

LACTAGOL.

The importance of breast-feeding for infants is becoming increasingly realised, and any agent which helps a mother to discharge the supreme duty of maternity is therefore of the greatest value. Such an agent is to be found in Lactagol, which experience proves to have a remarkable effect in increasing both the quantity and the quality of a mother's milk; and where the supply is in danger of failing, and where twins, and even triplets, have made extraordinary demands upon the maternal sources, Lactagol has enabled a woman not only to feed, but to rear her babies—with what excellent results the portraits of twins here reproduced, looking the picture of health and contentment, affords a striking illustration.

Lactagol is an extract of cotton seed from which the oil has been removed. We are well aware that farmers use oil cake largely in feeding their cows during lactation, with the best results. The oil of cotton seed is too rich for most human beings, but when this is removed and an extract made from the cotton seed and administered in the form of Lactagol, the results prove it to be an excellent galactagogue. Lactagol is sold in tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., and can be obtained through all

chemists and stores, or post free on receipt of a postal order from the sole manufacturers, Messrs. E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., 49, Watling Street, London, E.C.

The method of use is simple. A teaspoonful of Lactagol is taken in a cup of cold or warm water or milk, or any other liquid, three times a day, care being taken that no boiling liquid is used.

As to the dose, clear instructions are given on each package, but it may safely be increased or decreased as the case may require, for Lactagol is not a drug, but a powdered vegetable extract, endorsed by the medical profession, and used in many hospitals.

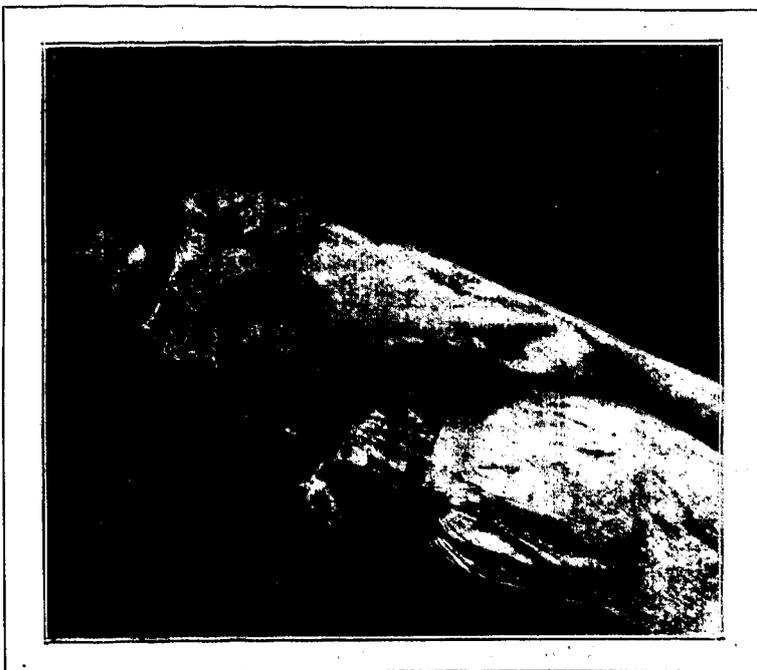
Poralbine toilet powder, supplied by the same firm, is valuable for both babies and mothers.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT CHALONS.

The report of the relief work of the Friends' expedition to the devastated provinces in France contains the following item.

"We have been asked to organise a Maternity Hospital for refugees from the villages. There are said to be 200 women who will be in need of it. They are mostly living in stables and outhouses at present, so we must get them in as soon as possible. The authorities are arranging to turn out two wards of the Asile de Veillards for it, as the old men are of the least use to France at this time. A block consisting of two large wards on each of two floors (the ground floor and one above), with one small room and staircase between, has been partially cleared out. The

whole first floor is empty, but there are beds occupied still in one ground floor room, which can be emptied if necessary. The other ground floor room we are to have partitioned up into a Refectory and cubicles for the staff. The middle ground floor room will be a Dispensary, and the one above a ward kitchen. The two big wards above will each be partitioned to give a small accouchement

**LACTAGOL TWINS.**

ward and an isolation ward, and there will be ample room for ten or twelve beds in each." Six women were to be admitted at once. Miss Pye, Central Secretary of the National Union of Trained Nurses, has been granted leave of absence by the Executive Committee, and has gone out to organise this hospital.

It is specially important that these poor women should be brought together into one building where they can receive the necessary attention day and night, as it is against military regulations for any civilians to be out after dark, and therefore patients in sheds and outhouses can not be adequately cared for. It is manifest, therefore, that there must not only be great hardship, but danger to life unless the women can be kept under observation in a central building.

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