

HARTLEY'S JAMS.

Mr. Wm. P. Hartley's Preserves and Marmalade have been well known to the public in the north for thirty years, and at his works at Aintree, Liverpool, 100 tons of Preserves are turned out daily. It is only, however, of recent years that, owing to many enquiries as to where these preserves could be obtained that some attempt has been made to do a London trade. The Liverpool factory was found to be quite unequal to this demand, and on Tuesday last a fine new factory at Green Walk, Bermondsey, was opened by Mr. Henry C. Cust, M.P., the member for this Division, who also personally conducted those present over the magnificent premises. We were much impressed by the thoroughness and healthiness of the arrangements, and the perfection of the sanitary and ventilating systems. Electricity is the force employed for distributing light and power, for working the motor ventilating fans, and the various lifts.

All the preserves are made of fresh fruit and lump sugar only, the raspberries and strawberries being all English grown, and nothing is pulped. The fruit is gathered, preserved, and filled into stone ware jars the same day, therefore, when the public obtain Hartley's preserves they may be sure that these are not only delicious but pure, and of the first quality.

Special consideration has been given to using appliances which will reduce the smoke to a minimum, and in every way smoke prevention is made a primary consideration.

Lastly the comfort of the workpeople is in every way considered. They share in the annual profits of the firm, and in the last thirteen years £28,600 has been distributed. At Aintree there is quite a model village, in which the rentals of the cottages provided for the work-people are exceedingly low, while plenty of fresh air space is provided.

THE VAMPIRE FLY CATCHER.

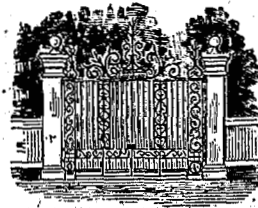
An ingenious fly catcher which should be very acceptable in hospital kitchens and larders, and would prove a real boon to the sick poor who are nursed in their own homes, where flies are frequently a great source of annoyance and discomfort, is the Vampire. We commend it, therefore, to the notice of hospital authorities and district nurses.

The fly-catcher is contained in a little wooden cylinder, and consists of about 2ft. of spiral wire, which is thickly coated with an adhesive treacly substance, which must prove the undoing of all flies which come into contact with it. It is most simple, and portable in construction, and, as it only costs the sum of 1d., no house need be without it. It is made and patented by Kay Brothers, Limited, Stockport.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.

THE DISTRESS FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



The Report of Miss Emily Hobhouse to the Committee of the Distress Fund for South African Women and Children, whose delegate she was to the Camps in which the women and children are concentrated in South Africa, should be read by everyone. The

subject should be studied without any political bias—indeed, though an attempt has been made to bring it into the sphere of party politics, it is difficult to see what it can possibly have to do with them. As under the Geneva Convention those working under the Red Cross flag are bound to render aid equally to foe and friend alike, so the care of women and children should be regarded, and it is from this humanitarian standpoint that we regarded it and deal with it.

Miss Hobhouse obtained permission from Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener to visit the Camps in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, but was not allowed to see those in the Transvaal. By the co-operation of Lord Milner she had a large double-covered truck, capable of holding 10 tons, given her at Cape Town, and this was filled with bales of clothing and £200 worth of groceries.

Miss Hobhouse, whose report is characterised by the greatest restraint, and who fully appreciates the difficulties of the authorities, writes of the camps of concentration:—"I call this camp system a wholesale cruelty. It can never be wiped out of the memories of the people. It presses hardest on the children. They droop in the terrible heat, and with the insufficient, unsuitable food; whatever you do, whatever the authorities do, and they are, I believe, doing their best, with very limited means, it is all only a miserable patch upon a great ill. Thousands, physically unfit, are placed in conditions of life which they have not strength to endure. In front of them is blank ruin. There are cases, too, in which whole families are severed and scattered, they don't know where."

As to the water supply of the Bloemfontein Camp obtained from the Modder River, although the doctors said "as well swallow typhoid germs whole as drink that water," yet owing to the dearth of fuel it was impossible to boil it, nor was there any extra vessel to hold it when boiled.

Speaking of the Norval's Pont Camp, Miss Hobhouse says:—"There was no violent outbreak of sickness, though I understand that almost all the cases nursed in the hospitals had died. This I attribute (and so did the people) to bad nursing. They have no trained nurse. I hope one may soon be procured. There is no minister, and they bury their own dead."

Of Aliwal North Camp we read, "the great lack has been soap. Neither in this camp, nor in Norval's Pont has any been supplied, and those without money

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)