

remaining over after the examinations be circulated by the Secretary.

REGULATIONS FOR DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

1. The examination papers to be forwarded by the secretary to the Presidents of the Boards.

2. At the meetings of the several boards, on the morning of the examination, the president or chairman of the meeting, to open the papers, and cause them to be distributed to the candidates.

3. If there be no candidate for any Diploma, the papers set for that Diploma to be returned unopened to the Secretary.

4. The times and places of meeting of the several boards for holding the examinations to be advertised by the secretary of each board.

5. No omissions or alterations to be made by the examiners in any of the questions printed.

6. The examiners to take due care in the placing of candidates, &c., to prevent copying, or communication of any kind.

7. Pens, ink and paper to be provided for each candidate, and no other paper than that provided to be allowed to be used.

8. Writing to be on one side of the paper only.

A CHAT ABOUT NUMBERS.*

By J. MCGREGOR, LL.D., *McGill Normal School.*

'That 2 times 2 are, always have been, and always will be, everywhere 4, I am to take for granted. I take the liberty of doubting either the sanity or the truth of any man who says he cannot grant this. 2 times 2 being 4, $2 \times (2 \text{ and } 1)$ will be 4 and 2, that is 6; so we are fairly launched into the multiplication table. We who have this table can hardly think otherwise, and yet we are told that neither the Hindoos nor the Arabians had a multiplication table. Here is an example given by one of the best of the Hindoo arithmeticians, Bhascara:—

"Beautiful and dear Lilāvati, whose eyes are like a fawn's, tell me what are the numbers resulting from 135 taken into 12? If thou be skilled in multiplication by whole, or by parts, whether by division, or separation of digits, tell me, auspicious woman,

* Part of a paper read before the Athenæum Club, Montreal.