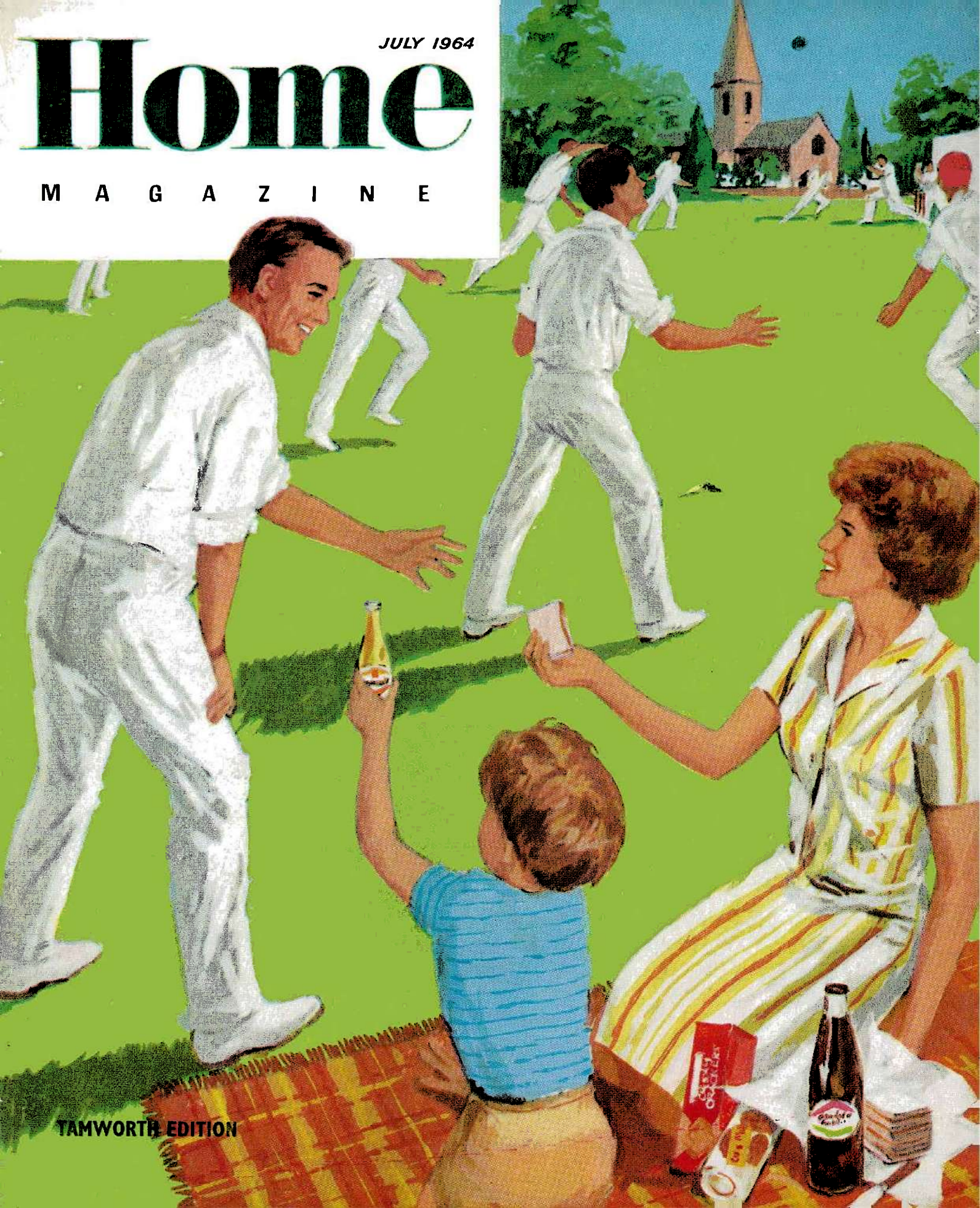


Home

JULY 1964

M A G A Z I N E



TAMWORTH EDITION



your paint problems covered

Brilliant lustre *plus* exceptional durability *plus* exceptional covering power—that's HALCYON Gloss Finish. HALCYON is the smooth-flowing, quick-drying paint that's a joy to use—indoors or out!

**GLOSS FINISH
UNDERCOAT
EMULSION WALL FINISH
EGGSHELL FINISH**



From your Co-operative Stores



YOU WRITE *Guinea letters*

BEST OF FRIENDS

Many times you hear that people cannot get along with one another. Well, here is a photograph of two natural enemies, a cat and a mouse, which in my house are brought up together. They are the best of friends, and live happily together.

Gerhard Schienke,
Edgebaston,
Birmingham.

WALTZ TIME

I was inspecting a notice board outside a local shop, and was amused to read: "Bed-sitter to let, two minuetts from here."

Naturally, I danced round to view.

Mary Greenway,
Bournemouth.

NO ESCAPE

I was due for an operation at our local hospital, and a friend tried to put me at ease with the following good advice: "Put yourself in their hands and forget the outside world."

I locked up the house, and went off with my suitcase, full of Dutch courage. I came round from the anaesthetic, and a voice said: "Hello, Mrs George, I have been to you today, and found the house locked." I reached for my purse and paid up. The man had cleaned my windows. No escape!

Mrs Poppy A. George,
Gloucester.

Mrs M. Brown, Darlington.

THE FRIGHT OF HER LIFE

HAVING just finished a letter to a relation abroad, I rushed off to the post office in time to catch the overseas mail. I put my hand well into the letter-box to make sure the letter would be safely posted, when, to my amazement, I felt my hand firmly grasped from the other side. I had a shock and hastily withdrew it, while I felt my face go red. After a few moments of heart-fluttering I crept round to a side door. I saw a mail porter busy at his work, with a most mischievous smile. I wonder how many times he has yielded to that temptation!

UNLUCKY 13

"Unlucky thirteen," I remembered to myself, when going to put my dozen newly bought eggs in the fridge and seeing one already there. Whereupon the dozen just slipped out of my hands, and four of them broke!

Mrs O. Coleman, Chiswick.

CAMERA TRICK

To get a good snap of a very small child, try sticking a piece of adhesive tape on his palm. He will be so engrossed trying to remove it he won't notice the camera.

Jean Osborne,
Tunbridge Wells.

PICNIC CARRIERS

Save all your cereal empty packets, and make them into individual picnic carriers for the children.

Level the tops by bending down an inch to make the edge strong. If you want them stronger, cover each one with some adhesive material.

When dry, put two holes in the top, and thread strong string through to make handles. When the children want to take their lunch out, you can pack their sandwiches, fruit and a bottle of "pop." They can put their litter in the carrier afterwards, and any little flowers they pick.

T. Witney, Oxon.

REMARKS AMUSED

At a fashion parade, we were amused at a compère's remarks concerning a wedding dress. She said it was washable, non-inflammable, and would give years of wear!

Miss Ivy Gerach,
Plymouth.

FOR LINING

If you have used all your aluminium foil and want to line your cake tin, use the wrapping off your Silver Seal margarine. This works just as well.

Mrs Culmer, Rainham, Kent.

LOVELY FRIEND

The little boy next door threw his ball over to my garden. Leaning over the wall he called to Pasha, my little poodle: "You throw my ball over, Pasha, and I'll be your best friend."

What a lovely friend to have, a child not yet four years old!

Mrs J. Hopkins, Surrey.

COWBOY STUFF

I was enjoying five minutes after putting to bed my three-year-old twin grandsons, when there came a knock on the back door.

There, with a kind neighbour, was one of the twins, clad in his pyjamas, and wearing his cowboy hat! I now sit with the sitting-room door ajar when baby sitting.

Mrs Lilly Scott,
Chesterfield.

OUR COVER

DISTRACTING DAD'S ATTENTION WITH SOME LIGHT REFRESHMENTS IS NOT QUITE CRICKET. BUT WHO WOULDN'T BE TEMPTED?



Children help each other in the school where they learn to become a ...



KEEPING young children together in the same class with the same teacher right through their first two or three years at school is an experiment in education now attracting growing interest.

Instead of being divided into classes by ages, the five to seven-year-olds stay together until the oldest members of the "classroom family" move on to the junior school. Bristol head teachers who introduced "family grouping" into their city infant schools, say it is "a preparation for living in a community."

Children spontaneously help one another, and obvious competition is reduced to a minimum, giving greater emotional stability and promoting development without pressure.

One pioneer of family grouping in London, Miss Irene M. Lawton, deputy head of an infants' school in the East End, confirms this.

"The children do things to match their own ability; if they can't do it, they don't do it," she says. "The continual need for give and take between the age groups provides an abundance of

social training."

Her family group class is now in its second year. It is run mainly on free activity lines with some periods set aside for practice in the "three R's" basic skills for older boys and girls in clusters of four to six children.

As I went round the bustling classroom with her, a small girl came up to make sure she had measured her dolly right; a six-year-old boy asked if teacher would listen to him reading; at the sand-pit Sharon, aged seven, told me she was softening the sand so that Katie, aged five, would find it easier to make her sand pies; a small mixed-age group of boys and girls sat round one of the low tables doing simple calculations with the aid of ladders; another group called me over to see the hamster in the Nature Corner and to watch the fish being fed.

In the Quiet Corner seven-year-olds helped younger ones with reading. Other boys and girls took writing paper and pencils from the shelf to copy out words.

When the children are busy at their chosen occupation, learning by doing, Miss Lawton goes round to give help

Top left: The concentration of a five-year-old in the family classroom.

Left: Children at percussion practice encourage each other to improve.

where needed. When some are ready for a new adventure in learning, out come the requisite materials while the others continue with their free-choice involvement, so there is a minimum of disturbance.

Everyone who wants to can contribute to the project books produced collectively, in which a five-year-old's unsteady drawing alternates with pictures and writing by more experienced co-authors.

At least once, and usually twice, a day Miss Lawton calls all the children together, perhaps for a talk or to listen to a story, or for the rare stillness before one of them does the "counting out" for the dinner break.

Though the children often play and work with classmates the same age as themselves, there is a great deal of "overlap." The bright five-year-old works with older boys and girls, the backward seven-year-old with younger members of the "family"—but it is a matter of co-operation and not of any individual misfit.

Responsibility

The older children love doing things for the newcomers, showing them round the classroom. They are stimulated by the self-accepted responsibility of helping, which also reinforces their own knowledge.

When the new school year begins, about a third of Miss Lawton's class will go into the junior school and a fresh contingent of five-year-olds or coming-up-to-fives will join the family grouping, some of them brothers or sisters of children already there. Keeping siblings together is, she feels, a positive arrangement in most cases.

Miss Lawton invites all the parents to a meeting to explain what is being done and why, and to allay any worries they may have because Peter or Polly is remaining in the same class with younger children.

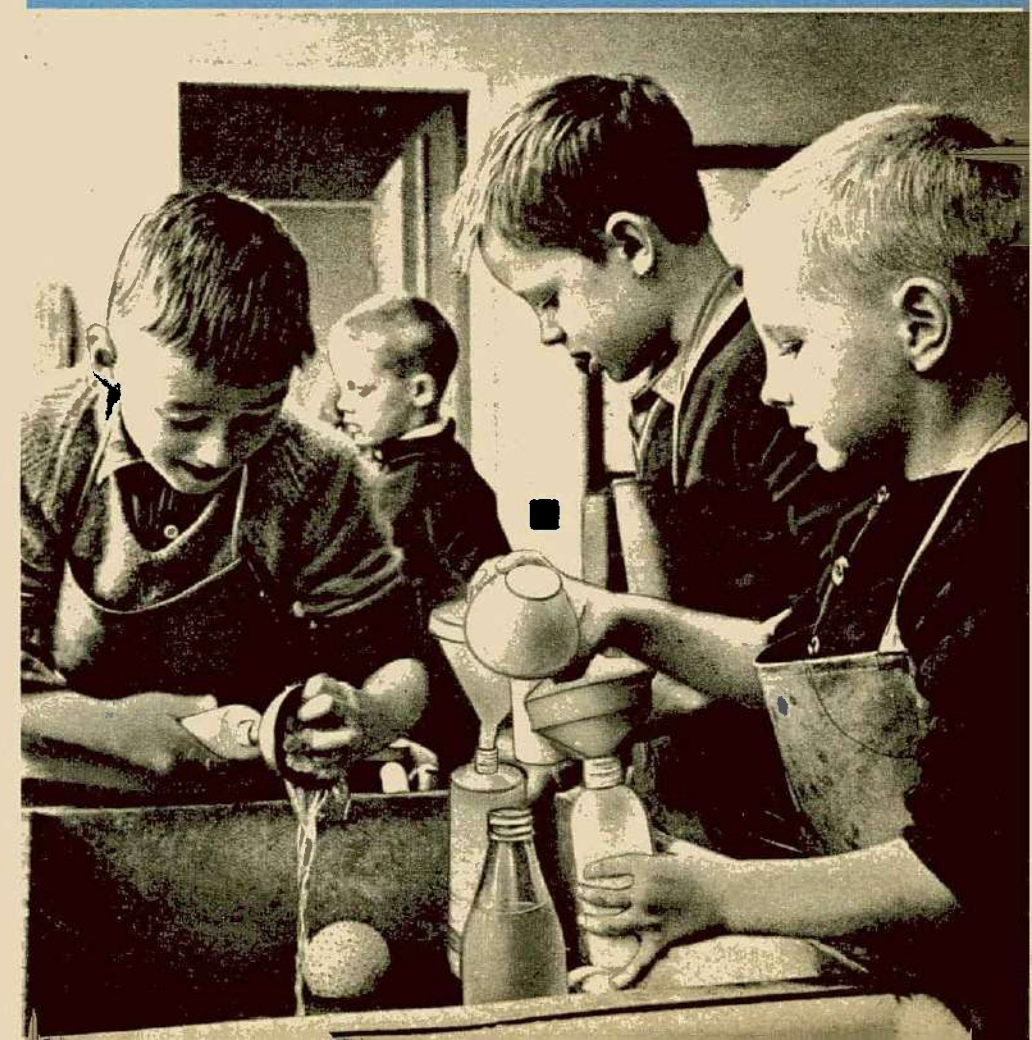
The significance of family grouping has been sufficiently recognised to make it part of the study project into educational methods to be undertaken at a new, experimental primary school, provided jointly by the Ministry of Education and the London County Council, which is due to open in 1966.

ROSE GRANT

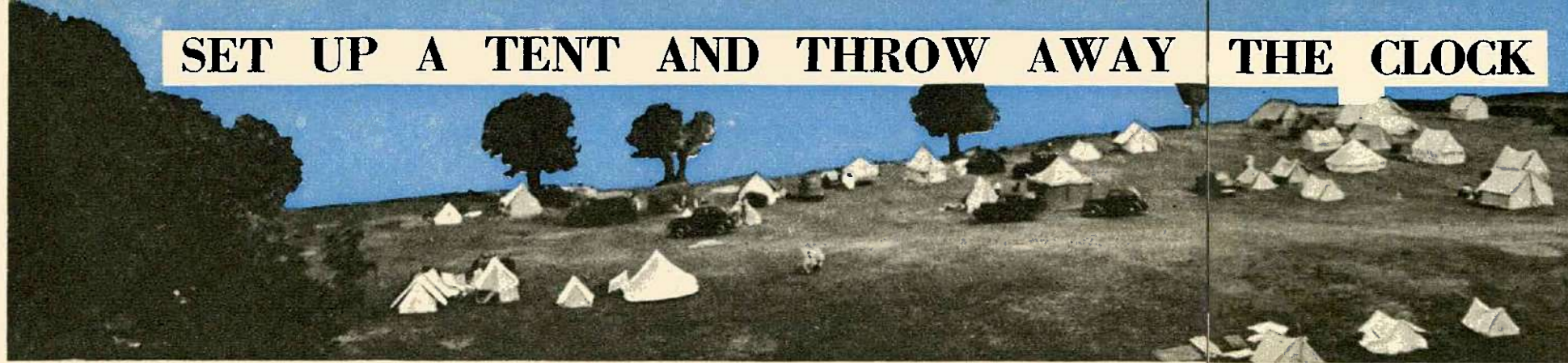


Above: Showing how it's done. A seven-year-old girl demonstrates to a five-year-old the correct way in modelling.

Below: Happy at their water play are these boys of five, six, and seven years of age.



SET UP A TENT AND THROW AWAY THE CLOCK



Trevor Holloway is a camping expert, and here he passes along many tips that will make your camping holiday more enjoyable, if you decide to join the thousands of camping enthusiasts who will set out for the open road this year.

MORE than two million enthusiasts in Britain vote for a camping holiday each year, and it has been estimated that 1964 will break all records, with possibly an extra half million holiday-makers under canvas.

And the clock is no longer their relentless taskmaster. It can stop, for all they care!

But if you've never been camping before, don't imagine it means "roughing it," or leading a gipsy life. Only the careless camper wakes to find his feet exposed to the chilly airs of dawn, or the food store invaded by flies. A little thought and preparation can sidetrack such discomforts.

If you have a car, then car-camping will surely be your choice. It is amazing how much gear you can store in the boot, and even more amazing what some car-campers manage to festoon their cars with! Another point to remember is that the car will prove a welcome place of refuge if a particularly violent storm blows up.

You may, of course, prefer to sample the joys of cycle or canoe-camping, or go tramp camping, with all your gear in a pack on your back.

Whatever form of camping you may be contemplating, the services offered to members of the Camping Club of Great

Britain and Ireland are well worth noting. This old-established and non profit-making organisation exists to foster good camping in every possible way. At the cost of a modest membership fee you can obtain advice concerning kit, sites at home and abroad, travel facilities, canoe-camping, caravanning, mountaineering, etc.

The club owns numerous camp sites in beautiful surroundings and has jurisdiction over many other sites. Other benefits include free insurance of kit, and extensive library facilities. As the A.A. and R.A.C. are to motorists, so is the Camping Club to campers—a friend and adviser, ready and willing to lend an experienced hand with all matters connected with campers' problems.

How about kit? If you have lost touch with camping trends since pre-war days you will probably be amazed at the range of gear available these days. There are handy gadgets for your every need—ingeniously contrived fold-up lightweight chairs, tables, camp beds, cooking stoves, and kitchen equipment. Tents range from the simple ones to the very comfortable tents depicted in our photographs.

Sleep in comfort

There's nothing to equal a sleeping bag for comfort in camp. If you are out to cut expenses you may care to have a go at making your own. One way is to make use of an old eiderdown. Fold it in half, stitch up the open side and along the bottom, then add a detachable lining which can be washed when necessary.

Another idea is to tack a lining of any odd material on to one side of a blanket, sewing around three sides so as to make a kind of large pocket. Stuff the pocket with kapok or similar material, then fold the blanket over lengthways and sew down the side and along the bottom, as in the case of the eiderdown effort. You will then have a sleeping bag that will be snug and draught-proof. A detachable lining will, of course, be necessary. But to buy a sleeping bag is best. It will certainly save you a lot of trouble. Obviously you can't take an

oven to camp, but there's no need to strike roast beef and Yorkshire pudding off the menu. A small oven can easily be made from a biscuit tin set over a fire trenched and banked around with soil and turf, leaving only the lidded end uncovered. A length of drainpipe behind the oven will carry off smoke.

Keeping perishable foods fresh during really warm weather is another problem that can be easily solved. A simple, but very efficient "cold box" can be made as follows. Drape some sacking around a wooden box, stand a bowl of water on top, and keep the sacking saturated by means of strips of absorbent material leading out of the bowl and trailing along the top and down the sides of the box. These strips will soak up water from the bowl and conduct it into the draping material. By these means the inside of your "refrigerator" is kept at a much lower temperature than the air outside.

Now for a few general hints and tips that make for happy camping. Let your tent door face North or East for preference—never from the south-west, for that is the direction from which most rain can be expected. It may seem very romantic to camp close alongside a river or lake, but before long the midges will be driving you to distraction.

To pitch your tent under a tree is to ask for trouble, and advertise yourself as an inexperienced camper. Some trees, especially elm, will shed their branches without warning. There is the danger of lightning, too. Furthermore, far from being a shelter from the rain, the water dripping from the leaves is far more penetrating than a downpour.

When at last the time comes for you to "fold your tents like the Arabs, and steal silently away," be sure to leave thanks—not litter—behind.



Top: The Raclet Castel 302 tent, which, in effect, is a portable bungalow. It has a spacious living room and two bedrooms capable of sleeping four to five people. Full length awning and arched doorway. It packs into two bags. Price £64 19s. 6d.

Below: The Valence II has a large fringed awning and arched doorway, a living room and two bedrooms which can sleep four to five people. There is also a kitchen annexe and a luggage store. Price £69 19s. 6d. It packs into two bags.



The metal case of the de-luxe super Bleuets stove, No. 13/231, when opened, acts as an efficient windshield. Three cartridges can be carried, one in the stove and two in the compartment. It weighs 3½ lb. Price 72s. 6d.

The all-purpose leisure chair is No. 186 in the CWS Society's range. The frame is made of tubular aluminium and has a Courlene, synthetic canvas, cover. It folds completely flat and weighs about 3½ lb.

The "Rova" convertible is a triple purpose bag which can be used as a sleeping bag, a double quilt, when unzipped, or two can be zipped together to form a wide double-sleeping bag. It is 6 ft. 3 in. long and 30 in. wide, and weighs 4½ lb. Price £4 15s.



Store clothes in mothproof garment bags, like the one above, after the garments have been cleaned.

BLANCHE CAMPBELL says that moths like dark nooks and corners. She describes how you can avoid that nibbled-up feeling, such as you get when you look at stored garments and find them full of holes.

Your enemy in the DARK

WATCH OUT FOR MOTHS EVERY DAY

IF you haven't already done so, don't wait another day before getting after your woollens to prevent any possible harm which might come to them from moths. Moths get going early, and the warm robes, extra blankets, and woollen clothing are all inviting places for moths to lay their eggs.

They thrive on soiled spots. It will do no good to store anything in a wardrobe or a chest, unless the contents are first clean. Folds, cuffs, and pockets in men's clothing and suits are perfect summer "hide-outs" for moths, so be especially particular about these places.

Clothing may be stored in mothproof garment bags, wardrobes or chests. Before storing anything make sure the articles are clean and dry. Clothing that is not freshly washed or dry cleaned should be aired for a full day, because moths prefer darkness and are allergic to sunlight.

Choose a bright, slightly windy day, and give everything a thorough brushing. Give special attention to folds, pleats, collars and cuffs, as well as pockets. When storing in a chest, fold garments carefully. This conserves space and saves pressing when the articles are removed again for wearing.

If articles are packed in a cedar chest, avoid opening it unless absolutely necessary. If the chest lid is left open the cedar-aroma becomes weaker, and do not wrap articles in paper because the wrapping keeps out the moth-repellant cedar-aroma. Should a dainty garment require wrapping, use thin tissue paper and wrap lightly. Newspapers should never be used to wrap any garment stored in a cedar chest because cedar wood makes ink run, and it is no joke to find this year's news on next year's sweater, or swim suit. Rubber should never be stored in a cedar chest for it causes it to deteriorate rapidly. Metal objects tarnish in cedar chests and should be stored elsewhere.

Some vacuum cleaner instruction books will tell you ways by which the cleaner can be used in fighting moths, and this includes the methods to guard against them when articles are being stored away. However, there is need for vigilance every day in the year. Remember moths like dark nooks and corners of upholstery, the folds of any draperies that contain wool, carpets, especially the edges and dark places under furniture, the cracks and openings between boards in wooden flooring, baseboards, and most particularly the openings where they are separated from the wall by a fraction of an inch. It is desirable that all wardrobes be as light as possible, yet in many homes they are dark, making them a real invitation to moths. So if your home has dark wardrobes remember they are danger zones and keep an eye on them.

Don't sprinkle moth crystals under chair cushions and rugs, and consequently fill the house with their odour.



OF THE YEAR

Fumes from such crystals do not kill moths unless they are highly concentrated in tight wardrobes, chests, and small storage areas.

Moths love warmth and they love darkness. So move pieces of furniture when cleaning with the vacuum cleaner, making sure you get at the corners and all hard to clean areas. Moths may be hidden in those places. Cleaning, brushing, spraying, mothproofing, and proper storage all help to rid the house of moths.

Brush and vacuum the cracks and seams of furniture. Vacuum rugs and carpets close to walls and under heavy pieces of furniture. Then immediately after rugs and furniture have been thoroughly cleaned, spray them with a good moth preventive. Proceed according to the manufacturer's directions.

Sprays are particularly good to mothproof floor cracks and crevices in wardrobes. Then clothes stored there are not nearly so liable to be attacked by moths.

When you have wall to wall carpeting or rugs left on the floor all year round, it is advisable to spray them every spring and autumn. Vacuum the rug first and then use about half a pint of spray for a surface of twelve by twelve feet. Protect floors by placing paper under the rug and around any exposed wood.

Always wash or dry clean garments before mothproofing and putting them away. If garments are to be stored, be sure to sun and brush the articles before packing them, and when brushing, go after every seam and pocket, turning down and brushing well all cuffs, bands and pockets.

Containers used for storage, should be kept in a cool, dry place. Be sure to mark the contents on the outside of each container. This makes locating articles easier, and can save you time.

Furs should be sent to a furrier to be

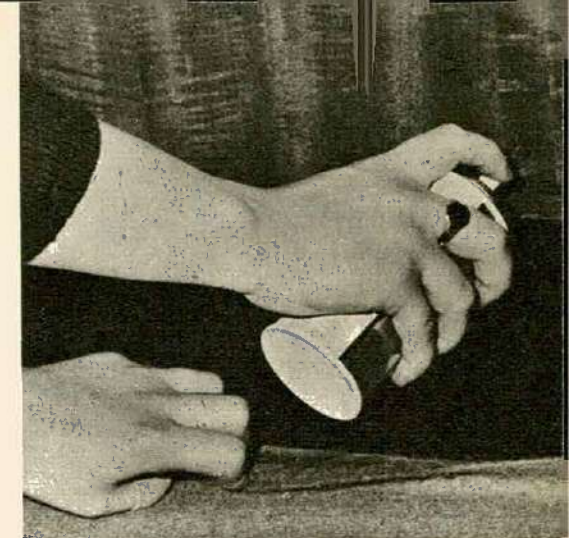
Yes, brush out his pockets, before putting his clothes away for a rest. Moths like the kind of debris that gathers in the lining.

stored, as it is especially difficult to keep moths out of them.

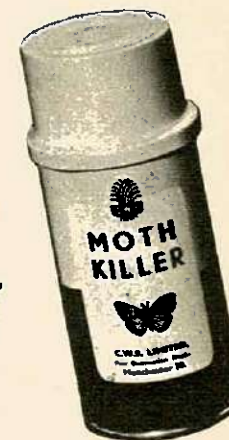
Any woollen clothing which is likely to be used in the summer, such as sweaters or lightweight coats should be closely watched and the wardrobe occasionally given a good cleaning, as well as a thorough spraying with a reliable moth preventive spray, which may also be used on the clothing stored there.

Moths rarely damage clothing that is brushed, pressed, aired, and cleaned regularly. So between season coats, occasional sweaters, dress suits, and other woollen garments pushed back in the wardrobe and worn only once in a while will need your care and attention.

Carefully treated clothes are generally safe from moth attacks for a season or longer. But light or casual spraying is not effective. If you miss a very small part of the garments under cuffs, collars, and in pockets, you are giving the larva a place to feed on the wool.



Spray the cracks and openings between skirting and walls. To do this, buy CWS moth killer aerosol. Below: Shows you how to "dig" into upholstery, to make sure you collect all the moths' eggs. An ideal way to do this is with the kind of fitting shown on the Invincible cleaner.





pure cooking oil

delicious as a salad dressing!



You know what a wonderful difference it makes to your frying, roasting, and baking . . . now try C.W.S. Pure Cooking Oil as a delicious salad dressing! Serve it with those fresh, crisp summer salads and see how everyone loves the special flavour of this finest maize oil.

A C.W.S. FINE FOOD PRODUCT FROM CO-OPERATIVE STORES

You'll need a hiding place for these . . .

The thought of school holidays fills me with the dread of always finding an empty biscuit tin — just when the unexpected visitor drops in, writes MARY LANGHAM. So be sure to put these in your safest hiding place.

Chocolate Out Biscuits

2 oz. Gold Seal margarine, 3 table-
spoons sugar, 2 tablespoons Federa-
tion or Excelda plain flour, 3 table-
spoons Cremo oats, 2 tablespoons
All-Bran, 2 tablespoons Co-opera-
tive cocoa, grated rind 1 orange,
2 tablespoons syrup, 1 level tea-
spoon CWS bicarbonate of soda.

Melt the Gold Seal, add the remaining
ingredients and mix well. Place tea-
spoonfuls on to greased trays. Bake
20–25 minutes, Mark 3 (350°F.).

Almond Flapjacks

2 oz. Cremo oats, 2 oz. cornflakes,
2 oz. chopped almonds, 3 oz. Gala
margarine, 3 oz. soft brown sugar,
2 oz. syrup.

Melt the Gala and syrup together,
and stir in the remaining ingredients.
Press into a 8 in. square tin, which has
been greased, and bake for about 25
minutes, Mark 4 (350°F.). Leave in the
tin, and when almost cold, cut into
equal-sized squares.

Peanut Macaroons

1 egg white, 2 oz. soft brown
sugar, 2 oz. peanuts.

Whisk the egg white until stiff. Fold
in the sugar and finally the coarsely-
chopped nuts. Place spoonfuls on to a
greased tray, bake for about 20 minutes,
Mark 2 (325°F.).

Lemon Shortbread

6 oz. Federation or Excelda plain
flour, 4 oz. CWS butter, 2 oz. castor
sugar, grated rind of 1 lemon.

Cream the butter and sugar together
until very soft and fluffy. Work in the
lemon rind and sieved flour and knead
lightly to form a fairly soft paste. Leave
to stand for about an hour. Roll out
and cut into shapes. Bake 30–35 minutes,
Mark 2 (325°F.). Allow to cool slightly
on the tray before lifting off.

Butter Cookies

4 oz. CWS butter, 2 oz. icing sugar,
2 oz. castor sugar, 4 oz. Federation
or Excelda plain flour, pinch salt,
2 eggs, 1 dessertspoon rum (op-
tional).

Cream the butter and sugars until soft
and fluffy. Beat in the eggs gradually.
Stir in the rum. Add the flour gradually
and beat well so that the consistency is
that of a thick batter. Drop small heaps
on to a greased tray allowing room for
spreading. Bake about 10–15 minutes,
Mark 5 (375°F.), or until lightly browned,
crisp at the edges, and set in the centre.

Shrewsbury Biscuits

4 oz. CWS butter, 4 oz. castor
sugar, 1 egg yolk, grated rind 1
lemon, 8 oz. Federation or Excelda
plain flour.

Cream together the butter and sugar
until light and fluffy. Beat in the egg
yolk, lemon rind, and gradually work in
the flour. Knead lightly until smooth,
leave to stand for about an hour. Roll
out, cut into 3 in. rounds and prick over
the surface. Bake on lightly-greased
trays, 15–20 minutes, Mark 4 (350°F.).
Put on to a cooling tray and dredge
thickly with castor sugar.

Ginger Nuts

4 oz. Federation or Excelda plain
flour, 1½ teaspoons CWS baking
powder, 2 level teaspoons CWS
ground ginger, 2 oz. sugar, 2 table-
spoons syrup, 2 teaspoons lemon
juice, 1 oz. CWS butter.

Melt the butter, syrup and sugar to-
gether, mix in the sieved flour, ginger
and baking powder. Mix in the lemon
juice and then form the mixture into
about a dozen even-sized balls. Place
on a greased tray and flatten slightly.
Bake 10–15 minutes, Mark 4 (350°F.).

BISCUIT BOUNTY



SUMMER FROLIC

VARIETY
FARE

If your feet are killing you!

HAVE a foot bath when you get home after a day's work. Make the changing of shoes and stockings the first comforting job. Have a cup of tea, sit with your feet up higher than your head, and relax.

Buy a foot-bath and 7 lb. of commercial Epsom salts to use in it. Buy a loofah, small scrubbing brush, pumice stone and nail clippers. Use eucalyptus and olive oil for massage.

Treatment: First day: Wash the feet, using soapy water, dry with coarse towel, massage with dry loofah and the palms of the hands to regulate the circulation.

Second day, or evening: Epsom salts in foot bath water (about a small teacupful). Don't use soap. Soak the feet gradually adding hot water. Exercise feet in the water. Dry with coarse towel, massage with loofah and hands. Use drop of olive oil and lemon juice.

Third day: Add a few drops of eucalyptus oil to foot bath water. Don't use soap. Exercise feet and toes in the water. Dry with coarse towel, etc.

Fourth day: Wash feet in soap and water bath. Dry with coarse towel, etc.

Fifth day: Another Epsom salt bath. Exercise feet and toes in water.

Sixth day: Saturday evenings after bathing, trim toe nails, using nail clippers, scrape underfoot with dull knife. Pumice stone will keep callouses and hard skin in order.

People who form the foot bath habit never require services of a chiropodist.

ON any beach you see them—the mods, the rockers, the you-know-who.

The lady next door, and that gentleman with the camera. It's surprising how the Punch and Judy still tugs at the heart-strings, like the call of the sea.

Of course, if you are with it, today you wear the kind of gear that our young people are wearing. But imagine dad in the kind of mixed-up outfit shown below. Or mum having a frolic, round the ice-cream cones, complete with rolling pin!

But Punch and Judy still hang together as one of the more traditional sights you expect to see at the seaside.

Punch, by the way, is Italian by birth. He goes back to the 17th century, when as a puppet he was a country clown, hook-nosed,

shrill-voiced, cowardly, boastful and often stupid, yet given to knavish tricks and shrewd sayings.

"How like Alf," you'll say. "Has anybody seen him?"

Yes . . . well . . . he's nipped off up the beach for a pint.

Every smart Judy knows that the simplest things are often the most striking, whether it be her outfit, sleek black lumber jacket with pencil-slim white skirt, or her choice of weapons. And they are all available at your local Co-operative store, including the rolling pin. Like every respecting Punch, our young modern knows all the answers. No need to be on the defensive in such a stylish outfit. You can buy every item from your local Co-operative, if you want to mix it.



PUNCH & JUDY

Saying it with flowers

FLOWERS may carry messages if we are too shy to speak, writes **Peggy Douglas**. Here is a key to the language of the flowers.

A deep red carnation means, "Alas, my poor heart!"

White clover, "Think of me."

Forget-me-not, "True love"; and how delicately they remind us of the lover who has left us for a while!

Heliotrope means "Devotion" or "A declaration of love."

The Honey flower means, "Love, sweet and secret."

Mignonette says passionately, "Your qualities surpass your charms."

Peach Blossom, "I am your captive."

A red rose means "Love"; but did you know that a yellow rose means "Jealousy," and a white one says, rather pompously, "I am worthy of you?"

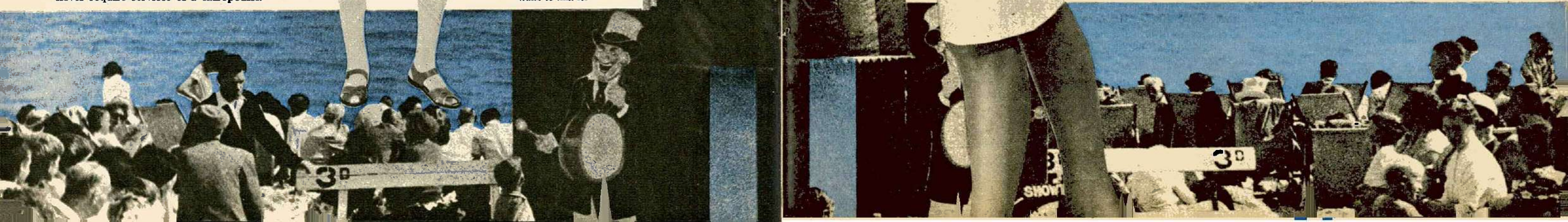
A rosebud, sent on a bed of moss, means shyly, "This is a confession of love," but if you send a withered white rose, it says sadly, "I loved you once."

Send Lily of the Valley with ferns, their beautiful scent means, "Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me," but send a yellow rose, with broken straw and ivy, if you want to say, "Your jealousy has broken our friendship."

PACKING FOR A HOLIDAY

If you are one of those people who find packing difficult as you go on holiday, here are a few ideas.

Always start with shoes. Wrap them in newspaper, or better still polythene bags. Wrap jars or bottles in handkerchiefs to prevent spilling. Pack dresses and suits last, and fold them over tissue to prevent creases.





VENETIA: Crown Clarence design patterned in olive green or pink, with either patterned or self coloured cups.



CHINA—pretty as a picture

WHAT a difference a really pretty tea or dinner service can make to the appearance of your table, writes **Maureen Sandler**. And, by contrast, how untidy your table looks, set with a few odd plates and cups and saucers. Attractive tableware can turn the simplest meal into a banquet, but the effect of the most lavish meal is ruined served on odd or cracked plates.

Fortunately very elegant designs are available in earthenware, and even if you cannot afford china you can still get real pleasure out of the appearance of earthenware on your table.

The materials used make the basic differences between china and earthenware. China contains 45 per cent animal bone, not used at all for earthenware. It is the bone, which gives china its translucency. It is imported from the Argentine, which puts up the cost.

The luxury of china is a good buy, because despite its delicate appearance it is far stronger than earthenware.

But whether you buy earthenware or china, you need a pattern pleasing to the eye and a shape functional and decorative.

The latest trends are shown in the Crown Clarence earthenware and Windsor china illustrated on these pages. There is a pleasing simplicity of line in the new designs, and a tendency for geometric rather than floral patterns.

Note particularly the smoothly flowing lines of the Windsor Nova shape. Tea and coffee pot lids in this shape have been carefully designed so that they will not fall off when the pot is tipped. Another feature is that coffee cups, sugar basins and cream jugs have been given extra capacity.

Take a look now at the Crown Clarence designs. They, too, are outstandingly modern in shape and pattern. No longer does earthenware lag behind china in design.

Like most of the china and earthenware made in this country Windsor and Crown Clarence ware comes from the Potteries. Today, the characteristic veil of smoke from the bottle-shaped kilns no longer hangs over Arnold Bennett's "Five Towns." The Clean Air Acts have quenched the fires, and gas or electric ovens have replaced the old kilns.

Cornish clay

Even the reason for the siting of the industry in the area is a thing of the past. Once the Staffordshire red marl clay was used for making pottery. Now Cornish clay has been substituted.

But pottery making remains a localised industry.

When you see a teaset on display in a shop you will probably have no idea of the amount of effort and skilled craftsmanship that has gone into its manufacture. The designer may have discarded

dozens of his designs before finally deciding on that one. His is a difficult job, for however attractive a tea pot, it will not be popular if it does not pour well.

Even when the design has been put into production it has to undergo so many different processes that each piece may pass through 60 different pairs of hands before it leaves the factory.

The first process in the manufacture of Crown Clarence earthenware is to prepare the "body" from which the ware is made. This consists of ball clay, china clay, flint, and stone.

Most of the ware is made by the forming tool process in which solid clay is shaped on a mould. But for articles, such as teapots, which because of their shape cannot be made by this method, the casting process is used.

Hollow plaster moulds are filled with liquid clay. The plaster absorbs moisture from the clay, which forms a skin inside the mould. The surplus clay is then poured away leaving only the skin, the basis of the finished article.

All earthenware undergoes an initial firing in a biscuit oven. The clay is warmed up slowly, passed through a firing zone, and cooled off gradually.

The biscuit ware is then glazed and decorated, being fired again at successively lower temperatures after each process.

In the manufacture of Windsor china the processes are mainly similar, but the

"body" has different constituents. China body is made up of china clay for pliability, stone, which wraps itself around the other two materials to hold the body together, and bone for translucency.

The firing temperatures are higher for china, but if it is raised to too high a temperature it becomes very hard and will not take glaze. On the other hand, if it does not reach the required temperature it will not have the right degree of translucency.

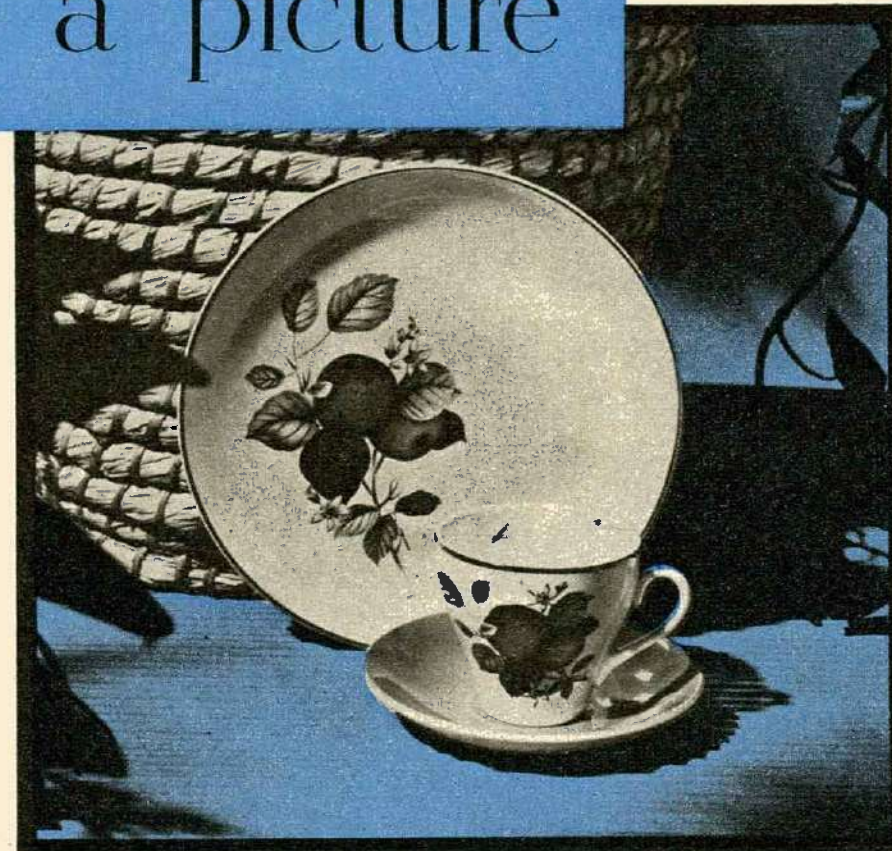
Earthenware can be decorated before or after glazing, but with china, every form of decoration is done on glaze.

Decorating factors

There are a number of main methods of decorating pottery. These include ceramic transfers, printed in metallic oxides to withstand the firing temperatures. Patterns may also be applied by a hand printing process or by stamping. Other decorating processes include the spraying on of colour or hand painting.

Before decorating, each piece undergoes a careful selection process which grades it as "best," "thirds," or lump.

Only perfect pieces will be labelled "best." Pieces with slight flaws, such as imperfect shape, will come into the category of "thirds" and those with cracks, small chips or very crooked shape will be classed as "lump." The latter will not be decorated and are sold white very cheaply.



Above left: Atlanta (left), new Windsor china in blue, black and grey. Orchid (right), has a dainty pattern of pink orchids. Above right: Troy (left), contemporary Windsor china has a band of black, gold and turquoise. Rose Sprig (right), dainty Windsor with flower sprays in blue, gold and black. Above: Evesham, Crown Clarence range, has a delightful fruit design in green and tan.



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FROM
CO-OPERATIVE STORES

MATERIALS.—8 [9, 9] oz. WAVECREST 3-ply. Two No. 13 and two No. 11 needles. One stitch-holder. Ten buttons. 4 inch zip.

MEASUREMENTS.—To fit 34 [36, 38] inch bust. Length, 21½ [22, 22½] ins. Sleeve seam, 4 ins.

SIZES.—The figures in square brackets [] refer to the medium and large sizes respectively.

ABBREVIATIONS.—K., knit; p., purl; st., stitch; w.fwd., wool forward; tog., together; t.b.l., through back of loops; inc., increase by working into front and back of stitch; dec., decrease by working 2 sts. together; beg., beginning; alt., alternate; rep., repeat; patt., pattern; ins., inches.

TENSION.—8 sts. and 10 rows to the square inch on No. 11 needles, measured over stocking stitch.

FRONT

Using No. 13 needles, cast on 134 [142, 150] sts. Work in k.1, p.1 rib for 1 in. Change to No. 11 needles and proceed in panel patt. as follows:—

1st row: K.25 [29, 33], p.2, (K.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) twice, k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2, p.2, k.14, p.2, (k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) twice, k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2, p.2, k. to end.

2nd and 4th rows: P.25 [29, 33], k.2, p.31, k.2, p.14, k.2, p.31, k.2, p. to end.

3rd row: K.25 [29, 33], p.2, (k.1, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) 5 times, k.1, p.2, k.14, p.2, (k.1, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) 5 times, k.1, p.2, k. to end.

5th row: K.25 [29, 33], p.2, (k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) twice, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., p.2, k.14, p.2, (k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.1, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l.) twice, k.2 tog., w.fwd., k.3, w.fwd., k.2 tog.t.b.l., p.2, k. to end.

6th row: P.25 [29, 33], k.2, p.31, k.2, p.14, k.2, p.31, k.2, p. to end. These 6 rows form the patt.

Continue in patt. until work measures 13½ [14, 14½] ins. from beg. Keeping patt correct throughout, shape armholes by casting off 10 [11, 12] sts. at beg. of next 2 rows, then dec. 1 st. at both ends of next

and every alt. row until 92 [96, 100] sts. remain. Continue on these sts. until work measures 4½ ins. from beg. of armhole shaping, finishing with right side facing for next row.

Shape neck as follows: Next row: Patt. 57 [59, 61], slip the last 22 of these sts. on to a stitch-holder and leave, patt. 35 [37, 39]. Proceed on each group of sts., dec. 1 st. at neck edge on next and every alt. row until 27 [28, 29] sts. remain. Continue on these sts. until work measures 7½ [7½, 8] ins. from beg. of armhole shaping, finishing at armhole edge.

Shape shoulder by casting off 9 [9, 10] sts. at beg. of next and following alt. row. Work 1 row. Cast off.

BACK

Using No. 13 needles, cast on 138 [146, 154] sts. Work in k.1, p.1 rib for 1 in.

Change to No. 11 needles and proceed in stocking stitch until work measures same as front to armhole shaping.

Shape armholes by casting off 9 [10, 11] sts. at beg. of next 2 rows, then dec. 1 st. at both ends of next and every alt. row until 100 [104, 108] sts. remain. Continue on these sts. until work measures 5 [5½, 5½] ins. from beg. of armhole shaping, finishing at end of a p. row.

Divide for back opening as follows:—**Next row:** K.50 [52, 54], turn. **Next row:** K.1, p. to end. Proceed on each group of sts. knitting st. at inside edge on every row throughout until work measures 7½ [7½, 8] ins. from beg. of armhole shaping finishing at armhole edge.

Shape shoulder by casting off 10 [11, 11] sts. at beg. of next and following alt. row, 11 [10, 11] sts. at beg. of following alt. row. Work 1 row. Cast off.

SLEEVES

Using No. 13 needles, cast on 84 [88, 92] sts. Work in k.1, p.1 rib for ½ in. **Next row:** Rib 2 [4, 6], (inc. in next st., rib 5) 13 times, inc. in next st., rib to end (98 [102, 106] sts.).

Change to No. 11 needles and proceed in stocking stitch, inc. 1 st. at both ends of next and every following 3rd row until there are 116 [120, 124] sts. Continue on these sts. until work measures 4 ins. from beg.

Shape top by casting off 9 [10, 11] sts. at beg. of next 2 rows, then dec. 1 st. at both ends of next and every alt. row until 78 sts. remain. Cast off 4 sts. at beg. of next 14 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP AND NECKBAND

Omitting ribbing, block and press on wrong side using a warm iron and damp cloth. Using a flat seam for ribbing and a fine back-stitch seam for remainder, join side and sleeve seams and stitch sleeves into position. Using No. 13 needles with right side facing knit up 123 [129, 135] sts. round neck including sts. from stitch-holder.

1st row: **K.1, p.1, rep. from ** to last st., k.1. **2nd row:** K.2, ** p.1, k.1, rep. from ** to last st., k.1. Rep. these 2 rows until work measures 1½ ins. from beg. Cast off loosely in rib.

Fold Neckband at centre to wrong side and flat-stitch into position to form double band. Stitch zip into position. Trim front with buttons as in photograph. Press seams.



THE CHINESE AND THE FRIGATE THAT PLAYED A GAME OF

CAT-AND-MOUSE

IN April, 1949, the frigate Amethyst was pursuing her lawful duties, sanctioned by a long-standing treaty with China. She was relieving the destroyer Consort as guard ship at Nanking, responsible for the safety of the British Embassy staff and other British nationals there, writes **James Olsen**.

But Amethyst had to sail up the Yangtse river between two watching armies, the Communist China People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Nationalist army of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

That she would be doing so, was well known to both sides.

Yet at a point about 50 miles before Nanking, Communist guns without any warning opened heavy fire. When they stopped, Amethyst's decks were slippery with blood, 23 men lay dead and dying and 31 were wounded.

Commander John Kerans, who recounts these facts in his book *The World's Greatest Sea Adventures* (Odhams, 21s.), first heard the news in the terse message, "Under heavy fire. Am aground. Large number of casualties."

He was then Assistant Naval Attache at the British Embassy at Nanking.

He was ordered to set out for the Amethyst with medical supplies, and because her commander had been mortally wounded finally told to board her.

He told the crew it was still the Amethyst's duty to reach Nanking. But efforts to reach some kind of agreement and obtain assurance of a safe passage from the wily Chinese politicians ashore were unavailing.

The Amethyst was accused of "brutal acts, invading Communist territory, and purposely provoking by firing the first shot."

At the end of two months, reserves of food were desperately short and oil was down to less than a month's supply.

Kerans was told the ship would be held hostage until the crew starved or the British Government admitted the Amethyst's guilt and paid suitable compensation.

Kerans decided to break out, despite a badly damaged ship and no more than

a skeleton crew. Also it would mean sailing in darkness at high speed 154 miles of extremely hazardous river under an unknown number of enemy guns.

Completely blacked out, the frigate slipped away, gliding down river at ten knots behind the bright lights of a Chinese merchant ship. Kerans hoped the ship would both guide and hide them during the perilous part of the journey.

Then a flare went up and the Amethyst was discovered. "All around us guns flamed and flared orange and yellow, and angry red and tracers looped and criss-crossed a thousand fiery paths." Then they were clear, and not a man had been hit.

John Kerans, the hero of the Amethyst, gives his first-hand account of what happened during that audacious dash to freedom, and he also has many other thrilling stories to tell about the men who go down to the sea in ships.

In *No Need to Lie* (E. M. Art and Publishing, 35s.), Richard Walker writes about practically every freshwater species of fish and his experiences in catching them.

In 1952, Mr Walker was night fishing at Redmire with a friend when he landed a big fish. On his spring balance, which registered up to 32 lb., the pointer came up against the stop.

The fish was a carp, and its weight was recorded accurately at 44 lb. No need to lie . . . That fish, Mr Walker tells us, is now living at the aquarium at the London Zoo.

Other recommended fish books include *The Way I Fish*, Dennis Pye (E. M. Art and Publishing, 7s. 6d.); and issued by the same publisher at 10s. 6d., *Bream and Barbel*, Peter Stone.

For young admirers of Albert Schweitzer, the book of that name by M. Z. Thomas (Oliver and Boyd, 12s. 6d.) gives many stories of his childhood.

And for lovers of poetry, *Poet in Exile, Ezra Pound*, by Noel Stock (Manchester University Press, 32s. 6d.), attempts to clarify the poet's work.

Everyman's Dictionary of Dates, revised by Audrey Butler (Everyman's Reference Library, 25s.) has many existing articles rewritten since the last edition, and there are new sections of existing articles.

How to Start Motor Cycling, Gerard Perlman, and *Questions and Answers for Motor Cyclists*, are both published by E. and M. Art Publishing, both at 7s. 6d.

Irish songs still favourites

TAKE 12 top pops from the hit parade and unknown artists to sing them, put them on a 14s. 11d. long player, and you have a good value for money record—*Top Twelve Vol. 1* (Top Six TSL 2).

Developed from the Top Six single price LPs this record features among others, "Anyone who had a heart," "I'm the one," and "Glad all over."

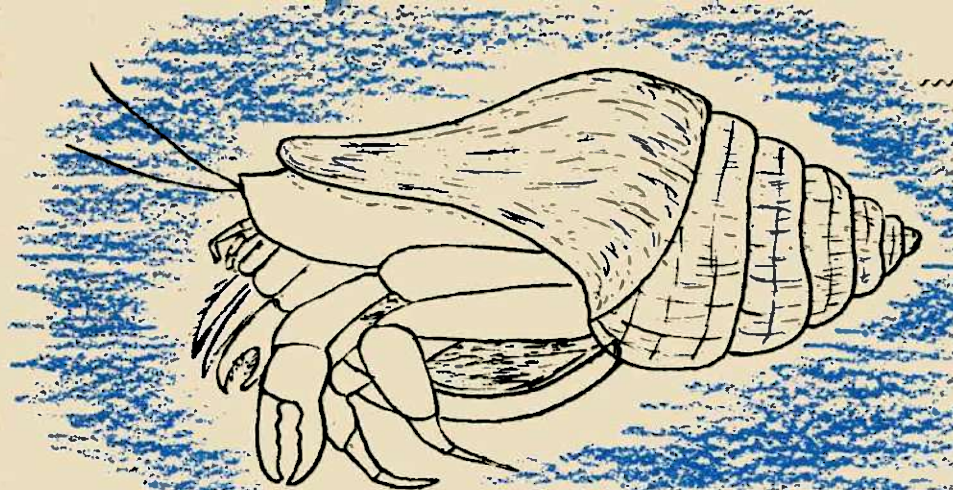
A name well-known in Ireland is Michael O'Duffy, who now comes up with his latest EP titled *Many young men*, with which he looks sure of gaining many new fans on this side of the water. On the record (Pye NEP 24187) Michael sings four traditional Irish songs in that personal style which has made him a firm favourite, both in Ireland, and in the United States.

One of the top female singers in France today is Paris-born Francoise Hardy whose first EP (Pye NEP 24188) is titled *C'est fab*. Twenty-year-old Francoise sings four of her own compositions which are her most recent French hits. The second track on the topside "Tous les garcons et les filles" is the song which brought her overnight fame.

Francoise has appeared all over the Continent. Her most recent English record was a delightful version of Perry Como's "Catch a falling star" hit.

Five boys climbing to success on both sides of the Atlantic are the American group, The Kingsmen. Their first EP (Pye NEP 44023) is simply titled *The Kingsmen*, and features "Louie Louie"—a song which took America by storm.

Four days that shocked the world (Colpix PXL 2500) is the complete story of the momentous days from November 22 to 25, 1963, the time President John F. Kennedy arrived in Texas until the sounding of taps at Arlington National Cemetery.



HERMIT ON THE SEASHORE

By
B. J. TARRY

ON most of Britain's seashores many different and interesting sea creatures can be found under the seaweed and loose rocks when the tide is out. The creatures hide to escape their enemies, to protect themselves from heavy waves, and to avoid drying in the air or sunshine.

Perhaps the most common inhabitant is the crab, which is very hardy. Its colour varies from a blackish green to a reddish hue. It is pugnacious, meeting all intruders with open claws, raised ready for attack. Crabs are usually found under large stones.

Hermit crabs are also very common. This animal makes its home in the shells of other animals, such as the whelk. The two big claws are used as a door when the crab crawls backwards into the empty shell. As the crab grows, so it must find a bigger shell.

Useful home

The hermit crab seldom lives alone. His borrowed shell soon becomes a useful home for barnacles, and sometimes sea-anemones. When the hermit crab feeds, the anemone sweeps the ground with its tentacles. So any scraps of food left by the crab are picked up.

Starfish can often be found on the rocks in small pools. The common starfish is a dull yellow or pink colour, and its main food is mussels. They have five arms, and any arm lost or damaged grows again.

Whelks are frequently found among the seaweed on the rocks. Large shells are usually empty, but small ones may

be found at any time of the year. Whelks appear in many colours—white, yellow, brown, even striped. They feed on barnacles and mussels.

A close relative to the whelk is the periwinkle, a popular delicacy a few years ago. Four different species are found around the British Isles. The small periwinkle can be found well above tide level, and has a stout shell for protection. The rounded shells look like the bladders on bladder-wrack seaweed, but their bright colours give them away. Periwinkles feed on lichens and seaweed.

Gardening Notes by W. E. Shewell-Cooper

THERE is no reason why you should not be able to grow all the cut flowers needed for the home.

It is only natural to report that there is little choice during **January**. There may be one or two late Christmas roses, some snowdrops, and perhaps the iris stylosa, but one has to rely largely on shrubs like the winter jasmine, chimonanthus, and hamamelis. In **February**, there may be a few outdoor anemones, heathers, some irises, like reticulata, and some scillas. Once again one often turns to the shrubs, viburnum, an early magnolia, and a fragrant lonicera. **March** gives crocuses, dionysias, forget-me-nots, daffodils, primulas, saxifrages, and alyssum.

April gives you tulips, wallflowers, polyanthus, muscari, fritillarias, and anemones. **May** has more tulips, geums, erigerons, heucheras, lupins, paeonies, oriental poppies, and trolius. **June** supplies achilleas, anchusas, antirrhinums, aquilegias, campanulas, delphin-

iums, gaillardias, irises, evening primroses, pyrethrums, sweet williams, and lychnis.

July has all these—anthemis, armeria, carnations, double dog daisies, dahlias, globe thistles, galegias, gypsophilas, helianthemums, red hot pokers, linums, nepeta, phloxes, poterium, roses, scabious, sidalceas, thalictrum and veronicas. **August** brings sweet peas, dahlias, gladioli, hyacinthus candicans, and spiraeas. **September** provides aconitums, early flowering chrysanthemums, coreopsis, dahlias, gladioli, heleniums, scabious solidagos and tradescantias.

In **October** cut heleniums, Michaelmas daisies, chrysanthemums, rudbeckias, and anemone japonica.

November, one turns again to shrubs—garrya, arbutus, ceratostigma; there will be the autumn crocuses, the late primulas and some heaths.

The year ends with the Christmas roses, the berberis japonica, winter sweet and the prunus subhirtella.

This month's competition

AS many of you will be spending your holidays at the seaside, why not explore the seashore and rocks. After reading B. J. Tarry's article you'll know what kind of creature to look for.

For the competition, the Editor would like you to draw and colour any one of these creatures. You can add others, if you like, and some scenery.

There are two classes—under nines and over nines—with two prizes in each age group. There will be chocolates for the older children, from the E & SCWS Chocolate Works at Luton, and sweets for the younger ones, from the CWS Reddish Confectionery Works.

Read the following rules carefully:

1. The drawing must be your own, and measure not more than 10 in. by 8 in.
2. On the back of your entry write your full name, address and age in BLOCK CAPITALS.
3. Post your entry (marking the envelope "Competition") to: The Editor, Home Magazine, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester 4. Closing date for entries is July 28.

MAY PRIZEWINNERS

Susan E. Rix, Chatham Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; Nigel Diment, Locks Road, Locks Heath, Nr. Southampton, Hants. Glenn Robert Browne, Mepal House, Mepal, Ely, Cambs.; Suzanne Jane Ward-Close, Pantain Road, Loughborough, Leics.



Table beauty that never 'dates'

CROWN CLARENCE creations, with their brilliant contemporary designs, set a standard of loveliness that never 'dates'. Here are just two examples—and the prices will delight you, too! Available in dinner, tea, coffee and fruit sets.

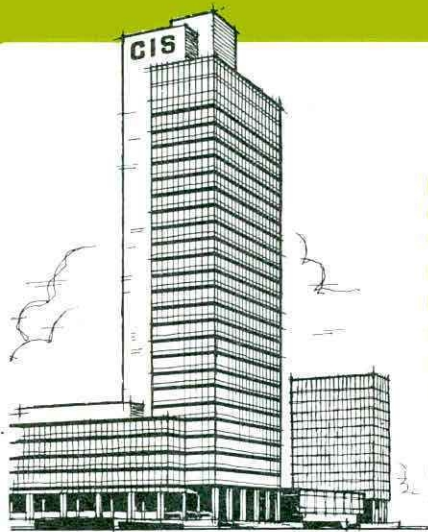
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Congress 1964

Our Delegates at Scarborough

THE 95th Co-operative Congress was held at Scarborough from May 18 to 21, 1964, being opened in the usual way with the singing of "These things shall be" by 2,029 delegates.

Ald. W. H. Smith, J.P., gave delegates a civic welcome, it being the fifth time that Congress had visited Scarborough.

The president of Congress, Mr J. Bailey, retired secretary of the Co-operative Party, in his presidential address, reminded delegates of the slow progress being made towards realisation of the recommendations of the special committee of inquiry. He suggested that societies ought to pay more attention to the welfare of the Co-operative Movement as a whole, rather than local interests.

He urged trade unionists to support the movement by purchasing from Co-operative societies, and suggested they should stop trying to kill capitalism with dreams, while supporting it with their money. Private enterprise was motivated by greed and based on a system of beating one's neighbour. The price of this system to the community was great.

Mr Bailey introduced the fraternal delegates, many of whom represented overseas Co-operative Movements. Congress then proceeded to business, the report of the central executive of the Co-operative Union being received.

AMALGAMATION

The first proposal called upon societies who were recommended to amalgamate to do so while they were financially strong. It asked them to avoid transferring their business to Co-operative Retail Services if such action would create isolated units of that organisation.

The motion also asked Congress to approve the action of the boards of the wholesale societies in taking economic action necessary to implement the recommendations of the Amalgamation Survey.

The proposal was carried after an

amendment put by Burslem Society was lost. This suggested to the boards of the wholesale societies that they should at the same time consider more integrated operations of retail societies.

The executive, in the finance report, informed Congress that a slight surplus in Co-operative Union finances had occurred during the year, but warned that either subscriptions would have to be increased or charges made for specific services soon.

The representatives of the CWS board informed Congress that they would refuse to assist retail societies in financial difficulties if those societies had not accepted the advice offered by the CWS before the difficulties arose.

Some results of the movement's policy of refusing to accept stamp trading were available. In the report of a test made in 73 grocery shops directly affected by stamp trading competition, a sales increase of 3.2 per cent was reported after the initial impact of this type of trade.

NATIONAL FEDERATION

Congress was mainly concerned with the proposal for amalgamating the CWS, SCWS, and Co-operative Union, a joint committee having been set up in 1962 to investigate the practicability of such a merger.

The joint committee reported in favour of the amalgamation, and the representatives of the CWS and Co-operative Union indicated that they were also in favour.

The Co-operative Productive Federation, who had been invited to submit information to the joint committee, had stated they would not in any circumstances consider joining the proposed federation.

Lord Peddie, foreseeing objections

from the Scottish CWS directors at the possible tendency for work to be withdrawn from SCWS factories, suggested for the CWS board that it would be unrealistic to give any guarantee of work to Scottish factories under current competitive circumstances.

The proposal to set up a federation of the three bodies was carried 12,104 to 1,907.

An amendment submitted by Leicester and Cinderford societies sought to exclude the Co-operative Union, but this was lost 1,358 to 12,159.

SCOTTISH VIEWS

The directors of the SCWS opposed the motion emphatically on the grounds that no benefits to Scottish societies would accrue from the proposed federation.

Glasgow South Society, however, supported the proposal, stating that this was the only way to avoid capitalistic monopoly.

The result of the overwhelming decision of Congress is that a committee of representatives of the CWS, SCWS, and Co-operative Union is to be set up to prepare a detailed scheme of merger and a proposed constitution, which would provide for commercial contracts between the new federation and retail societies. An amendment to include retail societies on this committee was lost by 6,461 to 7,136.

Glasgow South and Portsea Island societies submitted an emergency proposal which provided for the circumstances in which the SCWS did not accept the federation, and instructed the original joint committee to ascertain the basis under which the three bodies would accept the federation. This proposal was defeated.

The new joint committee of representatives of the three bodies will now investigate and prepare a detailed

scheme of merger, while directors of the two wholesale societies will submit to their own members resolutions empowering them to proceed with the establishment of a single national federation.

DRY GOODS MATTERS

Reports of the trade associations were received, and that of the dry goods association gave rise to a tremendous amount of discussion.

Mr H. Bailey, a CWS director, stated that by arranging commercial contracts with retail societies, the CWS had been able greatly to improve its furnishing trade.

The report also stated that more than 50 societies were now refusing to stock inflammable nightwear, and Congress received a plea from several delegates who sought to ban the sale of these items, which were causing tragic accidents, particularly to children and old people.

The report of the meat trade association was received with interest, in view of the current rise in price of beef. The association was of the opinion that the days of cheap meat were gone for ever. Trade was suffering from a shortage of trained butchers.

A decrease of 200,000 gallons in the sale of milk was reported, due to bad weather early in 1963. The total quantity of milk sold during the year was over 477 million gallons.

London Society protested against the rise in cash spent on advertising by the National Milk Publicity Council, which had not produced any corresponding improvement in sales.

INTERNATIONAL

Congress reported on the work of the International Co-operative Alliance, which has in its membership 533,816 societies of various types throughout the world. These societies represent 174 million members, and it is interesting to note that in the alliance there are 100,499 agricultural societies as against 45,713 consumer societies.

Congress ended with a statement by the secretary of the Co-operative Union on sales and membership, which, at the end of 1963, was 13,205,000, an increase of 65,000. Sales at £1.054 million were the same as for 1962.

Your delegates thank the society for the opportunity of attending Congress, which provided an excellent illustration of working democracy, which is lacking in the majority of countries today.

T. HILL.
E. SUTTON.
T. H. SUTTON.
A. GLOVER.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

Mr and Mrs Sharpe, 3, Fairfield's Hill, Polesworth, May 31.

Mr and Mrs Dodds, 50, Brook End, Fazeley, June 1.

Mr and Mrs Rowley, Dormer Avenue, Bolehall, June 20.

Mr and Mrs Pownell, 23, Quarry Hill, Wilnecote, June 27.

CWS design accepted

THE "Frolic" pattern on the Nova shape of CWS Windsor pottery has been accepted by the Council of Industrial Design for inclusion in its design index.

The simple contemporary design is in red and blue, with the lids of the coffee and tea pots, and the broad bands on plates and saucers, in grey.

OBITUARY

We regret to report the deaths of the following members, and offer our sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Kate Tidy	Middleton	March 19.
Albert Edward Coates	Tamworth	April 10.
Maud Smith	Tamworth	April 14.
Harry Leigh	Tamworth	April 18.
Joseph Walker	Hopwas	April 28.
Frederick Charles Rushton	Amington	May 3.
Joyce Pitt	Tamworth	May 7.
John Anthony Faulknall	Tamworth	May 8.
Mary Ann Ballard	Wilnecote	May 9.
Alfred John Johnson	Tamworth	May 10.
Florence Thompson	Dosthill	May 10.
Rose Farmer	Wigginton	May 11.
Edith Ellen Bond	Dordon	May 13.
Nellie Moss	Tamworth	May 19.
Lizzie May Bird	Mile Oak	May 23.

New Zealand facts and figures

SIX-AND-A-QUARTER million acres are used for dairying in New Zealand. There are 39,770 dairy farms. Dairying is the major enterprise on nearly half of all farm holdings. On an acreage basis, however, sheep farming accounts for nearly three-quarters.

New Zealand has the highest butter consumption in the world, at 43 lb. per head.

Most dairying is carried on in the North Island, the chief areas being Waikato, Taranaki, North Auckland, and Manawatu.

Butterfat production per cow is high because of the predominance of Jersey stock. There is an average of about 280 lb. butterfat per cow per season. All cows are machine-milked.

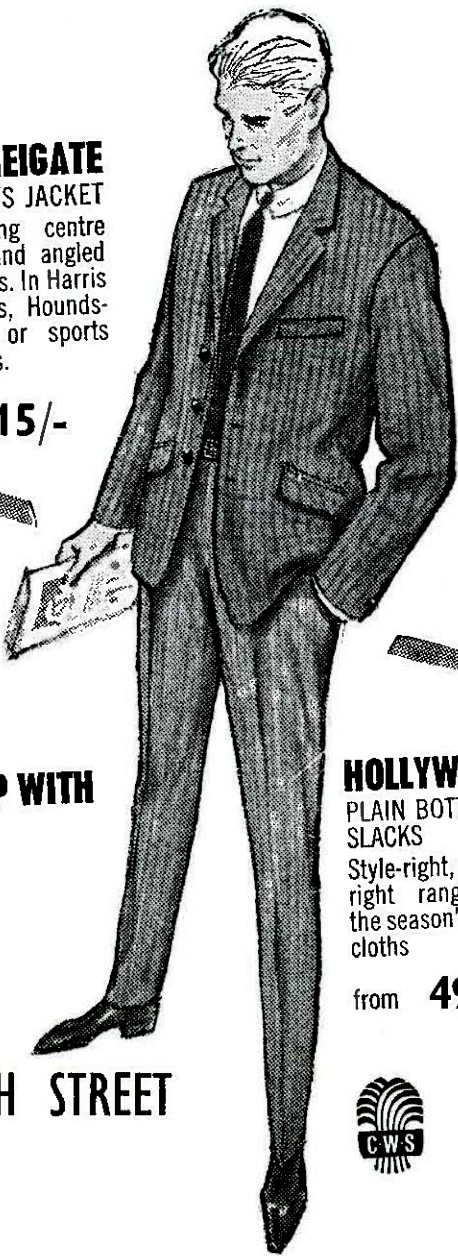
New Zealand produces approximately 200,000 tons of butter and 100,000 tons of cheese per year. The bulk of the total production is exported to Britain.

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YOU might think that the CWS Technical Research Department in Manchester, with its test tubes, microscopes, complicated scientific instruments, and white-coated "boffins," is a bit aloof from the ordinary shopper.

Not a bit of it. There are few departments of the CWS nearer to the home front than this. Hardly a thing made or produced by the CWS—from a bottle of orange squash to a piece of furniture—does not, at some time or other, come in for a thorough testing to see that you get value for money.

The Technical Research Department, with its 150 scientists and technicians, is the housewife's watchdog on quality, and in these days when life is becoming so much more complex, its work has never been more important.

'Boffins' see that you get value for money

A lot of the scientific equipment is very expensive, but it is quite astonishing what they can do, "off the cuff" as it were, with their own ideas and inventions.

Recently they built a rather weird-looking machine employing rollers and chains which put a new child's bicycle through its paces, including simulating bumping up and down the kerbstone. In a few hours that bike got more wear and tear than it would ever get in a normal lifetime.

Not only do tests like this ensure that articles from the CWS are safe and reliable, but often they are able to make improvements in the design.

Electric irons, vacuum cleaners, pans, household polishes, and detergents, are among the many other articles tested by this particular dry goods experimental section.

The whole Technical Research Department is split up into smaller units, each a specialist in its own branch of testing, but throughout there is a connecting theme.

You would hardly think, for instance, when your golden-brown CWS loaf cuts so crisp and crustily, that the department had a hand in that as well.

The story of the loaf, so far as the technical boys are concerned, actually begins with the arrival of the wheat at the ports from all over the world.

MORE VIGILANT

And, today, the widespread use of insecticides and pest control chemicals—some of which are to be banned—to say nothing of traces of penicillin that can get into milk—has made them even more vigilant.

The work of the CWS scientists is wide, and the products that come in for testing, very diverse in character. In any one week they may be having a close look at differing things like soft drinks, milk, dried milk, gravy browning, coconut, margarine, preserves, canned meat, canned fruit, cheese spread, or a box of pills, to name but a few.

Many hours are spent in the department on testing the fabrics from which your CWS clothing is made, and various stages of production are followed through up to the finished article.

And if you have any complaint to make about the cloth, or its colour-fastness, or whether you think it is not wearing hard enough, it is here that you will get a fair answer.

Whatever the product, you can bet a packet of Cremo oats to a Lanfield spring coat that the Technical Research Department will go to any lengths to see that you get value for money.

**Testing for quality and purity
—so that you get the benefit.**





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and so say all the family



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