The following is a summary of Dr. Porter's paper : Consider $3m - s - 1$ arbitrary fixed points P on a non-singular cubic C_3, and $u_i = \int_{ab}^{x_i y_i} du$ the integral of first kind on C_3, (ab) being a point of inflexion. If an m-ic have a $s - 1$ order contact at u_1, it will cut C_3 again at u_2, $su_1 + u_2 \equiv C$ (mod. ω, ω') where $C = \Sigma u_i$ at the points P: The Schliessungsproblem thus suggested yields at once a proof of Fermat's theorem $a^n - a \equiv 0$ (mod. n (prime)) and the generalized form of the theorem $F(a, n) \equiv 0$ (mod. n). When $m = 1$, $s = 2$, we have systems of closed polygons. In case the polygon is a triangle, the equation of C_3 referred to it may be written

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + 2\eta = 0.$$

The twenty-four in-circumscribed triangles thus determined fall into four groups, each associated with an inflexion triangle, and each triangle of a group six ways perspective with its associate inflexion triangle. This configuration of inflexion triangles and in-circumscribed triangles presents numerous interesting geometrical properties.

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REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION AT THE SEVENTH SUMMER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

THE final session of the Seventh Summer Meeting of the Society was devoted to an organized discussion of the following question :

What courses in mathematics shall be offered to the student who desires to devote one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of his undergraduate time to preparation for graduate work in mathematics ?

The following topics were also suggested as a general basis of discussion :

How early in the course may the lecture method be used with profit ?