

## School Board Good to All; Gives All-Round Increase

Teachers, Officers and Janitors  
Come in for a Substantial  
Advance in Salaries.

The board of education yesterday afternoon awarded salary increases to all its teachers, officers and janitors, apparently playing no favorites, but treating all fairly.

The increases were made without a dissenting voice, some of the trustees being willing to go further even than the increases provided for in the motions.

In brief, the board gave Principal Radcliffe, of the Collegiate Institute, an increase of \$200, making his salary from Jan. 1 last, all increases dating from that time, \$2,200 per annum.

The salaries of the Collegiate Institute staff are to be increased by the sum of \$100 per annum, instead of \$25, until the maximum salaries shall have been reached. This is in reality not a salary increase, the teachers simply securing the highest salary in a short period than under the old rule.

The minimum salaries of principals of six-room public schools were fixed at \$1,000, and the maximum at \$1,200. Instead of \$900 and \$1,100 as at present.

The minimum salaries of principals of four-room schools and under were fixed at \$800, and the maximum at \$900. Instead of \$700 and \$800 as formerly, the maxima in both of the above cases to be attained by yearly increases of \$50.

The minimum salaries of all male assistant teachers in the public schools were fixed at \$600, and the maximum at \$800, to be reached by annual increases of \$50. These teachers receive an increase of \$50 annually.

The salaries of all lady teachers in the public schools were fixed as follows: Minimum, \$250; maximum, \$600, the maximum to be reached by an increase of \$50 the first year and \$40 each subsequent year.

The minimum salaries of such teachers were in the past \$200, and the maximum \$500, so that these teachers receive an increase of \$50 annually.

School Inspector Edwards' salary was increased \$100 per year, making his salary \$1,500.

The salary of Miss McCutcheon, who is substituting in place of Mr. John McCool (resigned), was fixed at the rate of \$800 per annum.

The board also increased the salary of Secretary McEltheran by \$100, making it \$500 in future.

Tenant Officer Weir was not overlooked either, and his salary was fixed at \$700—an increase of \$100.

**New Music Master Named.**

On the recommendation of No. 1 committee, Mr. E. W. G. Quantz was appointed musical master of the public schools at a salary of \$300. Mr. Quantz to devote his entire time every school day to the duties of his position.

The salaries of janitors were also re-adjusted as follows:

Fixed Nov. 1st  
Wm. Bruce, Victoria School, \$480 \$500  
Miss Sutherland, King street, 232 250  
T. Atkin, St. George's, 575 600  
Alice Ellis, Rectory street, 480 500  
W. English, Lorne avenue, 480 500  
Mrs. E. Hamilton, Colborne street, 384 424  
Mrs. C. Harding, Grand avenue, 232 250  
A. Humphrey, Chesley avenue, 288 300  
I. Moorehouse, Wortley road, 250 260  
R. McBride, Aberdeen, 6 600  
D. McDonald, Princess avenue, 480 500  
Thos. Scott, Talbot street, 480 500  
J. G. Martyn, West London, 334 424  
W. O'Brien, Simcoe street, 720 770

It was also stipulated that janitors, where kindergarten are held, be paid at the rate of \$25 per annum extra, so long as the afternoon classes are running.

**The Collegiate Staff.**

The communication from the teachers of the Collegiate Institute was first taken up. It was brief and to the point. It was pointed out that the Collegiate staff was not out for an increase of salaries. All they wanted was that the teachers be allowed to reach the maximum salaries at an earlier period than under the old rules, which merely provided for a \$25 increase per annum. At this rate it would take most of the teachers eight years to secure the maximum salary. The cost of living has so materially increased that it is absolutely necessary that the teachers be given a greater annual increase. Salaries in London, it was argued, are from \$400 to \$600 less than in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and other places, and in none of these places was the yearly increase placed at a lower sum than \$100. The request was signed on behalf of the staff as follows: Wm. Govenlock, for the upper school; J. H. Downing, for the lower school; J. A. Dickson for the commercial school.

After the communication had been read, Mr. Dickson addressed the board, putting up a strong plea for the granting of the request. There was no opposition to the change, however.

Trustee Westervelt said an increase of \$25 a year for a teacher was ridiculous. The request of the teachers consequently appeared to him to be reasonable. Teachers, he said, are the poorest paid professional men in Canada. He moved that the request of the teachers be granted.

Trustee Weekes seconded. He said that he, too, thought an annual in-

crease of \$25 for a teacher was most unsatisfactory. If the teachers are what the board believes them to be, they are well worthy of better treatment. He saw no reason why the teachers should not be paid what they are worth without delay.

The motion was then put and it carried unanimously.

**Public School Increases.**

The board then took up the matter of public school increases, and the following communication was read:

"We the women teachers of the public school staff in London do hereby petition your board for a general increase in salaries. It is a matter of common knowledge that the cost of living has increased 40 per cent in the last fifteen years, and our salaries have not increased in any like proportion. We therefore, respectfully request your consideration of this matter on our behalf."

Signed: Beatrice Fleming, Aberdeen School; Maggie Nichol, Chesley avenue; Violet E. Whitsett, Colborne street; Edith E. Plewes, Grand avenue; Ethel Spence, King street; Florence Fisher, Princess avenue; Evelyn Johnson, Lorne avenue; M. E. L. Talbot, Rectory street; Josie C. Jeffery, St. George's; N. Morris, Simcoe street; K. McIntosh, Talbot street; E. McDougall, Victoria; Sarah Lawrence, West London; Edith M. Whittaker, Wortley road; Jean R. Laidlaw, for the kindergarten teachers.

The result of this plea was that the increase of \$50 per annum was made. Trustee Teasdale making the motion, and Trustee McCormick seconded.

**Inspector's Report.**

Inspector Edwards submitted his annual report, which contained some interesting facts.

It stated that the average salary of the teachers of the public schools is \$482.

The cost of educating each pupil per annum is \$15.

Number of public school teachers, 112; kindergarten, 30; also 1 supervisor of art, 1 supervisor of music, 1 manual training teacher, total, 146.

There were six appointments during the year to the teaching staff of the public schools, and two new kindergarten teachers were appointed.

Mr. Edwards stated that the readers in use in the schools were authorized in 1885, and are out of date. When the department of education has made its policy on the subject, the Inspector will recommend a new series of readers. He strongly recommended that in the near future arrangements be made for instruction in manual training and domestic science for the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades.

There were 5,823 pupils enrolled in 1905, and 5,791 in 1904. Of the 5,823 on the rolls, 2,915 were boys, and 2,907 were girls.

In the kindergarten there were 1,145 pupils in 1905, and 1,160 in 1904.

The number of pupils on the roll at each school during the year was as follows: Simcoe street 622, Talbot street 440, Victoria 506, Colborne street 274, Aberdeen 489, Lorne avenue 481, St. George's 609, Rectory street 424, Princess avenue 467, West London 398, King street 127, Grand avenue 171, Chesley avenue 329, Wortley road 125, Protestant Orphans' Home 133, Richmond street 41, Quebec street 88, Colborne street south 86; total 5,823.

**Collegiate Institute Report.**

Principal Radcliffe, of the Collegiate Institute, reported for the month of February, as follows: General course, on roll, 592, average, 542; commercial course, on roll, 91, average, 85. Total on rolls, 683. Average daily attendance, 625.

The board decided to have Mr. Radcliffe secure prices on the gymnasium fitting of the Thistle Club for use in the gymnasium of the Collegiate Institute, as the equipment, it is understood, can be purchased very cheaply.

The department of education notified the board that a sub-target machine for the use of the High School Cadets will be shipped to London shortly. Filed.

The resignation of Miss Ellen Bradburn, who has been a teacher for fifteen years in Colborne street school, was accepted.

An application from J. Pierson, of Chelsea Green, to be allowed to send his child to the public schools of the city free of charge, was sent to No. 1 committee.

Miss M. D. Porteous, who is ill, was granted leave of absence for one year. Miss Baxter, who is also in poor health, was allowed leave of absence from Easter of this year until September, 1907.

Regarding the proposed new school in the northeast end of the city, Dr. English reported that Architect Craddock has plans prepared, and will submit them shortly. The board decided to meet at Chesley avenue school on Monday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the building with a view to adding to the accommodation.

**Rate at Standard Oil.**

St. Louis, Mo., March 7. — The Missouri railroad commission took a whack at the Standard Oil Trust today, when it reduced the rate on oil between Kansas City and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and Kansas City, to 9 cents. The existing rate is 17 cents from Kansas City to St. Louis and 20 cents from St. Louis to Kansas City.

Against this discrimination the Independent refiners of Cleveland and other eastern points have long protested. They set up the claim that there was no reason why the rate from St. Louis to Kansas City should be any higher than from Kansas City to St. Louis, and that difference was plainly in the interest of the trust, which has big refineries in Kansas City.

Dr. Koch, the famous German scientist is to take charge of an expedition to investigate sleeping sickness in German East Africa. The German colonial department has allocated \$800,000 toward the expenses of the expedition.

## RESEARCH WORK AS TO LEPROSY

A Faithful Worker's Reward—  
The Strenuous Life of the  
Medical Attendant.

Boston, March 7.—The appointment of Dr. Walter R. Brinckerhoff as director of the Government Leprosy Research Hospital in the Hawaiian Islands, is a well-earned reward for solid and brilliant achievement in research work, and a matter of special pride to Harvard men. Dr. Brinckerhoff is a young man to have charge of so important an undertaking, and the fact that leprosy has so long and so thoroughly baffled medical science makes the compliment to him especially notable.

His task is neither a light nor a pleasant one. His appointment is indefinite as to term, about the only certain thing in it being that years will certainly be required to get valuable results. During perhaps five years, to make a reasonable guess, he will spend the greater part of his time in the Molokai settlement, which occupies a peninsula of about ten square miles area, shut off from the main body of the island by a barrier of 3,000-foot cliffs. He will be surrounded by what is perhaps the most hideous deformity disease can produce, made especially ominous to the lay mind by the fame and fate of Father Damien, who served and died on Molokai. Fortunately, no such taking-off is feared for Dr. Brinckerhoff and his staff of assistants and nurses. For them the leper settlement will present little more real peril than the city hospital does for the staff there.

To every American, however, the establishment of the new leprosy hospital and the progress of research under Dr. Brinckerhoff should be equally a matter of pride and concern. In the Molokai station the United States establishes the first Government leprosy research laboratory on a large scale in the world. In trying to put a stop to this dreadful disease, we are doing a great service to the world, and are fulfilling our responsibility to the many thousands of lepers we have taken over with our insular possessions.

Actual beginning of research work at Molokai is still at least six months in the future, and probably more. So far, the only national step taken is the selection by Surgeon-General Wyman of the square mile of land granted for this purpose by the Territory of Hawaii to the Federal Government. The hospital is provided for by the act of March 3, 1905, which appropriated \$100,000 for a hospital to contain 40 patients, and the necessary equipment and other buildings. Fifty thousand dollars was set aside for salaries, up to June 30, of this year; but that fund will not be largely drawn upon.

The task of setting up the necessary plant is a complicated one. The first consideration is water supply; there must also be a gas plant to furnish heat for disinfection, and for laboratory purposes. In the way of buildings there will be two hospitals, wards for men and for women, each holding twenty patients. These will be one-story frame buildings. In the tropics the main point is to keep out rain and let in air, and to this end all the buildings will have wide verandas and much window space—without windows. The hospital wards will in fact be very much like tuberculosis "shacks." Besides these wards there must be a disinfecting plant for clothing, quarters for the nurses and medical staff, an administration building, a laboratory, and various storehouses. Dr. Brinckerhoff will plan these matters on the ground, and then will come the selection of drugs and apparatus and the gathering of medical assistants and nurses.

Surgeon-General Wyman is, of course, officially at the head of the undertaking, and will have general responsibility for the whole affair, which he will also plan, in consultation with Dr. Brinckerhoff. The latter will be in administrative charge of the hospital and research work. The cases admitted to the hospital will be chosen by Dr. Brinckerhoff for their availability in research work. Presumably, the actual care of the patients will be in the hands of his assistants, of course, under his supervision.

What questions the research work will try to answer may be indicated by a statement of some of the things not known in regard to leprosy. It is not known, for instance, where or how the bacillus gains entrance to the body—whether the spots indicate the site of infection. It is not known whether the bacillus enters the body as a bacillus or a spore. It is not known where it comes from, whether it exists in other animals, or if it does so exist whether it exists there in some other form prepared for a special development in the human body. The disease has never been transferred by inoculation.

Two main things are to be done as first steps in investigating leprosy. The first is to introduce an artificial culture medium on which the bacilli will grow in the test tube. The second thing is to find an animal in which the disease can be produced by inoculation, and there studied. For this purpose monkeys will very likely be chosen, on account of their physiological similarity to human beings. If it proves possible to produce the disease in them by inoculation it is also possible that monkey leprosy, like monkey smallpox, would prove far less virulent than the human type of the disease. Once these two steps have been made, the problem will probably be in a fair way of at least partial solution.

Great efforts are being made in Cape Colony to introduce co-operative methods in agriculture. A letter has recently been addressed by the Government co-operative expert to the secretaries of agricultural societies in the colony, suggesting the co-operative purchase of seeds, manures, implements and improved machinery.

## ITS MERIT IS PROVED

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Montreal Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many leading scientists, and thinking people generally.



Mrs. M. G. Letellier.

The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham Office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Soon after my marriage my health began to decline. My appetite failed me; I was unable to sleep, and I became very nervous and had shooting pains through the abdomen and pelvic organs, with bearing-down pains and constant headaches, causing me much misery. The monthly periods became more and more painful, and I became a burden and expense to my family instead of a help and pleasure. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. Since I began to use it I feel a change for the better, and at the time of my next period I noticed a great difference, and the pain gradually diminished until I was well. I am stronger and look better than I did before I was married, and there is great rejoicing in the house over the wonders your medicine worked. Mrs. M. A. C. Letellier, 783 Cadieux St., Montreal, Quebec.

If you have suppressed or painful periods, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, pelvic catarrh, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, or some derangement of the organs. In such cases there is only one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Shipping and keeping grapes in cork dust is quite an industry in some of the European grape districts. A considerable quantity of such grapes, shipped from Spain, is annually consumed in the United States.

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A good ever-ready hot or cold dish. Tasty and nourishing. Plain or flavored with chili or tomato sauce. Five and ten-cent tins.

A dispatch from Rushville, Ind., says that in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" production there the dogs were good, but they had poor support. The ticket agents at the box office, moreover, passed in change 3 cent pieces as dimes.

**LEE HING LAUNDRY.**

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not break. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay for bad net satisfactory. K. F. JOHNSON, PROP., 467 Richmond street. Phone 1344.

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BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED.

PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH or CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Get rid of it at once by taking

**Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup**

Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, and often effecting a permanent cure.

We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stages, but if taken in time it will prevent it reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark.

Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine as good."

Price 25 cts., at all dealers.

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THE WEATHER TODAY

Fair and mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

### Fashion's Tendencies For Spring

"DAME FASHION" has shown marked approval for light shades, especially grays. Light grays brightened up with mixtures of color, checked grays, crossbarred grays, two-toned grays, light grays of every description are decidedly the vogue for spring suits.

SUITS have short coats, with circular skirts favorites. Swagger, just about describes the styles.

FAWN COVERTS are preferred for the natty little SHORT COATS—of which the Pony Coat is a trim style.

DRESS TRIMMINGS and NECKWEAR are very effective with touches of gold on almost everything.

GILT BELTS demand attention. They're mighty smart and stylish looking.

NEW EMBROIDERIES are shown liberally in eyelet designs, and blind embroideries are also very charming.

JUST WANDER AROUND and see the new things. Half will never be told.

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High-quality Linens, purchased at the Satisfactory Store, are among the most appreciated of Wedding Gifts.

They're useful, handsome, stylish—especially these **Irish Hand-Embroidered Linens** herein-mentioned.

They are made of pure, grass bleached linens. Hand-worked in beautiful designs by the skilled Irish peasants.

We show them in

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By ordering at least TWO MONTHS BEFORE DATE OF WEDDING you can

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TWO MONTHS are required to insure delivery in time, as needlework is done by expert embroiderers in Ireland.

Ask to see BOOK OF DESIGNS of Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc., and secure our prices for embroidering same.

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