THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

The Girl Who Teaches.

Sound health is a prime necessity for any worker in the world, no matter what the line of work may be, but it becomes of the greatest importance if the work is to be carried on in the school-room, writes Caroline B. Le Roy, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. There, not only the physical, but the nervous and mental forces are taxed to the utmost. The young graduate has hitherto gone to school to sit comfortably at her desk; to stand occasionally for recitations; to use her voice but little; to have constant variety in her work; to enjoy her recess with perfect freedom and in congenial companionship. As a teacher she goes to school to stand upon her feet all day long; to use her voice incessantly, perhaps, too, in a large room filled with the tumult of the street; to keep noisy, and, very likely, rebellious and disobedient children not only quiet, but interested, and to spend the recess in care of them in the halls and the yard. Besides this she is to stimulate their brains, and a certain amount of time — usually prescribed by a board of education, the members of which know little of the capacity and possibilities of the youthful mind — is allotted her, in which she must somehow or other succeed in teaching them a certain number of facts - no allowance being made for the slowness, stupidity, or disorder, which increases the friction of the work and delays the doing. No matter how complete the education, or how enthusiastic the spirit, the power of physical endurance is absolutely necessary.

G. M.—The REVIEW is worth preserving. What would The "Phoenix" would have, in like manner, the binding of several volumes probably cost? Volumes of the REVIEW neatly bound are worth premiums \$2.875, \$2.725 and \$2.575, equal to a total of \$8.175. The companies having to pay \$100 each, preserving and will become more and more valuable as the net loss of each would be-the "Citizen" \$ 6.92, serving to indicate our educational progress from year the "Phœnix" \$91.825. The "Phœnix," therefore, to year. J. & A. McMillan, St. John, will bind loses \$4.905 on every \$300 of property. single volumes (12 numbers) for 75 cents. If the excess of loss of \$4.905 represents \$300 pro-N.-If a hole was made through the centre of the earth perty, then " \$1. 300from one side to the other and a ball dropped in, where 4.905 would it come to rest at? \$<u>300×2925</u> ... The ball would move nearly to the other side of the and \$2925 4,905 world, then come back nearly to its starting point, The jeweler loses property worth $\frac{300 \times 2925}{4.905}$ and and continue oscillating backward and forward with decreasing amplitude according to the character of his premiums worth \$13.08+\$8.175 on every \$300 the resistance or friction retarding the motion, until, eventually, it would come to rest at the centre of the of his property, which is equal to $\frac{21.175}{300}$ on every earth. \$1.00, and therefore equal on all property to

To me the REVIEW is a valuable and highly prized exponent of competent views on educational questions, and a practical instructor; and I am sure when its true value is understood its circulation here will become much more extensive. By complying with the request above written I shall feel ever grateful to you.

NOTE. - A solution by arithmetic of the first two-they being arithmetical problems-would be preferable. But the last one, I believe, is algebraical. However, solve them how you may.—A. S. V.

No. 1.-James Harper has a large jewelry store which, with its contents, he insures in the Citizens' Insurance Company for two-thirds its estimated value, at 31 per cent. This Company immediately insures one-half its risk in the Phœnix Company at two and a half per cent. After two and a half years the store and contents were destroyed by fire, when it was found that the Phoenix Company lost \$2,925 more than the Citizens' Company. Reckoning 6 per cent. simple interest on the premiums the owner paid, what would be his entire loss?

No. 2.-Mrs. A., Mrs. H. and Mrs. R. bought cloth and laces. Each person bought as many yards as she gave cents per yard. Each lady paid 63 cents more than her daughter, and of the daughters Jane bought 23 yards less than Mrs. A. and Eliza 11 yards less than Mrs. H. The third daughter was named Ann. Whose daughter was each of the girls?

No. 3.—A says to B, if the number of my apples squared be added to yours it will be 40. But says B to A, if the square of mine be added to yours it will be 22. How many apples had each?

 $\$\frac{21.175 \times 300 \times 2925}{300 \times 4.905} = \$\frac{21.175 \times 2925}{4.905}$

No. 1.—Property worth \$300 was insured for \$200 at 31%. Premium \$6.50. \$100 of the same was reinsured by the "Citizen Co." in the "Phœnix" at 21%, for which the "Phœnix" received \$2.50 and the "Citizen" had remaining only \$4.00 of the premium first received. Premiums being paid in advance, in 21 years, three premiums would be paid-the first bear-6% interest for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the second for $1\frac{1}{2}$ year and the third for $\frac{1}{2}$ year. The "Citizen" would therefore QUESTION DEPARTMENT. have retained premiums worth, at the time of the fire, \$4.60, \$4.36 and \$4.12 - equal to a total of \$13.08.

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SUBSCRIBER, Newfoundland. Would you kindly publish a solution of the accompanying problems in the September —if possible—or October issue of your educational journal?