



The thermometer was on the end cottage in the Crown Square. The occasion of this photograph was the marking of the indicator during "Wings for Victory" week. It was also used for "Salute the Soldier" and "Warships Week". People in Horton were very generous during these fund raising weeks. Ike Sarginson made model planes and tanks for markers on the indicator. It was also used for National Savings. Mrs. Nelson (in front of downspout) was a keen member of the committee, also Anthony Greenbank (on the left in the doorway) was also involved. Mrs. Wolfenden was a key figure. Mr. Nelson is standing next to Mrs. Nelson, then Mrs. Wolfenden, then Miss Hannam.

People in Horton took part in a whole range of activities to help the war effort. Miss Gertie King, who lived at the Knoll, kept a diary during the war which records knitting meetings, nursing meetings, a nursing whist drive and dance, W.V.S., collecting salvage, and the Blood Transfusion service at the Institute. on September 3rd there was a National Day of Prayer and a W.V.S. parade. Mrs. Ike Sarginson ran A.R.P. and First Aid classes in the village hall. She also collected 1d. a week from many households for the Red Cross.

In 1941 a British plane made a forced landing in the field behind the station. The pilot was unhurt. Petrol was brought in a big lorry and somehow the plane was got to Crooks pasture. The hens were cleared out of the way and the plane, which was undamaged, managed to take off.

1943. Sept 3.

During 1 week the children collected 1650 books for the Yorks Book and Salvage Drive.

1943. Sept 7.

A collection of HIPS was made by the children and handed to Miss King (WRVS)

1944. Feb. 11.

32 pairs of wellington boots, gifts of the American Red Cross, have been distributed to the children.

1945. May 8-9.

School closed for two days National Holidays to celebrate Victory in Europe.

In 1941 a landmine was dropped on the other side of Penyghent for no apparent reason. It could be that heaps of lime in a field were mistaken for an army encampment, or that it was jettisoned by German bombers coming back from raids on Glasgow or the Barrow shipyards.

The collection of salvage was an important part of the war effort. Mary Goodwin, Doris Baines and Marion Nelson had an old pram and went round the school end of Horton and Brackenbottom collecting waste paper, tin cans, bottles etc. These were gathered at Burnside for collection.

Horton had a very active W.V.S. Among the members were two Miss Kings, two Mrs. Sarginsons, Mrs. Hannam, Mrs. J. Capstick, Mrs. A. Greenbank, Mrs. B.T.Heseltine, Mrs. Trusler and several others. The W.V.S. organized the billeting of evacuees in the village, also the knitting of garments for the troops, the distribution of orange juice, cod liver oil etc., for the children, and were involved with salvage collection, fund raising for the war effort and many other activities.

Another organization was the Nursing Association. This was funded by members' subscriptions and by various fund raising events. It provided general nursing care for people who were ill at home, and when babies were born. Mrs. Ike Sarginson, who was a qualified nurse, was a leading figure in this. She also acted as the village midwife.

Everybody in the country had to register for a National Identity Card and adult men and women had to register and be prepared to be drafted into work of national importance. For large numbers of people this meant being called up for the armed services. Some civilian jobs were classified as being "reserved occupations." Farming, quarry working, skilled jobs on the railway, looking after young children fell into this category, also butchers and bakers. John Heseltine, who was the butcher in Horton, had also to work on a farm for several days a week, as his butchery business was considered to be too small to count as a full time occupation. Many people in Horton did part time war work as well as their full time jobs.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE NURSING ASSOCIATION

Financial Statement for the Year Ending November 30th, 1945

		Receipts		
		£	s.	d.
By	President	2	2	0
	„ Patrons' Donations	46	5	8
	„ Members' Subscriptions	77	17	10
	„ Bring & Buy Sale, 1944	19	2	6
	„ Do. Do. 1945	37	0	4
	„ Whist Drive & Dance	9	16	6
	„ Competitions	11	7	9
	„ Collection	13	3	

*Examined and found correct,
17th December, 1945*

ANTHONY GREENBANK,
Hon. Auditor.

£204 5 10

		Payments		
		£	s.	d.
To	Hire of Hall—Meetings		7	6
	„ Quota to S. & D. Nursing Assoc.	95	0	0
	„ Printing & Stationery	3	7	0
	„ Clinic Expenses	2	1	9
	„ Delegates' Expenses		10	0
	„ Postages		15	7
	„ Balance	102	4	0

M. J. SARGINSON.
Hon. Treasurer.

£204 5 10

FROM "CRAVEN HERALD"

MAY 19th 1944

HORTON'S WEEK ENDS

Social activities for "Salute the Soldier" week were continued at Horton In Ribblesdale on Wednesday when the A.T.C. and Y.F.C. held a social evening at the Public Hall which was well attended. The "Social" took the form of dancing interspersed with games, songs and ventriloquial items. Mr Cockerell provided music for dancing.

Ministry of information files^M were shown on Thursday and were much enjoyed. A collection was taken. Following the film show Mr J. Barker presented prizes for the slogan and poster competition. The winners of the poster competition were:

under 10.	1. Alan Taylor.
2. Harry Alderson.	3. Ian Sargison.
10-12.	1. Margaret Peel.
	2. Sylvia Scott.
3. Mary Metcalfe.	4. Barbara Blenkiron.
12-14	1. Peter Calkeld.
	2. Frank Capstick.
	3. Arthur Hodgson.
	4. Derek Short.

The activities ended on Friday when the Horton Concert Party gave an outstanding show in the Public Hall. There was a crowded audience which enjoyed songs, sketches and concerted items. Mr D. Wardell acted as compere. As a result of the efforts the free gift fund will benefit by over £20. The organisers of the show were Mrs. C. Wiseman and Mrs. J. H. Mason.

After a very slow start in the effort to raise £4.000, the indicator was marked on Saturday at £3,850. The children of the village worked wholeheartedly during the week to help in the free gift fund and other investments. Beecroft group of children "Bring and Buy" Sale raised £2-4s. Chapel Lane group of children 2-1s-6d. The Rowen Club £3-5s-6d and another child raised 14s. making a total of £8-5s.

The markers of the indicator were -

Wednesday	-	Mr R. Lambert	(Selside)
Thursday	-	Mr E. Sarginson	(Special Constable)
Friday	-	Mrs. R. Towler	(Savings Groups)
Saturday	-	Miss King	(W.V.S.)

CRAVEN HERALD. 10th NOVEMBER 1939

(Local news)

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE

COMFORTS FOR MEN IN FORCES.

At a meeting of the the Public Hall Committee held on Tuesday night it was decided to undertake the providing of comforts for local men serving with the colours.

For the purpose of raising funds it is proposed to have a house-to-house collection. The Committee are to ask the lady members of the Public Hall to co-operate with them in the work.

Receipt No.

LL 36038

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS.
SALVAGE OF RAILINGS, ETC.

In accordance with the notices already posted and published in the local press and in Exercise of the Powers conferred under Sections 50 and 53 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, the Railings of this Property will be removed immediately.

have been removed

To Owner or Occupier,

Address

*Whaley Farm
Horton Church Rd*

Contractor's
Name

S.P.D.

Address

Lower Hall Little

Foreman's
Signature

[Signature]

Date

April 22

From the minutes of St. Oswald's P.C.C.

1941. Blackout was fixed in the church - removable wooden frames covered in approved cloth at the side windows, a hanging curtain at the east window.

1944. Railings from the churchyard and from the Vicarage were removed by the Ministry of Works.

Feb. 10th 1943

'Wings for Victory' Week - May 15-22, 1943. A letter was received from Mr. Miles-Sharp a member of the Executive Committee concerned with the organisations of the "Wings for Victory Week" for the Settle Rural District asking if the council would be good enough to consider appointing a local "Wings for Victory Week" committee with the object of organising local events and to stimulate interest in the effort with a suggestion that the group secretaries in this area be incorporated in the committee. On the motion of Clr. Sedgwick Sec. Clr Frankland and agreed that the clerk be instructed to ascertain who are the group secretaries and invite them to meet the council at their next meeting which is to be held shortly and that in the meantime the clerk provisionally book the public hall and band for Friday May 14th 1943. Agreed.

COPY FROM PETROL APPLICATION FOR MORRIS
CAR FOR ONE MONTH

		Miles
2nd.	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
4	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
6	Attend market at Hawes	22
8	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
10	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
13	Attend market at Hawes	22
14	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
16	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
18	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
20	Attend market at Hawes	22
22	Attend Bentham Auction for hay- time man. Collect wool, sheets, shopping.	28
27	Attend market at Hawes	22
24	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
26	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
28	Attend sheep on Blea Moor	3
	Going for Vet and Doctor.	
	Attending National Farmers Union meeting	
	Collecting parts to repair farm machinery.	

[Kerosene was also rationed which was used for lamps and cooking.

Salvage Depot. Clr. Frankland reported to the meeting that the salvage dump of paper, rags etc., was in a deplorable condition at Burnside. He said he had received complaints that a lot of broken glass was amongst the rubbish. Clr Wiseman confirmed this. After much discussion it was moved by Clr. Frankland Sec. Clr. Sedgwick and agreed that Clr. Pollard bring the matter before the Settle R.D.C. at their next meeting.

White Lines. It was reported that the white lines on the road between Horton and Settle had become obliterated causing great difficulty to motorists driving in the blackout. On the motion of Clr. Middleton, Sec. Clr ^WWiseman and agreed the clerk was instructed to bring this matter to the notice of the W.R.C.C.

Parish Council Minutes

Jan. 6th 1941

Air Raid Distress Fund Appeal - North Eastern Regional Council. A letter was read from this Council and signed by Mr. I. Ewbank. Chairman of the Settle RDC asking the Council's co-operation in an appeal for subscriptions towards this fund and suggest that a house to house collection be organised as the best way of carrying out this appeal.

After discussion it was agreed on the motion of Clr. Morphet Sec. Clr. Sedgwick that the Council are in full agreement with the request and are prepared to undertake a house to house collection as soon as arrangements are made, such arrangements to be put in hand at once.

Sept 1st 1941

Air Raid Distress Fund. The clerk reported that during the past month a Flag Day collection had been arranged and carried out and that a sum of £5.1.11. had been collected. On the motion of Clr Frankland Sec. Clr Morphet and agreed that the collection be approved.

June 1st 1942

Position of hydrants. The clerk brought to the meeting a number of lists giving the approximate positions of hydrants throughout the parish. It was decided that these be handed to Clr. Frankland who had the Fire Fighting Service arrangements in hand to distribute as he thought fit.

Oct 5th 1942

Air Raid Distress Fund. The clerk reported that the sum of £2.17.3. had been collected for this fund during the recent Flag Day and had been handed over to the organisers. The following carried out the collection. Mrs. B. Morphet, Mrs. Mason, Miss - illegible see P. 191, Miss Batty and Miss Capstick.

On the motion of Clr. Frankland Sec. Clr. Sedgwick and agreed that a letter of thanks be sent to the collectors.

Nov. 2nd 1942

Deaths due to war operations. The clerk read a letter from the R.D.C. asking for particulars of grave space available in the event of large scale burials. The clerk stated that he had replied to the letter explaining the position. On the motion of Clr. Wiseman Sec. Clr Morphet and agreed the clerk's action was approved.

FROM THE CRAVEN HERALD. 8 SEPTEMBER 1939.

Four orders under the Defence Regulations to conserve coal, gas and electricity were announced on Sunday night. The fuel and lighting order comes into operation on September 7th.

The quarterly consumption of coal, gas and electricity by domestic consumers and small industrial consumers will be limited to 75% of the quantity consumed in the corresponding quarter of the year ended 30th June 1939.

Consumers of over 2 tons of coal in the year ended 30th June must license with a registered coal merchant whom they are free to choose.

After 1st October they will be unable to purchase coal unless they have so registered, and all orders for coal must then be given in writing.

CRAVEN HERALD. 8 SEPTEMBER 1939

"CRAVEN MAN'S DIARY"

BIG CHANGE

The War brings to Craven a marked change in social life. The dwelling house in the first instance is "blacked out" at the moment with an assemblage of dark paper, curtains and drawing pins but later on something more efficient will be found.

But, with darkened streets, feeble lights marking the movement of traffic and houses that appear completely empty, there is no round of evening social visits.

Evening shopping represents a difficulty and in time it is probably that most shops will close early.

Cinemas for the time being are closed although there is little doubt that these may be re-opened where cinema-goers could reach safety in an air-raid very quickly.

All public meetings - whist drives, dances, lectures, evening classes or are suspended, and so at this phase of the war, the only evening activity is in A.R.P. for the active and gramophone records or the radio for the stay-at-homes.

Feb. 3rd. 1941

War Weapons Week. A letter from the organiser of the "Settle & District War Weapons Week" was received asking that a local committee be formed to organise the effort locally.

On the motion of Clr. Wiseman Sec. Clr. Lambert it was agreed that the Parish Council constitute the committee to organise the effort in the parish. On the motion of Clr. Wiseman Sec. Clr Sedgwick and agreed that a public meeting be called for Feb. 17th or 24th at 7.30 pm at which meeting representatives from Settle would attend to explain the scheme.

April 28th 1941.

War Time Food Production. A letter was received from Settle RDC asking for particulars of any allotment or private gardens being put to full use in the parish. On the motion of Clr. Morphet Sec. Clr. Lambert and agreed that it be left in the hands of the clerk to make the necessary explanation.

PETROL

On Sunday night the Secretary for Mines made an announcement concerning petrol.

When petrol rationing comes into force on 16th September car owners will be able to secure a number of gallons according to the H.P. of their vehicles.

The following table shows the amounts.

H.P.	GALLONS.
UP TO 7	4
8-9	5
10-12	6
13-15	7
16-19	8
20 AND OVER	10
MOTOR CYCLES	2

Worked out roughly motorists should be able to travel between 150-200 miles on their monthly ration.

N.B.

As the war progressed the petrol ration was several times reduced. By the end of the war very little petrol was obtainable.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The right Honourable Mr. Herbert Morrison introduced the war time slogan GO TO IT which brought about the following song.

Up Housewives and at 'em

When he gave us GO TO IT he knew that we could do it,

So let his latest slogan take its bow.

Up housewives and at 'em

Up housewives and at 'em

Save your paper and keep your eye on

Rags and Bones and any old iron,

Up housewives and at 'em

Soon we'll tit for tat 'em.

Throw out all your junk you've got

it will help to win the war,

Up housewives and at 'em

Things you used to throw away or empty down the drain

Are wanted for munitions now for making aeroplanes

Look inside your What-not lots of rubbish you will see

If you haven't got a what-not look just where it used to be

Save your bits of gristle and your little bits of bread

Save you little bits of fluff from underneath the bed

Save your worn out zips and tie your doings up with string

Get together all your junk and hand it to the man

Who'll call for it and take it out and bang it in the van.

They'll turn it into armaments and you can say with pride

That metal in your old suspenders helped to turn the tide.

Up housewives and at 'em

Soon we'll tit for tat 'em

Throw out all your junk you've got it will help to win the war

and up housewives and at 'em

Up housewives and at 'em

Up housewives and at 'em

FUEL AND LIGHTING ORDER, 1939.

The above Order made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, has for its object the rationing of coal, gas and electricity in order to conserve stocks of fuel.

The general principle of this rationing so far as it affects consumers of electricity, is that they will only be allowed to use a certain proportion of what their consumption was during the year ended the 30th June, 1939—for the time being this quantity has been fixed at 75%.

This means that every householder has to use 25% less electricity than he did last year, but in any case all consumers are entitled to at least 200 units of electricity per annum.

The accompanying Notice gives particulars of the quantity of electricity you are now permitted to use each quarter. If you consider this is insufficient for the requirements of your household, e.g., you may have had to accommodate a number of evacuated persons and in consequence now have more rooms in general use than you had a year ago, you should, within 14 days of the date of the Notice, place the facts before your Local Fuel Overseer, who may, if he is satisfied with the reasonableness of your claim, arrange for the quantity to be increased.

Your particular attention is drawn to the fact that should you consume in any quarter a quantity of electricity in excess of that specified in the Notice, the Local Fuel Overseer may order the supply of electricity to be discontinued at your expense for such period as he may specify.

We do not think you will experience any undue difficulty in reducing your consumption to the figures shown in the Notice provided you impress on the members of your household the necessity for taking every care to switch off lamps and appliances when they are not actually required, e.g., an electric fire should never be left on in an unoccupied room and where a fire has two heating elements, one should be switched off as soon as the room becomes warm. When using an electric cooker, advantage should always be taken of the retained heat in the oven and hot plates, whilst your cooking utensils should be of the solid flat bottom type. Again where electricity is used for water heating, it should be remembered that the consumption of electricity is in direct proportion to the amount of hot water used; less hot water for washing up and other domestic purposes and somewhat shallower baths will help to produce the desired result.

Name of Gas	Method of Recognition	Protection required	First Aid	
Phosgene (C.G. for short)	Musty hay or green corn. almost invisible.	Respirator complete protection	Respirator, or removal to fresh air, undo all tight clothing neck, chest and waist. COMPLETE rest, patient to be carried about. Warmth to prevent shock and shivering. No stimulants, or artificial respiration. Obtain medical aid as soon as possible.	If patient can be kept alive for 24 hours or over there is a good chance of recovery.
Chlorine	Smell of Bleaching Powder or Chloride of Lime - Greenish colour.	Respirator complete protection	Treat as for Phosgene above	Unless absolutely forced keep under shelter. This applies at all times. Up-wind of gas completely out of danger
D.M. D.A. and D.C.	No smell cannot be seen. Irritating effect, nose, throat, etc. teeth ache.	Respirator complete protection	Respirator or removal to fresh air. Rest and warmth. Remove clothing. Rinse nose with salt or bi-carbonate of soda (1 teaspoonful to 1 Pint) Gargle with similar solution.	Exposed food and water becomes poisoned. Clothing may be dust laden and should be shaken out.
Tear Gas C.A.P. for short	No smell irritating to eyes.	Respirator complete protection	Respirator or removal to fresh air. Bathe eyes with warm water or salt and warm water. (teaspoonful to 1 pint) Rest and warmth.	
Tear Gas K.S.K. for short	Smell of peppercorns, pine-apple, or iodine when very strong.	Respirator complete protection	As for Tear Gas C.A.P.	
Tear Gas B.B.C. for short	Disagreeable smell, pungent and penetrating - brown, oily, liquid.	Respirator complete protection	As for Tear Gas above.	
Mustard Gas	Smell like mustard, horse reddish, garlic, onions, dark brown straw coloured liquid.	Respirator AND protective clothing special type.	First Aid within five minutes. Wipe off liquid & rub in bleach paste for a minute then wipe off, and wash thoroughly. Remove all clothing as soon as possible, wash with soap and running water (warm) Time is vital. SEEK A.R.P. WARDEN.	Great danger from liquid and contaminated walls, roads, buildings, therefore use special care until affected parts have been decontaminated
Lewisite	Smell of geraniums colourless liquid	Respirator and PROTECTIVE CLOTHING special type.	Treat as per Mustard Gas. Open any blisters with needle rubbed in Methylated spirit or run through flame to make needle antiseptic.	

IF IN DOUBT SEEK ADVICE OF A.R.P. WARDENS, POLICE, OR SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

April, 1939.

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are earnestly requested to pin these sheets in a handy place in your house and study and memorise the abbreviated information thereon. Please remember, by helping yourself and your family, you are helping those who have accepted responsible work connected with Air Raid Precautions. Further information will be volunteered by any such Member.

These sheets are genuine life preservers and we wish you to value them as such.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J.CLARK. Major.

A.R.P.O.

Air Raid Warning:

Church Bells; Sirens where they exist or whistles blown in sharp blasts. On hearing this signal get under cover in your refuge room if possible. Take your respirator with you.

Air Raid Warning:

Hand Rattles; these sounding mean that gas is present so take special care.

Air Raid Signal:

Hand Bells; When these are rung it is safe to come out.

You can help the A.R.P. Services by informing your warden, as soon as it is safe to do so, of any air raid damage you have noticed.

THE YORKSHIRE DALESMAN

A Monthly Magazine of Dales' Life and Industry

Edited by Harry J. Scott. *November 1943*

No. 8

Vol. 5

NOTES AND COMMENTS

CONGRATULATIONS to the Bronte Society on the completion next month of fifty years of existence, and good wishes for its next half century! The Society still has a useful part to play in making known the authentic details of the life and work of the Yorkshire sisters and in encouraging interest in the Brontes among lovers of literature all over the world.

* * * *

We welcome the decision of the National Farmers' Union to discuss with the Ramblers' Association suggestions made by the latter body for the possible waymarking of footpaths on enclosed and cultivated land on a general scale throughout the country.

* * * *

Colour signs on the lines of continental waymarking have been proposed, and it is felt that this might have the dual purpose of maintaining ways of access for walkers, and of preventing damage to land and stock by walkers who lose their way. The subject is controversial, but its discussion will do good.

* * * *

Tree-felling is widespread in the Dales and is inevitable in war-time, but we are glad to note that a protest has been made against the cutting of trees close to the Ingleton waterfalls, which threatens to spoil a considerable portion of what is one of Yorkshire's most famous beauty spots. We hope that Regional Forestry Commissioners will act promptly.

* * * *

The Rev. E. B. A. Somerset, who contributes the first of a series of articles on education in the Dales, has for many years been the Vicar of Grinton, in Swaledale. He has recently left this parish to become Vicar of Middleton Tyas, Richmond.

YOUR DREAM HOUSE

Your lifetime's ambition—a home of your own—is easily realised with the help of the Skipton. You need pay only a small proportion of the purchase money—the Society provides the rest on easy repayment terms.



ASSETS EXCEED £4,000,000 RESERVE FUND £200,000 Secretary: Arthur Smith F.C.I.S.

Skipton Building Society

MEMBER OF THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION

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J.J.M

THE YORKSHIRE DALESMAN

Monthly Magazine of Dales' Life and Industry

Edited by Harry J. Scott. *January 1944*

No. 10

Vol. 5

NOTES AND COMMENTS

NEW YEAR GREETINGS to our readers in Yorkshire and exiled from it, and particularly to those "in foreign parts." Letters received from readers during the past month have come from Jerusalem, Egypt, West Africa, India and Italy. There will be some grand tales told in the Dales inns and hostels when this is all over!

* * * *

Mr. Sydney Moorhouse, a well-known contributor to these pages, has been editing an R.A.F. Unit magazine "somewhere in India" and has given lectures to British and Indian Service personnel on Yorkshire topics.

* * * *

Incidentally, "Victory," the Indian Services magazine, has recently carried articles by James Walton, Phyllis Bentley, Ivor Brown, and Sydney Moorhouse—all "Yorkshire Dalesman" contributors.

* * * *

We have been asked to make a correction to the Readers' Club note last month on the Claphams, of Austwick Hall. The Clapham concerned was Richard Clapham, and not Thomas. Mrs. Clapham lived at Austwick Hall until her death, and the Hall was not sold until after her death. Richard Clapham lived at Feizor.

* * * *

We hope shortly to publish proposals by Col. W. S. Cameron, the Leeds City Engineer, for the development of the Dales as a national park for the enjoyment of citizens of the West Riding. The proposals will, we believe, create considerable interest among Dales lovers.

An Englishman's Home —

IS HIS CASTLE

The solid consolation of a simple dwelling built on sure foundations is better than a castle of dreams

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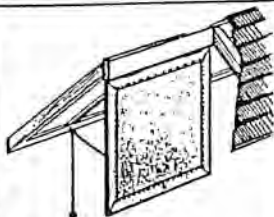
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Cord and Eyelet Blinds.



Lancaster
Blindcloth
for screens.

NATIONAL *and a* DOMESTIC DUTY

Look to your windows. Are they safe, are they bright? Make this resolution — do away with window mourning and dangerous makeshifts — Fix simple blinds which never show a chink of light by night, but disappear by day. Get back to lovely drapings and welcome the summer sun into your homes. Be safe but bright.

Your local retailer will supply you with LANCASTER BLINDCLOTH, complying with Government A.R.P. requirements, for home-made "screens", etc.

Insist on LANCASTER BLINDCLOTH.

- Cord and Eyelet Blinds. This simple but ingenious design is the cheapest type of cord-operated drop, consisting of flat wood slat at top for nailing to window frame, and a plain round wood pole at the bottom with a cord passing through eyelets for raising blind from bottom to top; the blind rolling up with the round pole.
- Lancaster Blindcloth is an excellent material for "screens" made at home. It is simple to handle and will last for years.



LANCASTER *Blindcloth's*

Jas. Williamson & Son, Limited, Lancaster

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

WARNING

If you hear any or all of the following Signals—

- (a) SIREN sounding a fluctuating or warbling note
- (b) SIREN sounding a succession of short, sharp blasts
- (c) WHISTLE sounding short sharp blasts—

A raid is expected; you should keep indoors and have your Gas Mask ready. If you are caught in the street make for the nearest Public Shelter.

GAS

If you hear a RATTLE gas is present and you should immediately put on your Gas Mask, unless you are in a gas-proof room or shelter, and keep it on until the danger from Gas has passed.

ALL CLEAR

If you hear a SIREN blowing a continuous note on a steady pitch the Raiders have passed. If you have heard a RATTLE keep indoors until you hear a HANDBELL, which will be the "All Clear Signal" to inform you that the danger from Gas has passed.

RESPIRATORS

RESPIRATORS are Government Property and there are penalties for damage caused by neglect. The importance of carrying the Respirator cannot be emphasised too strongly. Neglect may cost you your life.

AIR RAID WARDEN'S POST

Your nearest Air Raid Warden's Post is at

where you can get any information or advice on A.R.P. matters.

IMPORTANT

Obey promptly the instructions of the Police, Special Constables and Air Raid Wardens during an air raid.

HANG THIS CARD IN A PROMINENT PLACE

G. A. KING Diaries.

1942. KNITTING PARTIES AT DOOK GHYLL
until
27-2-46. EVERY WEDNESDAY
COMFORTS WERE PACKED AND
TAKEN TO SETTLE
SUNDAY 5th APRIL. HOME GUARD PARADE

WEDNESDAY 20th MAY. BLOOD TRANSFUSION?
at the Institute.

THURSDAY 18th JUNE. Tin Cans
etc.
Took SALVAGE to depo
(the former G. Lion garage)
↓ to BURNSIDE STABLE.
(Paper)
SUNDAY 19th July
CALLED ABOUT HAND GIRLS

TUESDAY 4th AUGUST.
2 HAND GIRLS. AND DOOK GHYLL.

TUESDAY 2nd AUGUST. NURSING MEETING

THURSDAY 3rd SEPTEMBER.
NATIONAL DAY PRAYER
SERVICING 7th W.V.S. PARADE

14th JULY - 12th SEPT. HAY TIME AT D.G



YOUR GAS MASK

How to keep it
and How to Use it

MASKING YOUR WINDOWS

PUBLIC INFORMATION
LEAFLET NO. 2

Read this and
keep it carefully.
You may need it.

Issued from the Lord Privy Seal's Office July, 1939

YOUR GAS MASK

TAKE CARE OF YOUR GAS MASK AND YOUR GAS MASK WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU. It is possible that in war your life might depend on your gas mask and the condition in which it had been kept.

The official gas mask, or respirator, consists of a metal container filled with material which absorbs the gas, and a rubber facepiece with a non-inflammable transparent window. Some people seem to think that this mask does not look as if it would offer very good protection. Actually, it has been most carefully designed and fully tested, and will give you adequate protection against breathing any of the known war gases. But remember it will not protect you from the ordinary gas that you burn in a gas cooker or gas fire.

HOW TO STORE IT

Your mask should be kept carefully. Never hang it up by the straps which fasten it on over the head. This will pull the rubber facepiece out of shape so that it no longer fits you properly. It should be kept in the special box provided, where this has been issued, but any box which is air tight, or nearly so, will do.

When placed in the box the metal container should lie flat with the rubber facepiece uppermost, the transparent window lying evenly on top at full length. Great care should be taken not to bend or fold the window, or to let it get scratched, cracked or dented.

Keep the box in a cool place away from strong light. Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to strong light will spoil the material of the mask and it may cease to give complete protection. It should never be held close to a fire or hot water pipes, or left lying out in the sun.

HOW TO PUT IT ON AND TAKE IT OFF

It is important to know how to put on your mask quickly and properly. You might need to do this in a hurry. To put it on, hold the mask by each of the side straps with the thumbs underneath and the inside of the window facing you. Then lift the mask to your face, push your chin forwards into it and draw the straps over the top of your head as far as they will go. See that the straps are properly adjusted and leave them so.

To remove the mask, insert the thumb under the buckle at the back of your head and then pull it forward over the top of your head so that the mask is lowered downwards from the face.

NEVER TRY TO LIFT THE MASK OFF UPWARDS OR BY PULLING THE CONTAINER OR THE EDGE OF THE RUBBER AT THE CHIN.

To prevent the window from misting over when the mask is worn, wet the end of a finger and rub it on a piece of toilet soap. Then rub the finger all over the inside of the window so as to leave a thin film of soap.

PUTTING YOUR MASK AWAY

After the mask has been used you will find that it is wet on the inside with moisture from the breath. This should be wiped off with a soft dry cloth and the mask allowed to dry before it is put away in its box. Do not try to dry it by applying heat.

The contents of the container do not deteriorate either with age or with wearing the mask when gas is not present. But if you suspect any flaw in your gas mask you should inform your local air raid warden.

It is a good thing to get out your gas mask occasionally and put it on, so as to get used to wearing it, and if you take the simple precautions set out above you will ensure that it is always ready for your protection.

MASKING YOUR WINDOWS

In war, one of our great protections against the dangers of air attack after nightfall would be the "black-out." On the outbreak of hostilities all external lights and street lighting would be totally extinguished so as to give hostile aircraft no indication as to their whereabouts. But this will not be fully effective unless *you* do your part, and see to it that no lighting in the house where you live is visible from the outside. The motto for safety will be "Keep it dark!"

Every occupier of rooms, house or flat would be responsible for darkening his own lights. Lights in the halls or on the staircases of blocks of flats or dwellings would be the responsibility of the landlord or owner.

Of course, the most convenient way of shutting in the light is to use close fitting blinds. These can be of any thick, dark coloured material such as dark blue or black or dark green glazed Holland, Lancaster or Italian Cloth.

If you cannot manage this, you could obscure your windows by fixing up sheets of black paper or thick dark brown paper mounted on battens.

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Alternatively, thick curtains of suitable material will serve, if they really cover the window frames with a bit to spare all round.

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The simplest way of testing material, whether for blinds or curtains, is to hold up a piece against an electric bulb. If no light shows through, or only scattered pin holes of light are seen, then the material will do. If a patch of light shows through, it is no use.

Possibly you have blinds already fitted to your windows. If the material is not sufficiently opaque, you can treat it with Oil Bound Water Paint or Distemper of some dark colour. The following mixture can be applied with a brush :—

1 lb. of concentrated size, 3 lb. lamp black in powder form, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of gold size. The size and lamp black should be thoroughly mixed and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of boiling water added. This quantity will cover about 80 square yards of material.

If your blinds do not fit very closely, you could paint the edges of the window panes all round with dark paint. It will, of course, help if you also shade your lights so as to prevent any light falling directly on the window.

Most Important—do not forget your skylight if you have one, or glazed doors or even fanlights. You may find it simplest to make these permanently obscure by applying sufficient coats of some dark distemper or paint, or pasting them over with thick brown paper.

There is another thing to remember—Make sure that no light shows when your front door or back door is open. In some cases it may be possible to fix a curtain in the hall or passage to form a "light lock," but if this cannot be done, the light must be turned off before the door is opened.

Some people perhaps will only use one or two rooms at night in war time. This, of course, would simplify matters considerably, as the precautions indicated would only have to be taken for those particular rooms. But you would have to take care not to show by mistake any light in a room where the windows were not screened, and also to see that light did not reach the window of an unoccupied room through some open door.

Do not leave things until the last, but get together the materials which you think you would need. If you wait, you might find that you had difficulty in getting what you wanted. Besides, your help is wanted in making effective the "black-outs" for the A.R.P. exercises which are being arranged to try out our defences from time to time.

After all, it is only common sense to make our preparations in advance to meet a possible emergency.



**SOME THINGS YOU
SHOULD KNOW IF
WAR SHOULD COME**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION
LEAFLET NO. 1**

**Read this and
keep it carefully.
You may need it.**

Issued from the Lord Privy Seal's Office July, 1939

IF WAR SHOULD COME

The object of this leaflet is to tell you now some of the things you ought to know if you are to be ready for the emergency of war.

This does not mean that war is expected now, but it is everyone's duty to be prepared for the possibility of war.

Further leaflets will be sent to you to give you fuller guidance on particular ways in which you can be prepared.

The Government are taking all possible measures for the defence of the country, and have made plans for protecting you and helping you to protect yourselves, so far as may be, in the event of war.

You, in your turn, can help to make those plans work, if you understand them and act in accordance with them.

No-one can tell when or how war might begin, but the period of warning might be very short. There would be no time then to begin to think what you ought to do.

READ WHAT FOLLOWS, and think NOW.

(1) AIR RAID WARNINGS

When air raids are threatened, warning will be given in towns by sirens or hooters, which will be sounded, in some places by short blasts, and in other places by a warbling note, changing every few seconds. In war, sirens and hooters will not be used for any other purpose than this.

The warning may also be given by the Police or Air Raid Wardens blowing short blasts on whistles.

When you hear the warning, take cover at once. Remember that most of the injuries in an air raid are caused not by direct hits by bombs, but by flying fragments of debris or bits of shells. Stay under cover until you hear the sirens or hooters sounding continuously for two minutes on the same note, which is the signal " Raiders Passed."

If poison gas has been used, you will be warned by means of hand rattles. Keep off the streets until the poison gas has been cleared away. Hand bells will be rung when there is no longer any danger. If you hear the rattle when you are out, put on your gas mask at once and get indoors as soon as you can.

Make sure that all members of your household understand the meanings of these signals.

(2) GAS MASKS

If you have already got your gas mask, make sure that you are keeping it safely and in good condition for immediate use. If you are moving permanently, or going away for any length of time, remember to take your gas mask with you.

If you have not yet received your gas mask, the reason may be that it has been decided in your district to keep the masks in store until an emergency is threatened. If, however, you know that your neighbours have got their gas masks, and you have not got yours, report the matter to your Air Raid Warden.

The special anti-gas helmet for babies and the respirator for small children will not be distributed in any district before an emergency arises.

(3) LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

All windows, sky-lights, glazed doors, or other openings which would show a light, will have to be screened in war time with dark blinds or blankets, or brown paper pasted on the glass, so that no light is visible from outside. You should obtain *now* any materials you may need for this purpose.

No outside lights will be allowed, and all street lighting will be put out.

Instructions will be issued about the dimming of lights on vehicles.

(4) FIRE PRECAUTIONS

An air attack may bring large numbers of small incendiary bombs, which might start so many fires that the Fire Brigades could not be expected to deal with them all. Everyone should be prepared to do all he can to tackle a fire started in his own house. Most large fires start as small ones.

Clearing the top floor of all inflammable materials, lumber, etc., will lessen the danger of fire, and prevent a fire from spreading. See that you can reach your attic or roof space readily.

Water is the best means of putting out a fire started by an incendiary bomb. Have some buckets handy. But water can only be applied to the bomb itself in the form of a fine spray, for which a handpump with a length of hose and special nozzle are needed. **If you throw a bucket of water on a burning incendiary bomb it will explode and throw burning fragments in all directions.** You may be able to smother it with sand or dry earth.

(5) EVACUATION

Arrangements have been made by the Government for the voluntary evacuation from certain parts of the London area and of some other large towns of schoolchildren, children below school age if accompanied by their mothers or other responsible persons, expectant mothers, and adult blind persons who can be moved.

Parents in the districts concerned who wish to take advantage of the Government evacuation scheme for their children have

already received or will receive full instructions what to do, if the need arises.

Those who have already made, or are making arrangements to send their children away to relations or friends must remember that while the Government evacuation scheme is in progress, ordinary railway and road services will necessarily be drastically reduced and subject to alterations at short notice.

Try to decide now whether you wish your children to go under the Government evacuation scheme and let your local authority know : if you propose to make private arrangements to send your children away do not leave them to the last moment.

All who have work to do, whether manual, clerical or professional, should regard it as their duty to remain at their posts, and do their part in carrying on the life of the nation.

(6) IDENTITY LABELS

In war you should carry about with you your name and address clearly written. This should be on an envelope, card or luggage label, *not* on some odd piece of paper easily lost. In the case of children a label should be fastened, e.g. sewn, on to their clothes, in such a way that it will not readily become detached.

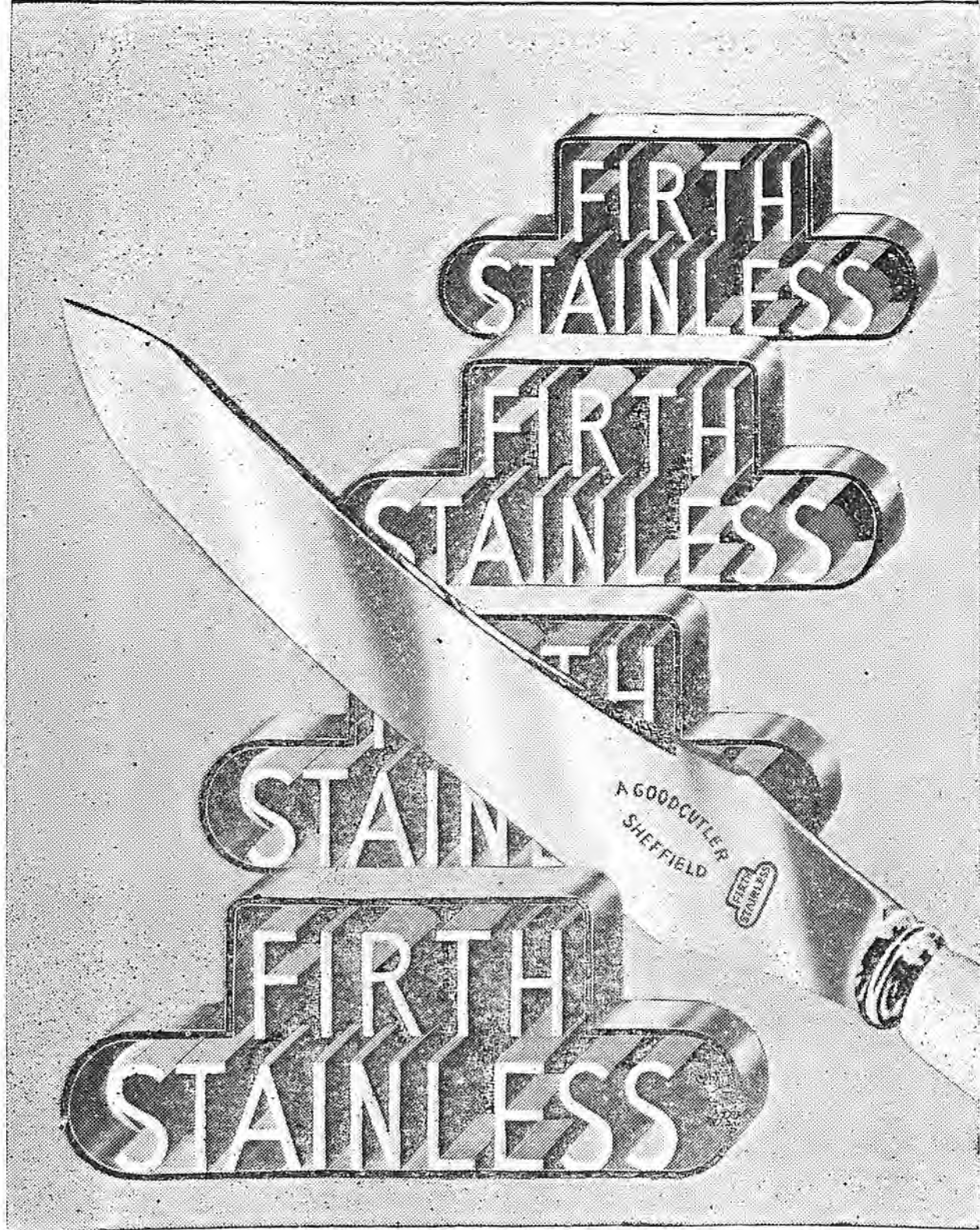
(7) FOOD

It is very important that at the outset of an emergency people should not buy larger quantities of foodstuffs than they normally buy and normally require. The Government are making arrangements to ensure that there will be sufficient supplies of food, and that every person will be able to obtain regularly his or her fair share ; and they will take steps to prevent any sudden rise in prices. But if some people try to buy abnormal quantities, before the full scheme of control is working, they will be taking food which should be available for others.

If you wish, and are able to lay in a small extra store of non-perishable foodstuffs, there is no reason why you should not do so. They will be an additional insurance. But you should collect them now and not when an emergency arises.

(8) INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PUBLIC IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

Arrangements will be made for information and instructions to be issued to the public in case of emergency, both through the Press, and by means of Broadcast Announcements. Broadcasts may be made at special times, which will be announced beforehand, or during the ordinary News Bulletins.



Stainless Steel is now on war service and is not at present available for cutlery.

FIRTH-VICKERS STAINLESS STEELS LTD SHEFFIELD



THE WAY WE WERE

We take an affectionate look at the past through the pages of *Woman's Weekly*

Readers who can remember the Second World War may also recall the Squander Bug. He was a Government propaganda device, created to encourage us to invest in National Savings Stamps and thus help finance the war effort.

SHUT YOUR PURSE AGAINST THE **SQUANDER BUG!**

Watch the change you've got left when you've finished the essential shopping or you'll only fritter it away . . . that's the Squander Bug at work! *He* doesn't want you to have a nest-egg for the future. *He hates* money going to help the war. Squash him —turn that loose change into 6d., 2/6 and 5/- Saving Stamps. That'll *larn* him!



ENEMY SHIPS TORPEDOED with the help of Old Rags

It sounds impossible doesn't it? But the charts that guide our submarine commanders are made from old rags. In addition rags help to make maps for our bomber crews and tank crews, paper for medical supplies, wipers for cleaning machinery, battle-dress, blankets and other equipment, roofing felt for army huts, etc.

Give all the old rags you can find and spare for salvage at once. Rope, string and twine are also urgently needed. Keep rags clean and dry in a rag-bag, ready for the salvage collector or rag-and-bone man when he calls.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY NOTICE

Take all empty tubes

shaving cream, tooth paste, ointment, paint, rubber solution, etc.
to your chemist
do not put with other metal salvage, or the vital tin and lead will be lost in the smelting

—they are wanted
for munitions

All proceeds will go to the
RED CROSS & ST. JOHN FUND

★
This space presented by the makers of
EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE

★
Issued by
The Dentifrice Manufacturers of Great Britain



If the collector calls less frequently in your district this may be due to labour shortage. Please keep your waste paper until he comes.

Waste paper isn't rubbish. It's precious. And it's doubly necessary now to save every scrap for the salvage collector. Munitions and spares to fight Japan need an average of nearly three times as much paper as for the war in Europe. Waste paper is used in the making of those munitions too. So remember—your waste paper is urgently needed—it's got a big job to do.

WASTE-PAPER is urgently needed for **SALVAGE**

Issued by the Ministry of Supply

Austerity Picnic—To Save Paper

Now that the spring days are coming and we'll all be trying to get as much fresh air and sunshine into our lungs as possible, many people will be eating out of doors. Please remember that sandwiches wrapped in grease-proof paper and a table napkin keep just as fresh as if they were wrapped in the peacetime layers of tissue—and you'll be saving lots of valuable paper toward the war effort.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

The Right Honourable Mr. Herbert Morrison M.P. introduced the war time slogan GO TO IT which brought about the following song.

Up Housewives and at 'em

When he gave us GO TO IT he knew that we could do it,

So let his latest slogan take its bow.

Up housewives and at 'em,

Up housewives and at 'em

Save your paper and keep your eye on Rags & Bones and any old iron,

Up housewives and at 'em

Soon we'll tip for tat 'em.

Throw out all your junk you've got it will help to win the war,

Up housewives and at 'em,

Things you used to throw away or empty down the drain.

Are wanted for munitions now for making aeroplanes

Look inside your What-not lots of rubbish you will see

If you haven't got a What-not look just where it used to be

Save your bits of gristle and your little bits of bread

Save your little bits of fluff from underneath the bed

Save your worn out zips and tie your doings up with string

Get together all your junk and hand it to the man

Who'll call for it and take it out and bang it in the van.

They'll turn it into armaments and you can say with pride

That metal in your old suspenders helped to turn the tide.

Up housewives and at 'em

Soon we'll tit for tat 'em

Throw out all your junk you've got it will help to win the war

and up housewives and at 'em

Up housewives and at 'em.

Up housewives and at 'em.

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Music and Songs from the War Years

Pack up your troubles.

Tipperary.

Goodby Dolly Gray

Who do you think you are kidding Mr. Hitler?

White cliffs of dover.

Yours.

We'll meet again

Calling all workers

Hearts of Oak.

Life on the ocean waves.

Ship Ahoy.

Sailors Hornpipe.

Bye Bye Blues

Madameselle from Armentieres.

Take me back to dearl old Blighty

Sunnyside of the street

Run Rabbit Run

Kiss me goodnight Sargeant Major.

Hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line.

Its a Hap Hap Happy Day. (Top song in January 1940)

Tomorrow is a lovely day

It I had my way.

Give a little Whistle.

I love to sit with Sophie in the Shelter.

Somethings that happen for the first time

Nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.

Tuxedo Junction

Chatanogo Choo Choo

Pennsylvania 65000

IS YOUR JOURNEY REALLY NECESSARY?



RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE
KITCHEN

IS THE



TO

VICTORY

EAT LESS BREAD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH SAYS—

COUGHS AND SNEEZES SPREAD DISEASES—



*trap the germs in
your handkerchief*



HELP TO KEEP THE NATION FIGHTING FIT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH SAYS—

COUGHS AND SNEEZES SPREAD DISEASES—



*trap the germs in
your handkerchief*

HELP TO KEEP THE NATION FIGHTING FIT

“NEVER WAS SO MUCH
OWED BY SO MANY
TO SO FEW”

THE PRIME MINISTER



DIG FOR VICTORY





"..... but for Heaven's sake
don't say I told you!"

CARELESS TALK
COSTS LIVES