ciation Messrs. Stevens, of Lindsay; Mills, of Stratford; and Silcox, of London, had devoted much time and labor to the collecting of information for the introduction of a discussion on The Science Curriculum and Text-Books. This discussion was entered upon on the afternoon of the first day, but on account of the lack of time it was laid over and brought up again on the third day. A pleasing feature of this discussion was the interest taken in it by the professors of the University who have charge of the Science subjects in that seat of learning. The present prescription of work in Form II. physics was the chief point of attack, although other points in connection with the Science work in our Secondary Schools came in for a share of consideration. On account of the near approach of the meeting of the Board of Art Studies of the Senate of Toronto University it was felt that something had to be done at once, more especially with regard to the Physics required for Pass Matriculation. The discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee to formulate the opinions that had been expressed and present a resolution to the Board of Art Studies. To this committee was also delegated the duty of considering the whole question under discussion and reporting at the next meeting of the Association.

The first duty delegated to the committee was one of such urgency that immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the section the committee met and, after electing Mr. Spotton chairman, and Mr. T. H. Smyth secretary, proceeded to consider what was most desirable to be done. The following recommendation was sent to the Board of Art Studies with reference to the Pass Matriculation Examination. The compulsory subjects to remain as they are at present, but the following options to be substituted for those now required: (1) French and elementary experimental Science, or (2) German and elementary experimental Science, or (3) Greek. The general feeling seemed to be that the course in Science for this examination should be of a more experimental character than it now is.

For the purpose of discharging the second duty assigned to it the committee is divided into three sub-committees, one on physics, one on chemistry and one on biology, and from the personnel of these sub-committees it is expected that thorough and comprehensive reports will be prepared for submission to the Natural Science Association at its next annual meeting.

PROBLEMS.

(SCHOLARSHIPS) FORM IV., 1898.

C. P. MUCKLE, B.A., TORONTO.

1. If $\dfrac{x-\frac{yz}{x}}{1-yz} = \dfrac{y-\frac{zx}{y}}{1-zx}$ and x and y be unequal, then will each member of this equation be equal to $\dfrac{z-\frac{xy}{z}}{1-xy}$.

We have $\dfrac{x^2-yz}{x-xyz} = \dfrac{y^2-xz}{y-xyz} = \dfrac{x^2-y^2+z(x-y)}{x-y} = x+y+z$

$$= \frac{(x+z)(x-z)+y(x-z)}{x-z} = \frac{x^2-z^2+y(x-z)-(x^2-yz)}{x-z-(x-xyz)} = \frac{z^2-xy}{z-xyz} = \frac{z-\frac{xy}{z}}{1-xy}.$$