Divide first quotients by 11 ; — 59 and 9-11ths, 61 and 9-11ths, 63 and 9-11ths, &c.

These are the number of circuits respectively made before the first meeting which will take place nine-elevenths of a circuit on from the starting point.

Ex. XXXIII, No. 26, Sangster's Algebra. Velocities are 4 and 12.

Difference 11. First conjunction 1-11th and 1 and 1-11th of a circuit.

First opposition at ½ of 1-11th and ½ of 1 aud 1-11th of a circuit.

First quadrature at ¼ of 1-11th and ¼ of 1 and 1-11th of a circuit.

To reduce to *time* it is sufficient to remember that 1 and 1-11th is in *hours*.

Ex. A. B will not meet again at the *same point*, for the square roots of 3 and 2 respectively have no C. M. and the first quotients in the above rule are the number of circuits between first and second conjunction at same point.

CURIOSITIES.

4. Give forms for Perfect Numbers and Amicable Numbers. (See Sangster's Arithmetic p. 121.)

5. Sangster's gives rules for testing the divisibility of a number by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12,—add those for 7 and 13.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

—Let all interested in the prosperity of our magazine send along brief items of educational intelligence.

—We have received the Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for 1872. It contains the usual amount of valuable information, but we must defer comment till a future issue.

STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.—We have received the semi-annual issue of this valuable work, by Professor Alexander J. Schem, (G. J. Moulton, Publisher, New York City.) We have seen nothing at all equal to it in compactness, convenience, and the comprehensiveness of its details. It may almost be called a cyclopædia of general statistics.

—Our best thanks are due, and hereby tendered, to our numerous friends for the noble and successful efforts they have made during the last two months to extend our circulation. We again ask all who wish to canvass for subscribers to send for a circular containing our terms to agents.

—Contributors must not be dissapointed if we do not always insert their articles immediately after receiving them. We are sometimes obliged to lay over meritorious articles for two or three months. But let no one be discouraged ; we desire and earnestly solicit articles from all sources. We want the result of the ripest experience of the teaching profession. Teachers and Inspectors can assist us very materially in accomplishing the object we have steadily kept in view in publishing the ONTARIO TEACHER.

—A correspondent writing from Toronto says :— ' We have a truant officer, whose business it is to visit parents of truants. In addition to this duty, and because it is a comparatively light one —he inspects school premises, and sees after repairs, &c. He was a carpenter, and is a young man of fair intelligence and common education. His salary was $650, but this week it has been raised to $800. In contrast with this, understand that the headmasters only receive $850, and the headmistresses $550. Thus a common carpenter, with comparatively easy and certainly healthy duties, is far better paid than an educated head-mistress, and nearly on a par with experienced and educated headmasters." The action of the Toronto School Board would certainly seen to indicate, that though at the metropolis of Ontario, they do not possess very clear ideas of the comparative dignity and value of the teacher's work.