

ALLENBURYS' FOODS.

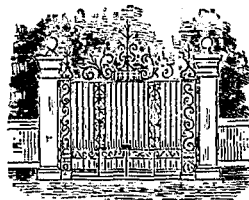
We referred last week to the value of the above preparations for adults, but an esteemed medical correspondent has written to us emphasising the fact that these Foods are still more valuable for infants. He says: "In several instances in which babies were quite unable to take the ordinary preparations of milk, and in which, therefore, they seemed to be in the last stages of exhaustion, merely from want of nourishment, I have prescribed Allenburys' Foods Nos. 1, 2, or 3, according to the age of the child, and the result has always been most satisfactory. In fact, it is not too much to say that in several cases I am sure that the child's life was saved by these preparations. I feel so strongly about this matter that, instead of trying other foods now, in cases where artificial feeding is necessary, I invariably order Allenburys' Foods at once, and so save time which is often invaluable. You would be conferring a benefit on the nursing profession if you advised every obstetric nurse to obtain the pamphlet about these Foods issued by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, of Bethnal Green, E. At any moment, the information which is there given may mean the saving of some child's life committed to their charge."

In this connection, our attention is also drawn to an article published recently by Dr. Bendix, of Berlin, in which he says the following results were established. Infants with disorders of the digestive organs soon showed an improvement in the action of the stomach, and the bowels, and those organs remained in a healthy state after taking the Allenburys' Foods. Infants, no matter whether they had weak or normal bowels, who took the Allenburys' Foods, very soon showed a rapid, considerable and continued increase in weight. The increase was not less than the one we are accustomed to observe in children who are fed at the breast.

From our own experience of these Foods, we can cordially endorse the strong advocacy of our correspondent.

BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER.

One of the welcome signs of Spring is the advent of the early rhubarb. When stewed, it is a justly popular dish. The one thing needed, however, to render stewed rhubarb perfectly acceptable and wholesome, is the addition of Bird's Custard. The slight acidity of the rhubarb is thereby diminished, the nutritious qualities of the dish enhanced, and the flavour and palatableness of the fruit wonderfully increased. Bird's Custard Powder is a high-class luxury within the reach of everyone, and the many tasty dishes into which it can be made have caused it to become indispensable in most households.

Outside the Gates.**WOMEN.**

It is not an exaggerated statement that few great measures ever were proposed which met with such universal opposition and so little support as the one to enfranchise women. At the time it was first made, more than half a century ago, by a few earnest American women there was not an organisation of women in existence. Their sphere of influence was bounded inexorably by the limits of the home. Their executive ability was unknown outside of domestic matters. Even in the Church they were so many lay figures to sit at the feet of the brethren. In educational circles they were permitted to teach only the very young children and not many of them were capable of doing that. In the business world they did not exist. In the law they were recognised simply as chattels, a part of the household belongings. When, therefore, the proposition to confer suffrage upon these inferior beings was first put forth it created a consternation greater than would be caused to-day by a proposal to disfranchise all the male citizens of the world.

One fact, however, stands out clear and strong in the history of this movement—the men whose names will stand for ever in history as the strongest factors in the Government of the United States during its most critical period, from 1850 to 1870—all those men were pronounced advocates of the enfranchisement of women. On this list are Lincoln, Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, Gerrit Smith, Samuel May, Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, Stephen S. Foster, William Henry Channing, Isaac T. Hopper, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Wilson, Benjamin F. Butler, George F. Hoar, George W. Julian, John A. Logan, Benjamin F. Wade, Oliver P. Morton, B. Gratz Brown, Charles Sumner. After the heroes of the Revolution these are the most illustrious names in American history, and every one is in the written records as an advocate of woman suffrage. Compared to these giants, how infinitesimal, for all time, will appear the opponents of this measure of justice!

Mr. Clement Scott draws man's attention to the fact that there are ladies who have the right to sit in the British Parliament. Excellent authorities have assured him that those few people who are "peeresses in their own right" can claim to sit in the House of Lords during any ordinary assembly of that House. Such ladies as the Countess of Cromartie, the Baroness Conyers, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts might at any time appear in person and "claim" to take their seats in that House. And if they can sit and vote there, they can certainly take part in actual debates of the House. Mr. Scott glows at the thought of the "sensation" there would be. So do we.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Women's Local Government Society, that the Earl of

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