

considers Somatose a valuable nutrient in acute and chronic intestinal diseases of children, since it is absorbed in the upper parts of the intestine, and does not act upon the lower part. Wolf reports his experience with this remedy in 50 cases in Monti's Polyclinic, of Vienna, employing it either in the form of Somatose milk, or simply dissolved in water. To children up to one year of age 60 grains were given daily, to older children up to 120 grains. Thirty-five cases were treated exclusively with Somatose, of which 15 were affected with dyspepsia, 15 with marasmus and chronic dyspepsia, and 5 with digestive disturbances. In all cases an increase of the bodily weight occurred, and the stools became normal. Cow's milk was more readily digested, and the dyspepsia was favourably influenced. Schramm employed Somatose in infants backward in their development owing to inadequate nourishment, in artificially nourished children with acute dyspepsia, in cases of gastro-enteritis, in severe acute febrile intestinal diseases, and during the period of convalescence. For infants he prescribed a mixture of cow's milk with Somatose solution, in equal parts, 1 pint of the mixture containing 30 grains of Somatose; older children received 30 to 45 grains daily.

We are informed by a well-known hospital physician, that he has used Somatose in each form largely during the last few months, and with such uniformly good results that he is trusting to it largely in the nourishment of convalescents, delicate children, and anæmic cases. We, therefore, confidently commend these preparations to the notice of trained nurses. They can be obtained from any chemist.

### "A Stitch in Time."

THE London School Board some time ago issued instructions to the teachers requiring them to test the eyesight of their pupils.

The teachers reported defective vision generally, with the result that the Board yesterday received a complaint from the Central Hospital Council for London, to the effect that the Board's instructions had caused serious inconvenience to several hospitals in consequence of the teachers having advised the parents to have the eyesight of the children examined professionally.

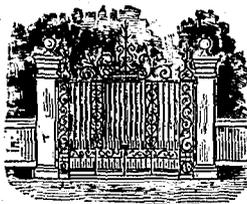
At one hospital in one hour there was an invasion of 150 children accompanied by their mothers, at another 600 children had attended since January 1st, a third hospital complained that 500 children had visited the institution since Christmas, and several others of the less favoured institutions received calls from 40 to 100 children daily.

These inroads were made without any notice to the hospitals. Many of the children had perfectly normal vision.

The Board is going to take time to consider this letter.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



THE Queen has decided to remain at home this spring, so her trip to Bordighera will not take place. This will be a great disappointment to our friendly, staunch allies, the Italians.

A body of influential women gathered together at Montreal the other day to inaugurate a movement called "Daughters of the British Empire," the outcome of the patriotic spirit aroused by the present war. It was proposed to include in the movement all the women of Great Britain and the Colonies. Its aims are to spread patriotism, foster the bond of union between the daughters of the Empire, and solidify the organisation for action when necessary.

The senators of Edinburgh University have, the Central News states, decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod. Miss Ormerod, who has a world-wide fame as an economic entomologist, has for the last twenty-three years devoted great attention to the study of various insect pests. The bestowal of the proposed honour upon a lady is unique.

The board of management of the Manchester Infirmary have decided that women students may be admitted to the infirmary for hospital practice and clinical instruction.

Mr. William Rathbone, of Liverpool, in presiding recently at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Women's Suffrage Society, said: "Considered alike on grounds of logic, equity, and practical utility, he thought it was their right, and the men's interest, that all who paid rates and taxes—whether men or women—should vote for those who were to govern us all, as soon as the majority, or even a preponderating minority, of those who would acquire the franchise were seen to take sufficient interest in the public work of the governing body they were to elect as to give their votes on opinion rather than from sentiment. Many years ago he thought that women were not inclined to take that interest; but he thought of late they had shown a much greater disposition to do so, and, on the other hand, that in the last few years of his Parliamentary work it was brought painfully home to him that the rights and interests of women, and, indirectly, of the community, were seriously neglected in a way which would hardly be possible if women had the Parliamentary franchise." This expression of opinion is the more satisfactory as it is the result of deliberate conviction, for it is well known that these were not always Mr. Rathbone's views. Let us hope that many other supporters of the suffrage for women may become wiser with age.

"Women in Penal Servitude" is the subject of an interesting article by Miss Mary Fermor in the March number of *Pearson's Magazine*. Describing the routine at the female convict prison at Aylesbury, the writer

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