

Women Teachers' Salaries.

The Committee of Public School Teachers, New York, which is agitating the subject of higher salaries for women teachers, has issued a circular showing the comparative earnings of teachers and other employees under the city government. It reads as follows:

There are at present in the city of New York 4,000 teachers and 256 principals of schools; of these only 300 are men. The rest, nearly 4,000 women, are the most poorly paid employees of our city government. This, in spite of the fact that they are educated women upon whom is imposed the sacred trust of properly instructing the youth of our great city.

Under the new law, before she can teach in the public schools, a woman must be nineteen years of age and a graduate of the Normal College, or an institution of equal standing. She then enters upon a year of apprenticeship at a salary of \$408, and at the end of this year she is appointed a regular teacher at a salary of \$504. The elevator boys in the city buildings receive \$600, \$700 and \$900.

At the end of fourteen years of meritorious service, the woman teacher receives \$750, just \$30 more than the street sweepers, and \$30 less than the stablemen in the Health Department; \$150 less than the cleaners in the county jail.

The highest salary paid to an assistant in a Girls' Grammar Department is \$1,056, just \$24 less than the axemen in the Bureau of Sewers; \$444 less than the skilled laborers in the Public Parks.

A woman principal is paid from \$1,000 to \$1,900, the amount depending upon the size and kind of school over which she has control, and the length of her service, the maximum salary being achieved after twelve years' experience as a teacher and fourteen years' experience as a principal—twenty-six years in all. Thus some principals are placed on a level with the axemen and rodmen in the Twenty-fourth Ward at \$1,000, some on a level with the messengers in the various city departments whose salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,500, while all are below the rank of police sergeants, the court stenographers and many of the subordinate clerks in the various city departments whose salaries range from \$2,000 upward. An impartial observer might suppose that it would require a high grade of intelligence properly to care for the training of from 200 to 1,800 children. Fully half of the janitors in our public schools are better paid than the women principals in those same schools can ever hope to be under the present regime. One janitor of a large school receives \$3,835.

To sum up, there are in our schools today 1,347 teachers who receive less than the poorest paid elevator boy in the city service (\$600); 2,118 teachers who receive less than the street sweepers (\$720); 2,417 who receive less than the stablemen of the Health Department (\$780); and not one of the 4,000 women teachers receives as much as the stable foremen of the Street Cleaning Department (\$1,200). Not one of the women principals receives as much as is paid to the police sergeants or the foremen of the hook and ladder companies.

Under these circumstances, the teachers of the metropolis of America do not feel that they are asking too much when they petition the Legislature to enact a law that no teachers shall be paid a less sum than \$600 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years' experience, receive less than \$800; and that the salaries of the women principals shall be increased by the addition of \$250 each year until they shall have reached the limit of \$2,500.

They feel that such action will not only be just, but expedient, for the schools are at present suffering from the lack of teachers, as the salaries are too low to attract women competent to fill the vacancies. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Whom the Queen has Outlived.

1. All members of the Privy Council who were alive in 1837.

2. All the peers who held their titles in 1837, except the Earl of Darnley, who was ten, and Earl Nelson, who was fourteen, in that year.

3. All the members who sat in the House of Commons on her accession to the throne, except Mr. Gladstone, Charles Villers, the present Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Marlborough and the Earl of Mansfield and John Temple Leader.

4. Her Majesty has seen eleven lord chancellors, ten prime ministers, six speakers of the House of Commons, at least three bishops of every see and five or six of many sees, five archbishops of Canterbury, six archbishops of York, and five commanders in chief.

5. She has seen five dukes of Norfolk succeed each other as earls, and has outlived every duke and duchess, and every marquis and marchioness, who bore that rank in 1837.

6. She has outlived every member of the Jockey Club, and every master of foxhounds that flourished in 1837.

7. She has seen seventeen Presidents of the United States, ten viceroys of Canada, fifteen viceroys of India, and France successively ruled by one king, one emperor, and six presidents of a republic. *Public Opinion.*

The Victorian Age, 1837-1897.

Some figures showing the growth of Nova Scotia with in the reign of Queen Victoria:

	1837.	1897.
Population, estimated,	180,000	460,000
Pupils attending school,	16,000	102,000
Number of schools,	550	2,312
Government grants for educational purposes,	\$28,000	\$242,345
Total cost of education, Government, counties and sections,	\$88,000	\$813,335

This is quite a change for sixty years. There were probably twenty undergraduates attending Kings college in 1837. There were 533 students attending the colleges of Nova Scotia last year, of whom about 300 were undergraduates, 124 degrees having been conferred.

In what lines will the great changes of the next sixty years be found? And how great will they be?