

milk and human breast milk are shown in the following tables:—

	<i>Cow's Milk.</i>	<i>Breast Milk.</i>
Water	87.50	87.30
Fat	3.50	4.00
Milk Sugar	4.30	7.00
Proteids	4.00	1.50
Salts	0.70	0.20
	100.00	100.00

In Paget's Milk Food—a substitute quite recently introduced—we find the nearest substitute to natural breast milk that we have hitherto met with. The article is a concentrated milk food, and its average analysis, compared with that of breast milk, is as follows:—

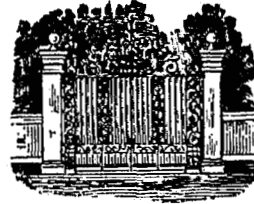
	<i>Breast Milk.</i>	<i>Paget's Milk Food.</i>
Fat	4.00	3.83
Proteid	1.50	1.08
Milk Sugar	7.00	6.82
Ash	0.20	0.23
Water	87.30	88.04
	100.00	100.00

The Food is prepared from fresh cow's milk, to the supply of which special attention has been paid under the inspection of a sanitary officer. The milk is subject to the control of an analytical chemist, and all the latest and most scientific methods are adopted to ensure healthy surroundings for the cattle and to produce a milk rich in nutritive constituents. The cow's milk is submitted to a process of Pasteurisation to render it sterile without injuring the various organisms it contains, and, when brought to the standard of breast milk, it will keep for six, twelve, or more months, and is always in stable composition. It is sent out for consumption sterilised in vacuum bottles, and the Food, when mixed with water according to the directions given, is physiologically of the standard of breast milk.

All those who have any experience of the subject know that mother's milk cannot always be relied upon for periodic feeding of delicate children, since it is liable to variations due to a multitude of causes. Such a Food as that under consideration is, therefore, valuable, especially in those cases where mixed feeding—*i.e.*, a combination of breast feeding and artificial feeding—is necessary, when, from various causes, the mother is unable to entirely nourish her infant. We therefore commend it to the notice of our readers, many of whom are faced in obstetric work by the difficult question of how an infant deprived of its mother's milk can best be nourished. The Food can be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Clay, Paget and Co., Ltd., 20, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



To-day Sir Alfred Milner will receive at Government House, Cape Town, an address to the Queen, from the Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa.

Once more the Woman's Suffrage Bill has been contemptuously talked out. Mr.

Labouchere's insult of last year, when he discussed the "Verminous Persons Bill," until the time when the Suffrage Bill might have been considered had expired is still fresh in our memories. This year Mr. Vicary Gibbs first announced that he did not understand the subject under discussion (the Irish Tenants Bill) and then, for three-quarters of an hour, proceeded to prove that his statement as to this obtuseness was true, so once again the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill was not reached. Women will surely learn from these repeated and deliberate insults that strong measures are demanded, and will see the folly of attempting to combat them by soft speeches and drawing room platitudes. The motto "When you strike, strike hard," is a sound one.

Many nurses who miss the *Woman's Signal*, so ably edited in the past by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, will learn with pleasure that she now contributes a most interesting article under the title of "Deeds and Duty" in the *Weekly Sun*, issued every Friday, price one penny. It is good to find this courageous pen busying itself with women's affairs once again.

Mr. Cronwright Schreiner in a pamphlet which he has issued dealing with the "native" question in South Africa, lets in the following side light on the hideous "compound" system in vogue at the Kimberley diamond mines. He writes: "During these months of incarceration the natives are separated from their women folk and families. The consequence is one of the most striking and shocking features of the compound system. A number of the lowest, drink-besotted, colored prostitutes, estimated at about 5,000, have collected at Beaconsfield, where, so to speak, they constitute a colony, occupying a revolting, sad quarter of that once beauty-thronged and happy township. When the natives come out for a short spell these unhappy women receive them. It is no doubt convenient, from the standpoint of the company, to have them there; it probably prevents the natives from going away, for most of them come long distances. This moral cancer is one of the direct and inevitable outcomes and concomitants of the compound system. If it were rigorously put down, I have no doubt it would react 'injuriously' on the supply of native labour."

Hitherto the chief theological objection to women preachers has been drawn from St. Paul. In the April *Puritan*, however, Miss C. S. Bremner gives a novel interpretation to the Apostolic command that women are to keep silence in the churches. It was only, she says, an instruction to "some chattering, senseless

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