

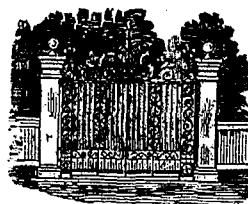
with pasteurised or sterilised milk. The latter has to be sold at a loss in order to bring it within reach of the poor. This is not the case with Glaxo, which can be sold at cost price. The inconvenience of fetching milk daily from a distance, the cost of installing a pasteurising plant, the running expenses, cost of bottles and the breakages, are obviated by using this preparation, and it permits a closer inspection of the babies, as once a week they come to a certain address to obtain their supplies, when the authority is there to give advice and see the babies weighed, and finally, it is in great favour with the mothers owing to its convenience.

To overcome the question of dirty or tuberculous milk, it will be agreed by anyone familiar with infant feeding and our milk supply that this cannot be satisfactorily done by mechanical means. The only efficient method of doing this is to go right to the source of supply of the milk, and handle it when it is fresh—say, within two hours of its coming from the cow—before any fermentative changes have taken place, as it has been proved that milk that has more than .2 of 1 per cent. of lactic acid is too sour for satisfactory results. This, no doubt, is the reason why Glaxo promises to solve the problem of infantile mortality. It is made in New Zealand—the milk is received at the factory within two hours of its being drawn from the cow. All the cows supplying milk to the factory are periodically inspected by Government veterinary surgeons, and the cans that carry the milk to the factory are washed in lime water, hot water, and finally sterilised with steam. The substance is then put up in pure vegetable parchment bags, which are placed in hermetically sealed, air-tight tins.

Legal Matters.

Nothing quite so disgraceful as the conduct of Henry Moss Cohen, a member of the St. George's-in-the-East Board of Guardians, has recently been recorded. He was recently summoned at the Thames Police Court for assaulting Miss Jane Pitts, a nurse at the workhouse. Nurse Pitts stated that she went off duty at 6.30 on the evening of August 25, and about an hour later went to her bedroom in the female officers' quarters. The door was closed, but not locked. She went to bed about eight o'clock. About ten o'clock she was suddenly awakened by hearing her door opened. She got up and saw Cowen in her room. He shut the door, and when asked what he wanted he made no reply, but stood still with his back to the door. As he made no movement to leave, she jumped out of bed, and as she went towards him he put his arms around her and kissed her on the lips roughly. After a struggle Cohen left the room. The magistrate, in giving his decision, said he had no hesitation in saying that he believed every word that had been said by Miss Pitts and other witnesses. So serious did he regard the defendant's offence that he had decided to sentence him to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. He considered the defendant totally unfit to hold the position of a guardian. The sentence, he announced, would not carry with it hard labour.

Outside the Gates.



We are pleased to learn that women Suffragists have it in mind to honour the memory of Miss Florence Nightingale. Second to none in original genius and as a benefactor to humanity — she was naturally in favour of full citizenship for her sex. We hope the members of every Suffrage Society will unite to consider how the sacred memory of this great woman can best be honoured.

The hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the death of Mary Wollstonecroft, the author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Women," took place on Saturday last. A large number of women Suffragists visited her tomb in St. Peter's churchyard, Bournemouth, and placed floral tributes on the grave in honour of one who was described as a great woman and a noble pioneer in the movement for the freedom of women. In the evening a commemoration meeting was held.

Under the auspices of the Women's Industrial Council, an enterprise is under consideration for the foundation of an institution in the East End where working-class girls can be trained as children's nurses. This scheme is not a new one. As far back as 1908 the matter was discussed at a conference held at the Guildhall.

A suitable house, with a nice garden attached, has been found at Homerton, and there it is proposed to open a creche or day nursery, for the babies of mothers who are compelled to go to daily work, and are thereby unable to take care of their children. A small charge (probably 4d. a day) would be made for the care of each child. In looking after these little ones the working girls would receive their training in the care of infants and young children.

At present girls of the working class on leaving the Board schools, if they do not become factory hands, generally follow some occupation where skill or training is not necessary. Many develop into household drudges for their neighbours' children, and eke out a scanty existence thereby.

The girl of fifteen or sixteen is hard to place, as she has rarely any but an imperfect knowledge of household matters, and would not be employed in a domestic capacity except by someone whose circumstances do not permit of the engagement of a trained servant. A girl commencing life under these conditions has no future before her, as from such surroundings she cannot possibly rise to any position either as a domestic servant or a nurse. It is to help this class of girl that the Women's Industrial Council are founding the institution.

Recognition of women's original work is so sparing in this country that we are always pleased to record it. When the International Council of

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