

milk in the feeding of infants. The Professor advocated the scientific control of the milk supplied for this purpose. The milk laboratory should hold the same relation to the physician as the pharmacy did. In America it was unlawful to sell modified milk unless the purchaser produced a physician's prescription, and this plan had proved very successful.

#### THE RED CROSS IN WAR TIME.

Inspector-General Porter, R.N., read a paper on the Red Cross Badge, and said that in the late war regrettable recriminations took place on both sides as to its alleged abuse. He considered the Red Cross was now of more value during an action in showing where aid could be obtained rather than as affording specific protection to the wounded. But after making all possible allowances, there was no doubt that deliberate abuses of the Red Cross had occurred during the war. Abuses of the badge should entail definite penalties, which should be swift and severe.

There appears to be little doubt that both implements of warfare and combatant officers have in some cases received protection from the Red Cross during the war. It is to be hoped that in any future war the Red Cross transport will neither be used for this purpose, nor to convey champagne, cocks' combs, and paté-de-fois-gras to the officers' mess.

### Pleasant Preparations.

#### MARVIS.

A valuable food prepared by the Patent Fish Food Syndicate, Limited, from the flesh of fresh white fish is Marvis, a word derived from "maris" and "vis"—strength of the sea. The fish newly caught is freed from skin, large bones, and viscera, it is thoroughly cooked and minutely powdered by special machinery, the finer bones being treated with the muscles. To this is added a small proportion of flour to aid the requisite mechanical suspension of the powder on being mixed with fluid. The result is a preparation of great nutritive value, which can be kept for a great length of time in an unaltered condition.

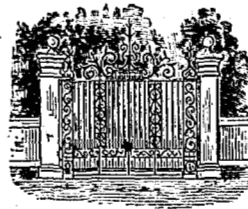
Marvis may be made into appetising dishes, either soups, or prepared as soufflés, custards, entrées, &c. Not only is its nutritive value high, but its cost is most moderate. It may be obtained in tins at 1s. each or bottles at 2s. 6d. from leading chemists and grocers. It is made at "Marvis" Works, Wick, Scotland, where the fishing industry employs a large portion of the population. Marvis was supplied to the Scottish and other hospitals in South Africa during the war, and was well spoken of as an article of diet.

### A Correction.

We regret that by a printer's error the well-known tonic laxative, Byno-Cascada, prepared by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, was alluded to as Byno-Cascara, in referring to the Prize Puzzle replies.

### Outside the Gates.

#### WOMEN.



Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, received at the Hotel Cecil a deputation of ladies representing the National Association for the Promotion of Women's Suffrage on Thursday, July 31st. Among those who attended were the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Ayrton, the Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Helen Blackburn, Miss Annie Leigh Browne, Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., Miss Cons, Mrs. Russell Cooke, Mrs. Donohoe, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Miss Gurney, Miss Rosalind Paget, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., the Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Stone, Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton, Lady Onslow, Miss Edith Palliser, and Mrs. Westlake. Lady Onslow having introduced the deputation, Mrs. Fawcett presented and read the following address:—

"Sir,—We venture to express to you, the official representative of the Commonwealth of Australia, the interest and gratification with which we have noted the recent adoption of women's suffrage as part of the electoral system of the Federated Parliament of this important group of States.

"Several of us have for many years worked in support of the principle of women's suffrage in the United Kingdom. We claim that wherever it has been adopted it has worked well, that former opponents have been converted by experience into supporters, and that none of the evils confidently predicted of it before its adoption have attended its actual working. We shall be glad to learn your experience on these points.

"We have naturally watched with peculiar interest the gradually increasing strength of the principle of women's suffrage in Britain beyond the seas. Its adoption in New Zealand in 1893, South Australia in 1894, Western Australia in 1899, now followed within the last few weeks in the Commonwealth of Australia, affords us the greatest and most practical encouragement we have yet received, and materially strengthens our demand for women's suffrage in this country, for it cannot be maintained that the women of the United Kingdom are unworthy to share in privileges which have been entrusted, with the almost unanimous approval of the whole community, to their sisters in the Colonies.

"We take this opportunity of your presence among us to thank you for the lead given to the old country by your example, to ask you for any information you may possess as to the prospects of women's suffrage in such of the Australian States as have not yet adopted it (*i.e.*, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland), and to request you to extend your sympathy and support to us in our efforts to secure a similar reform in the United Kingdom."

Sir E. Barton, in reply, said that Bills relating to women's suffrage had already passed through the Lower Houses of New South Wales and Victoria, which contained between them 68 or 69 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth, and the success of the

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)