EDUCATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The London "Daily Chronicle" of October 4, has an interesting appreciation of the work now being done in Canada for disabled soldiers. The writer, Mr. J. Saxon Mills, says that England has much to learn from the admirable system established by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission was formed by an Order in Council of June 30, 1915. After outlining the plans of the Commission, the writer goes on to dwell especially on :

The Educational Feature.

"What I wish especially to emphasize is that at all these hospitals, schools are held where training of an elementary and non-vocational character is given in English, French, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, wood-carving, etc. These classes are open to all inmates, whether they are able to return to their former occupations or not. But, from these homes and hospitals, the men who are not so able can be sent on, after they have been pensioned and discharged, to technical institutions, agricultural colleges, schools of telegraphy, etc., where they can be taught new occupations which their disablement does not prevent them from following. And that is not all, for employment is practically assured to them by the Provincial Commissions (under the Federal Military Commission) which have charged themselves with the duty of finding work and wages for the returning veterans.

I should add, that the men in the homes and hospitals are fully maintained and that their pay continues. The whole system, which I have sketched in the barest outline, is quite admirable, and fully realises the object of the Military Hospitals Commission which Mr. McLennan defines in these words:

"The aim of the Commission is to do its best for the physical and economic well-being of the man, and to bring to bear on him such influences that he may perform for his country a service not less important than those of the firing line, namely, that, instead of being an idle ward of the State, he becomes a shining example to the young, of self-dependence, of courage, and perseverance and herein overcoming disabilities."

It would be an excellent thing if we had a system similar to this, and based upon the same sound principles, established in these islands."

THE QUESTION BOX.

A. B. Page 111. Academic Arithmetic, No. 11.

By physics the difference between the weights of any body weighed in air and weighed in any liquid gives the weight of the amount of liquid displaced. ∴ 20 gr.—15 gr. = weight of water displaced by the pebble = 5 gr.

Also 20 gr.—17 gr. = weights of other liquid displaced by the pebble. Since the pebble displaces equal volumes of water and of the other liquid and since the specific gravity of any substance is the weight of a certain bulk of it, divided by the weight of an equal volume of water, therefore,

3 gr. weight of displaced liquid ÷ 5 gr. weight of displaced water = specific gravity of the other liquid = $\frac{3}{5}$ = .6.

Page 118. Academic Arithmetic, No. 4.

Allow 1 cu. yd. to a load.

Ave. cost per cu. yd. =

$$\frac{.20+.24+.38+.32+.36+.40}{6} = \$.30 \text{ per cu. yd.}$$

$$\text{Amt. of earth excavated} = \frac{27\times31\times6}{27} \text{ cu. yds.}$$

$$\text{Cost} = \frac{\$27\times31\times6\times.30}{27} = \$55.80.$$

Page 117. No. III.

Suppose his gross income to be £1. This is 3% on the stock.

∴ 3% = 240d.

$100\% = \frac{240\times100}{3} = 8000$d. amount of stock for £1 gross income.

2nd. Of his 240d. income he has net income 224d. This is 4% on the investment.

∴ 4% = 224d

$100\% = \frac{224\times100}{4} = 5600$d. Amount of money paid for the stock from which he gets his 240d. gross, or 224d. net, income.

Hence 8000d. stock cost 5600d.

∴ 100d. " " $\frac{5600\times100}{8000} = 70$d.

∴ Cost of stock = 70.