But, Gentlemen, I trespass on the privileges of this chair. Let it be my apology to you that the event I mourn is—from accidental circumstances,—peculiarly associated with this meeting and your choice of me as your President. Permit me, in closing an address already too protracted, in which I have aimed at indicating some of those lines of abstract thought whereby science is enlarging our views and widening our sphere of knowledge, to invite you, as in a sense the self-constituted acolytes in this temple of Canadian science, to enter with renewed energy and devotion on the work of another year: remembering, each one of us, that we know not how few our years of work may be. We may indeed—in a far more absolute and literal sense than Newton could,—say, after all our work is accomplished, that we "seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting himself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before us." But yet let us remember this at least, that that great ocean of truth does lie before us, and even those pebbles which our puerile labours gather on its shore, may include here and there a gem of purest ray; and meanwhile the search for truth, and even the play along the pleasant shores of its great unexplored ocean, will bring to each one of us his own exceeding great reward.

RESOLUTION OF ALGEBRAICAL EQUATIONS.

(Continued from the last Number of the Journal.)

BY THE REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A.,
PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS IN KNOX'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Proposition VI.

If all the cognate functions (not necessarily unequal) of $f(p)$, an integral function of a variable p, be,

$$\phi_1,\ \phi_2,\ \phi_3,\ \ldots\ldots,\ \phi_m;\ \ldots\ldots\ \ldots\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

and if

$$X = (x-\phi_1)(x-\phi_2)\ \ldots\ldots\ (x-\phi_m)$$
$$= x^m + A_1 x^{m-1} + A_2 x^{m-2} + \ldots\ldots + A_m; \quad \ldots \quad (2)$$

then the coefficients A_1, A_2, &c., may be exhibited as rational expressions, that is, (see Def. 1), rational functions of p.