V.S. member offered up 380 First Prize and championship cards won by her dogs. When one salvage lorry, known as "Cassie," was snow-bound, an energetic team of salvage hunters took sacks to nearby schools, using a sledge as transport. The schools in this district had been aroused to enthusiasm by the Chairman of the Council's offer of a silver cup for the school whose scholars brought in most paper. This alone brought in over 28 tons of paper. Another W.V.S. Centre, reporting on the valuable co-operation of school children, said that one boy had brought 28 sacks of paper to school during the term and noted with appreciation the splendid work of the Infants, who trotted to school with bundles of paper almost as big as themselves. One city had 1400 "Cogs" working under the Salvage Wardens of the streets in which they lived, and they made the rounds of the houses, working systematically, and generally pushing a barrow or cart. During the last week of the competition, 300 Cogs processed through the city behind a band, carrying banners and manning three lorries, one modelled as a submarine, one carrying a gun and one an aeroplane.

Collecting, sorting, baling every day of the week, W.V.S. members have redoubled their already formidable efforts to increase salvage collection, previous record totals have been smashed, and though the districts which have been less efficiently combed in the past have had some unfair advantage in the competition, all Centres can comfort themselves by thinking that, though *they* may not win the prize, the whole country wins by the competition.

BONE SALVAGE.

While paper salvage has greatly improved and metal salvage is mending, the position as regards bones is still definitely bad. We only collect 40 per cent. of what we need and yet the Ministry of Supply is convinced that the amount of meat allowed to us should still produce an average return of 2½ oz. of bones per week per household of four people. Such an average, if collected for salvage, would produce enough for the nation's needs. At Headquarters a large bone bin stands by the main entrance, and members of the staff have been asked to bring bones.

In all forms of salvage the returns reflect the increased efforts of the Authorities and the householders, but in no direction is still further improvement more vital than in the collection of bones.

W.V.S. AND "AID FOR RUSSIA."

The production of comforts for Russia has been the dominant note of the reports received during the last months from the W.V.S. working parties. The need was urgent and the response was swift. One County collected most of the 3877 garments which were sent out from its depots in the course of 48 hours. In five weeks Birmingham produced 7227 comforts for the Russian Army and Navy. Neath bought 50 lb. of oiled wool and made it into helmets and stockings during one week, and in another place 224 trigger-finger gloves were knitted in a fortnight. Collections of soap were also made and one borough sent off a ton.

The methods by which funds were raised to pay for the wool were varied and sometimes very ingenious. W.V.S. members from Acton staffed a Gift Shop for Aid-to-Russia Week. At the end of the week an auction was held in the market-place and the gifts that had been brought to the shop were auctioned as well as the pigs, cows and all kinds of live and dead stock which had been given for the Fund.

In Lincolnshire, one old blind lady organised a sale and asked the Youth Movement to carry it out for her. Each child was asked to take a basket of goods, which was then decorated and sold by auction. The sale raised £89.

A Christmas Sale opened by W.V.S. in Hertfordshire included a wide variety of gifts: bulbs, shrubs, tools, pictures, jewellery, even a fur coat and a bicycle were included.

All sections of the community have helped. In one place in Sussex the Evacuated Women's Club donated the sum of £1 to the local collection for the Aid-to-Russia Fund. This sum represented the total profit made by their Club during the past six months. Stockings, helmets and trigger-finger gloves seem the comforts most often made for the fighting men, but the reports also tell of record numbers of bedjackets for the wounded and one Welsh Centre is knitting for Russian prisoners of war.

CLOTHING RETURNS.

The Clothing Returns for the whole country, received for the first time this month, mark a new era in the history of W.V.S. clothing. It is hoped that the workers who have taken so much trouble to compile them will feel rewarded by the knowledge that Headquarters are now able to judge the position in the country with more confidence. Copies of the returns were sent to the Ministry of Health and the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The donors of gift clothing to W.V.S. had been anxious for some time to have information as to its distribution throughout the country, and it is a great satisfaction to Headquarters that through these returns we have been able to supply the required information.

OVERSEAS GIFTS.

W.V.S. acknowledge with thanks gifts received for the month ending 10th February 1942, from:

American Red Cross; Australian Red Cross; British Red Cross; British Red Cross (Trinidad and Tobago Branch); Canadian Red Cross; American Junior Red Cross; All Saints Church, Woodstock, Canada; Althea British Children's Relief Association, Melbourne; America Women's Voluntary Service; Ancon Sewing Circle, Ecuador; Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields; Bedford Garden Club, New York City; Messrs. Beausire & Co., Callao, Peru; Messrs. Birt & Co., Australia; Bristolian Fellowship, New Zealand; British American Comforts League of Quincey, U.S.A.; British Empire Films Ltd., Australia; British Columbia Women's Service Corps; British Consulate, Baltimore; British War Charities, Maracaibo; British War Relief Society Inc., New York City; British Women's Patriotic Committee in the Argentine; Bundles for Britain, America; Bundles for Britain, Australia; Bundles for Britain, South Africa; Burma War Comforts Association; Busy Bee Club, Youbou, Vancouver Island; Canada Machinery Corporation, Galt; Canadian Women's Victory Club; Central Press, Durban; Central War Comforts Depot, Lusaka, Rhodesia; "C.F.B." Gananoque, Canada; Channel Island Aid Committee, Canada; Community Trust Fund, New York City; Cornwall Aid to Britain Fund, Canada; Dominions Women's Work Party, South Africa; Eaton Girls' Club, Montreal; Enyati Colliery Co., South Africa; Federated British Women of Chile; Franco-British War Relief Fund, U.S.A.; Friends of the Children Inc., New York City; Government House, Tanganyika; Guayanquil Sewing Guild, Ecuador; Home Comforts, South Africa; Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire; Jack and Jill Gift Parcel Scheme, India; Jamaica Central War Association Committee; Kinsmen's Clubs, Canada; Kiwanis Clubs, Canada; Ladies of the 6th Brigade, Canada; Lady Galway Patriotic Guild, New Zealand; Mackay Association, Queensland; Malaya Patriotic Guild; Oaklands Parents and Teachers' Association, Canada; Oshawa War-Time Salvage Board, Canada; Pretoria Overseas Comforts, South Africa; Queen of Bermuda Club, New York City; Queensland Crown Employees' Fund; Queensland Girl Guides; Redemptorist Fathers; Rhodesia Women's Work Party, London; Saint

David's Church, Nova Scotia; Salisbury Girl Guides, Rhodesia; Save the Children Fund, New York City; South Africa Voluntary Services, London; United Africa Company, Lagos; "V" Bundles of Manitoba; "V" Bundles of Montreal; "V" Bundles of New Westminster; "V" Bundles of Vancouver; Victoria Ladies' Golf Union, Australia; War Work Group, Montreal; West India Committee, London; West York War Service League, Canada; Women's National Service League, Salisbury; Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps, Canada; Women's Voluntary Services, Australia; Y.W.C.A. Australia.

Also many individual gifts have been received from the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates of the British Empire, from the United States and from South America.

W.V.S. FILM.

The Ministry of Information has made a two-reel film on the work of W.V.S., which lasts for eighteen minutes. It will not be shown at public sessions in cinemas, but copies, in 16 mm. form, will be in the Regions, with the Ministry of Information Officers by 1st March.

The Salvage Film, "A Few Ounces a Day," which has been shown in cinemas throughout the country, is now available in 16 mm. form. Copies are already with the Ministry of Information Officers in the Regions.

It is possible to get either of these films shown in the following ways, and all applications must be made through the W.V.S. County Office:

(1) If the Centre has a 16-mm. sound projector available, copies of the film may be borrowed from the Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.

(2) If no such projector is available, Centres should get in touch with their Regional Film Officer, as the Ministry of Information's Mobile Film Units will probably be able to give the show.

Alternatively the Regional Film Officer can show the film at a cinema on Sundays or at other times when it is not required for the public. It is important that the film officer should be given ample notice and alternative dates as Mobile Units usually get booked up about a month in advance. There will be, of course, no cost to W.V.S. except hire of hall. A list of the names and addresses of all Regional Ministry of Information Film Officers has been sent to all W.V.S. Regional Offices.

KNITTING WOOL FOR THE WOMEN'S SERVICES.

A.T.S.—The A.T.S. can buy wool for their own use, providing the application comes through an Officer, from the Duchess of Northumberland's Comforts Fund, 30 Eaton Square, London.

W.A.A.F.—The W.A.A.F. can obtain wool from the R.A.F. Comforts Fund, Berkeley Square, London, and requests should be sent in by their Commanding Officer.

W.R.N.S.—At present there is no scheme for coupon-free wool to knit for themselves, as they are issued with a good supply of woollen comforts.

CHANGES AT HEADQUARTERS.

Miss Mary Woodall has left the Food Department for a post in the Ministry of Health where she will be concerned with the evacuation of Under Fives. She is succeeded at Tothill Street by Mrs. Ewan Wallace who has recently been acting as Assistant Regional Administrator for Regions 3 and 7.

REPORT FOR NORTHERN IRELAND W.V.S.

W.V.S. recently celebrated its first birthday in Northern Ireland, its Inaugural Meeting having been held on 30th January 1941. It is continuing to make steady progress and as it is becoming more widely known, requests for help in new fields keep coming in. W.V.S., Belfast, was asked to run a mobile canteen for munition workers until the management were able to establish a permanent canteen. So much was this service appreciated that when it was no longer necessary at the first factory, they were asked to do the same thing for a new one.

Another activity undertaken since our last report is the distribution of vitamins for children. It has been found that there is a wide variation in the demand.

The garnishing of camouflage nets has really got into its stride and 96 were completed in one Belfast district in January.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

W.V.S. is eager to have an opportunity of contributing to the welfare of the American troops in Northern Ireland, and the Chairman, Lady Stronge, immediately communicated with Major-General Hartle, offering W.V.S. assistance as a small return for the wonderful generosity of the American Red Cross and all those other friends of Great Britain in the United States, who have sent over gifts of clothing, food and feeding equipment in such profusion. When the first American transport came alongside, at a Northern Ireland port, a W.V.S. mobile canteen was waiting, ready to serve hot drinks to the men. Later on, a W.V.S. salvage van appeared to collect any wastepaper which might have accumulated on the transports.

EMERGENCY FEEDING.

W.V.S. members in quiet places need not suffer from the feeling that they do not have the same opportunities for service as Centres in a more populated area. Recently a W.V.S. Centre with about fifty members in a Northern Ireland fishing village did a great job feeding shipwrecked sailors. During a terrific gale one night several small ships were driven ashore and W.V.S. were suddenly confronted with the task of feeding 150 men in a local school where there were no cooking facilities whatsoever. Pots, pans and helpers were hastily collected and within two hours the first batch sat down to a hot meal and were followed by a second batch. Tea was served later, and supper at 9.30. An S.O.S. had in the meantime been sent out for socks, clothing and blankets and the men were made comfortable for the night. By the third day all but 16 of the men had been sent off elsewhere and W.V.S. undertook the feeding of these men for another week. Their work was complicated by the fact that all meals had to be served to two shifts so as always to leave some men on the ship. Cooking had to be done in members' houses and the food carried down to the hall.

It was a very strenuous time but they were all delighted to have been able to help the men, who included some of our Allies, and they were all very appreciative.

FOOD DEPARTMENT NEWS

(Please pass this section on to Food Officers and Canteen Organisers)

CHILDREN IN BRITISH RESTAURANTS.

In many places where school meals are not available, groups of children are having their mid-day meal in a British Restaurant. In most cases this is by arrangement between the Education Authority and the Authority responsible for the British Restaurant, and the children get the benefit of the extra rations for school meals. They pay for the cost of the Food only and the Education Authority contribute to the overheads, generally 2d. per meal.

It is advisable to try and arrange either that the children eat in a separate room or that they have their meal before the main service. In any case there should always be someone in charge of them and the W.V.S. members have undertaken this work in several places where a teacher has not been available.

Whatever arrangements are come to for the accommodation of the children, it should be remembered that the chief object of the British Restaurant is to serve the public, and this work should be in no way interfered with.

FORD CONTAINER VANS.

A very interesting development of the use of the Ford Emergency Food Vans is now in operation in Southampton. The Local Authority circularised small firms in Southampton whose premises and numbers were too small to allow of the setting up of their own canteens, asking whether they would welcome a hot mid-day meal two days a week. The response has been very good and approximately seventy meals per day are being served from each van. The vans are stocked at a British Restaurant and the same prices are charged, i.e., 8d. for a two-course meal. At first the workers were evidently rather dubious about "a meal on wheels" but they do appreciate a change from sandwiches and now the hot meal is welcomed and enjoyed.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.

The Save the Children Fund have built two large Mobile Kitchens each equipped with a Range and two Boilers, and a Mobile Container Van, to be used for feeding children. The Container Van is for transporting school meals in

insulated containers while the Kitchens should cook a two-course meal for approximately 100 children and tide over the time, until suitable premises for school meals can be found. They are being staffed by W.V.S. and are to carry out programmes at the request of Local Education Authorities. A novel feature is children's designs painted on the outside of the vans. The container van has a procession of farmyard animals running, spoon in hand, for their food. Camp scenes in the Rockies with baby bears and a sing-song are painted on one Kitchen, and on the other delightful animals with mushroom houses and acorn prams. These have been painted by three artist members of the W.V.S. Headquarters staff and the results should cheer and encourage the children under any conditions.

FOOD ADVICE.

A lady bought a sheep's head and having half cooked it did not know what to do next. She ran round to the W.V.S. Centre, who rang up the nearest Ministry of Food Advice Centre, and got the required information. The lady went home and successfully finished off the sheep's head.

COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH ORGANISERS CONFERENCE.

At the Conference held in the Caxton Hall on January 29th, Food problems were discussed in the morning.

It was stressed that W.V.S. has a twofold policy to carry out, a short view and a long view. The first is to help in every way all emergency feeding, community feeding, and school meals schemes, and the second is to help in every way to get a higher standard of feeding in the country—more knowledge about the right sort of food to eat and the right way to cook it. This is most important now for health and economy and will also be of value to the nation after the war.

At the Conference a lunch was served of entirely unrationed food and some suggestions are given below for this type of meal, which is suitable for any sort of gatherings.

MENUS FOR UNRATIONED LUNCHES.

With the inclusion of canned fish, pulse vegetables, and cereals under the Points Rationing Scheme, the problem of providing a light lunch at conferences has become very acute. The following menus have been drawn up to ease this problem.

MENU I.	MENU II.	MENU III.
Vegetable soup	Potato soup	Cabbage Soup
Wheatmeal Bread	Wheatmeal bread	Wheatmeal bread
Fish cakes	Toasted decker sandwiches.	Sausage and Vegetable Hash
Winter Salad	(Sliced sausage & salad)	Cabbage
Jacket potatoes	—	Mashed potato
Chocolate rusks	Stewed fruit & custard	Potato and watercress sand-
	(rhubarb and apple)	wiches
Coffee	Coffee	Coffee

RECIPES (for 10 persons).

SOUPS.—Five pints. *Mixed vegetable*—10 lb. mixed vegetables. *Potato*—4 lb. potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. leek or onion, 2 oz. flour. *Cabbage*—2 lb. cabbage, 3 lb. potatoes, 2 oz. flour.

FISH CAKES.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cooked salt cod, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cooked potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread-crumbs. Bake or fry.

DECKER SANDWICHES.—Double layer sandwich filled with sliced sausage or unrationed cheese, and raw vegetable.

SAUSAGE AND VEGETABLE HASH.—2 lb. cooked sausage, 2 lb. cooked mixed vegetables. Fry together. Full details of recipes can be obtained from 41 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

PUDDING RECIPES.—As new puddings are difficult to think out to-day, it is hoped that the following will be useful at home and in British Restaurants.

1. CHOCOLATE GROVE PUDDING.

	For 4.	For 100.
Wheatmeal bread-crumbs	4 oz.	6 lb.
Milk and water	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	6 pints
Sago	2 oz.	3 lb.
Sugar	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Grated raw parsnips	4 oz.	6 lb.
Cocoa	1 tablespoon	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Bicarbonate of soda	1 teaspoon	4-6 tablespoons

Method.—Soak sago in milk and water for two hours. Mix together and steam for two hours.

2. JAM TURNOVER.

	For 4.	For 100.
Wheatmeal flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	6 lb.
Baking powder	1 teaspoon	4-6 tablespoons
Sugar	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Jam	2 oz.	3 lb.
Cooking fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Method.—Mix flour, baking powder and salt, rub in fat and mix to a scone consistency with milk and water. Roll out, spread with jam and roll up. Melt cooking fat in a baking-tin, when hot put in roll and bake for 1 hour.

3. RAISIN ROLL.

Potato Pastry.

	For 4.	For 100.
Flour	6 oz.	8 lb.
Baking powder	1 teaspoon	3-4 tablespoons
Cooked potato	3 oz.	4 lb.
Cooking fat	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Wheatmeal bread-crumbs	2 oz.	3 lb.
Syrup or treacle	1 tablespoon	3 lb.
Dried fruit	2-4 oz.	3 lb.

Method.—Make potato short crust. Mix flour, salt, and baking powder. Cream potato and fat, rub into flour. Mix to stiff dough with water. Chop dried fruit and mix with bread-crumbs and syrup. Roll out pastry and spread on filling. Roll up and bake in a hot oven for 30 to 40 minutes.

4. WYOMING ROLL.

	For 4.	For 100.
Wheatmeal flour	3 oz.	4 lb.
White flour	3 oz.	4 lb.
Suet or fat	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cooked mashed potato	2 oz.	3 lb.
Milk and water to mix	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint	8 pints (approx.)
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Bread-crumbs	2 oz.	3 lb.
Currants	2-4 oz.	3 lb.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon	3 tablespoons
Bicarbonate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon	3 tablespoons

Method.—Mix all the ingredients together and mix to a soft dough with milk and water. Add the bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a little water. Roll up in a floured cloth and boil for two hours. Serve with custard.

5. COTTAGE PUDDING.

	For 4.	For 100.
Wheatmeal flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	5 lb.
White flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	5 lb.
Baking powder	1 teaspoon	4-6 tablespoons
Fat	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sugar	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Milk to mix	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint	6 pints (approx.)
Vanilla essence and salt.		

Method.—Cream the fat and sugar, add the flour, baking powder and salt alternately with the milk. Beat well. Flavour to taste and bake in a hot oven for 40 minutes.

6. CINNAMON PUDDING.

	For 4.	For 100.
White flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	6 lb.
Wheatmeal breadcrumbs	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	6 lb.
Suet or fat	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sugar	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Milk to mix	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint	6 pints (approx.)
Dried fruit	3 oz.	3 lb.
Ground cinnamon	1 teaspoon	6 tablespoons
Bicarbonate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon	3 tablespoons

Method.—Mix all dry ingredients together. Add milk and mix to a dropping consistency. Put into greased basins and steam for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.