

At the Paris Exhibition.

AN interesting exhibit in the British Section (group xiv.) at the Paris Exhibition, is that of Messrs. Price, of candle fame. This firm employs no less than 2,250 operatives, and Price's Patent Candle Company, Ltd., is believed to be the largest candle-making concern in the world.

The Company has had large experience in organizing international exhibits, in which it has been most successful, the total number of awards obtained by it being no less than 78. Amongst these may be mentioned the following:—1889, Paris, "Grand Prix"; 1894, Antwerp, "Grand Prix"; 1895, Amsterdam, "Grand Cross of Honour"; 1897, Brussels, "Grand Prix," as well as awards at London, Moscow, Melbourne, Chicago, etc.

The exhibit at Paris is artistically and effectively displayed in a handsome black and gold case, and the panels on the base are adorned by views in delf ware of the large establishments maintained by the Company on the Thames and the Mersey. This case is divided into four sections, as follows:—

CANDLES.

Typical of the great variety of candles manufactured by this firm may be mentioned the "Grand Prize Parastrine," which is of opaque whiteness of attractive appearance, and was originally introduced for use under automatically descending shades, the "Gold Medal Palmitine" giving a brilliant and steady light, and the "Best Paraffin" which has a high illuminating power and is beautifully transparent. Candles are also shown composed entirely of Stearine, and these have for many years had a high reputation, and are largely used in India and other hot countries.

NIGHT LIGHTS.

These are now used for many purposes, including the heating of food at night for infants and invalids. They are composed of Stearine and Paraffin, and amongst other varieties shown in Paris are the "New Patent," the "Palmitine Star," and the "Royal Castle," any of which nurses will find most useful, as they burn with a steady light from five to ten hours, according to size.

TOILET SOAPS

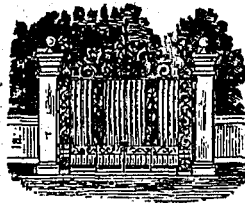
are also on view in great variety, including the well-known "Regina," Queen of Toilet Soaps, Glycerine Cream, Nursery, and many others.

GLYCERIN.

Price's Glycerin has an established reputation, and is guaranteed free from arsenic and other impurities.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



Those nurses who have been behind the scenes and in touch with the methods of the Privy Council of the Empire, in relation to the bye-laws of the Royal British Nurses' Association, will be in entire sympathy with the framers of the Australian Commonwealth Bill. The objection to it in its present shape, from the Imperial point of view, is that it restricts the right of appeal to the Privy Council. The Bill, as framed, provides for a Federal Court of Appeal in Australia.

And there is much to say for the Colonial position. The advocates of a Federal Court of Appeal argue that not only the dignity but the convenience of the colonies requires it. Appeals sent to the Privy Council involve indefinite delay in judgment. Procedure in law courts is never rapid, but the Judicial Committee is abnormally slow. And of late years its composition has left a good deal to be desired. It is not the strong body it ought to be to ensure its decisions being received with complete respect. If the Government had been careful to see that the Committee was in every sense strong there might have been less desire on the part of colonists to have a final court of their own. As it is they have persuaded themselves that their local men would give them just as good law, and that more speedily.

The fact that the Privy Council accepted a partisan and inaccurate report in 1897 inspired by the hon. officers of the R.B.N.A. in support of re-framing the bye-laws, and depriving the nurse members of many privileges granted to them in 1893, and *that it denied to the protesting nurse-members their right to be heard by Counsel*, conclusively proves its character and its methods of business.

We are glad to observe therefore that the Premiers of the Australian States are firm on this question, and that they are determined to have none of this obsolete Privy Council. The views of the more enlightened and liberal minded men of the new worlds are beginning to assume importance in disfranchised women's minds, as it is no doubt by precedents established by them that we shall wrench our freedom from the men of cramped understanding who now govern us at home. We foresee much good for women from closer touch with our spacious colonies.

Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the veteran entomologist, who has just received the honorary LL.D. from Edinburgh University, is the first lady so honoured. Miss Miss Ormerod, who has a world-wide fame as an economic entomologist, has for the last twenty-three years devoted great attention to the study of various insect pests. She is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Ormerod, of Sadbury Park, Gloucestershire. In 1853 she began to study entomology from pure love of it, and fifteen years later was awarded a silver medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for a

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