better known to Londoners than that of any artist of our time, and no man perhaps better graced a ceremonious occasion. The noble head, with its silvered hair, the courtly and dignified presence, was conspicuous, no matter how distinguished the gathering in which Lord Leighton might be, and however commonplace the occasion nothing that he did was ordinary or insignificant. His funeral will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday at noon. His pall-bearers are to be selected from the Royal Academicians.

A terrible colliery disaster took place on Monday in South Wales, and it is feared that some thirty to forty men have been killed. As usual, the utmost heroism has been shown by the colliers in instituting relief parties.

## WOMEN.

The appointment of Women Sanitary Inspectors for the enforcement of the Sanitary provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was first made in London by the Vestry of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, in November, 1893. Two women Inspectors were appointed for a period of six months, each at a salary at the rate of  $\pounds$  op er annum. In April, 1894, one Inspectorship fell vacant. In May, 1894, the Inspector for North Kensington was re-appointed, and received an increase of salary of  $\pounds$ 15 per annum. In June, 1894, an Inspector was appointed for South Kensington for a period of one year, at the rate of  $\pounds$ 60 a year; at the expination of that period it was decided to employ one Inspector only. In May, 1895, the sanction of the Local Government Board was obtained to appoint Miss Squire, who had been in office for eighteen months, a Sanitary inspector, for North Kensington only, at a salary of  $\pounds$ 100 a year. In July of the same year, she was asked to perform the duties of inspector for South Kensington, but without any increase of pay. In January, 1896, Miss Squire resigned, having been nominated by the Home Secretary as Factory Inspector under the Home Office.

It is proposed by the Vestry of Kensington to ask the sanction of the Local Government Board to appoint a woman sanitary inspector for the whole Parish of Kensington at a salary of  $\pounds$ 80 a year. In the early part of 1895 the Vestry of Islington appointed a woman Sanitary Inspector at a rising salary beginning at  $\pounds$ 100 a year. In the latter part of the same year the Vestry of St. Pancras appointed a woman Sanitary Inspector at a salary of  $\pounds$ 80 a year, rising in five years to  $\pounds$ 100. This was a considerable drop in the standard already set up.

The parish of Kensington contains (as far as at present known) 640 workshops, workplaces and laundries, spread over an area of 2,245 acres. It is expected that these workshops shall be visited four times a year. Should the proposed appointment be sanctioned, it is felt that a precedent very prejudicial to the Interests of women Inspectors will be set up. The pioneer Inspectors of Kensington were felt to be on their probation, as women were untried in this capacity. The experiment of employing them in the capacity of workroom Inspectors is believed by Dr. J. Orme

Dudfield, as testified in his monthly reports to the Vestry, to have been entirely satisfactory.

If at this juncture the rate of salary for women Inspectors could be placed on a more satisfactory footing, it would provide an opening for poor but educated gentlewomen, the better class of whom will shortly cease to seek these posts, underpaid as they now are. As the Home Office has, on two occasions, taken their Inspectors from those who have served their apprenticeship on a Vestry, this may be a point worth considering. The present rate of pay of men Inspectors on the Kensington Vestry is  $\pounds$  IIO, rising by yearly increments of  $\pounds$ IO to  $\pounds$ IGO per annum.

The enthusiastic celebration in America of Mrs. Cady Stanton's eightieth birthday offers convincing proof that the women of the United States are not ungrateful to the pioneers who have borne the heat and burden of the day in upholding the liberties and the rights of their sex.

Mrs. Cady Stanton began her work as a propagandist of women's rights to citizenship and human rights at a tlme when woman's claim to "equality" before the law had hardly been heard; and she had a very uphill fight in helping to break down the walls of prejudice which centuries of injustice towards the socalled "weaker sex" had built up. Mrs. Stanton deserves the gratitude of temperance workers equally with those of women suffragists, as she took a leading part in the first temperance organisation of women in 1852.

Altogether she is a truly great woman, broad in mind and sympathy. The *Woman's Tribune* says of her :--"She has no reverence for law, creed, or custom, save as it enshrines the highest truth the human mind can grasp. Her kindly humour tempers her hard logic, and no person lives who has greater tolerance of the opinions of others. Let us have perfect freedom of expression and we shall all arrive at the truth sometime is her thought. It is in this spirit she has written Part I. of the Woman's Bible, published first in the *Tribune*, and now in book form. Her aim in those commentaries is to show that woman's subservience has no vital root in the Divine plan, but has merely been the expression of man's will in the barbaric past."

On more than one occasion a medical woman has acted as *locum tenens* for the House Surgeon at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dublin.

In the scare at Johannesburg, during which a large number of timid citizens departed for fresh fields and pastures new, where political disturbances were unknown, two hundred Cornish miners left the town disguised as women. They found the treatment they were subjected to at the railway stations, and the hoots and jeers and presentations of white feathers too much to bear, so they adopted the expedient of concealing their sex and their cowardice under petticoats.

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