are interested in education, whether parents or teachers. A conference has been formed in Oldham and Rochester of all people who have the good of the schools at heart, and meetings will be held in each town, for the purpose of discussing educational subjects and of listening to lectures by skilled experts.

Sympathetic Kipling.

A writer in the San Francisco Argonaut tells the following anecdote as coming from the lips of an American traveller who spent some time in the company of Rudyard Kipling in London :

One afternoon we went together to the Zoo, and while strolling about our ears were assailed by the most melancholy sound I have ever heard, a complaining, fretting, lamenting sound proceeding from the elephant house.

"What's the matter in there ?" asked Mr. Kipling of the keeper.

"A sick elephant, sir. He cries all the time. We don't know what to do with him," was the answer.

Mr. Kipling hurried away from me in the direction of the lament, which was growing louder and more painful. I followed and saw him go up close to the cage, where stood an elephant with sadly drooped ears and trunk. He was crying actual tears at the same time that he mourned his lot most audibly. In another moment Mr. Kipling was right up to the bars, and I heard him speak to the sick beast in a language that may have been elephantese, but certainly was not English. Instantly the whining stopped, the ears were lifted, the monster turned his sleepy little suffering eyes upon his visitor and put out his trunk. Mr. Kipling began to caress it, still speaking in the same soothing tone and in words unintelligible to me at least. After a few minutes the beast began to answer in a much lowered tone of voice and evidently recounted his woes. Possibly elephants when "enjoying poor health," like to confide their symptons to sympathizing listeners, as much as do some human invalids. Certain it was that Mr. Kipling and that elephant carried on a conversation, with the result that the elephant found his spirits much cheered and improved. The whine went out of his voice, he forgot that he was much to be pitied, he began to exchange experiences with his friend, and he was quite unconscious, as was Mr Kipling, of the amused and interested crowd collecting about the cage. At last, with a start, Mr. Kipling found himself and his elephant the observed of all observers and beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind him a very different creature from the one he had found.

"Doesn't that beat anything you ever saw?" ejaculated a compatriot of mine, as the elephant trumpeted a loud

and cheerful goodby to the back of his vanishing visitor, and I agreed with him that it did.

"What language were you talking to that elephant ?" I asked when I overtook my friend.

"Language? What do you mean ?" he answered with a laugh.

"Are you a mowgli," I persisted, "and can you talk to all those beasts in their own tongues?" but he only smiled in reply.

'ROUND TABLE TALKS.

SUBSCRIBER.-Please solve Example XX1X, 34th, Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners,

$$x^{2} + 2xy - y^{2} = a^{2} + 2a - 1$$

(a-1)×(x+y) = a(a+1)y(x-y)

Let y = vx

Then from the second equation

$$(a-1) \times (x+vx) = a(a+1)vx(x-vx)$$

$$(a-1)(1+v) = a(a+1)v(1-v)$$

$$v^{2}(a^{2}+a) - v(a^{2}+1) = 1 - a$$

$$v^{2} - v\left(\frac{a^{2}+1}{a^{2}+a}\right) = \frac{1-a}{a^{2}+a}$$

$$v^{2} - v\left(\frac{a^{2}+1}{a^{2}+a}\right) + \frac{(a^{2}+1)^{2}}{4(a^{2}+a)^{2}} = \frac{1-a}{a^{2}+a} + \frac{(a^{2}+1)^{2}}{4(a^{2}+a)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{4(1-a)(a^{2}+a) + (a^{2}+1)^{2}}{4(a^{2}+a)^{2}} = \frac{a^{4} - 4a^{3} - 2a^{2} + 4}{4(a^{2}+a)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(a^{2}-2a-1)^{2}}{(a^{2}-2a-1)^{2}}$$

2/2

4a + 1

$$4(a^2+a)^2$$

Therefore
$$v \pm \frac{a+1}{2(a^2+a)} \pm \frac{a-2a}{2(a^2+a)}$$

$$v = \frac{a-1}{a+1} \text{ or } \frac{1}{a}$$

Therefore
$$y = x \left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)$$
 or $\frac{x}{a}$

substituting these values for y in the first equation we obtained the values of \times , etc.

2 - 2a - 1

The solutions of the other examples asked for by "Subscriber," are given in the REVIEW for February, 1893 and 1895.

W. P. F.—Would you kindly answer the following through the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW: A pupil holds a B certificate, but has omitted the D and C examinations. Would he be granted a license as before the recent changes if he takes the subjects of D and C, not covered in the B certificate, and makes the required average on such subjects; or will it be necessary to take the whole examinations of C and D?

There is nothing in the Regulations requiring him to take the whole of the C and D subjects. He would be