

5. If the elements 0 and i in postulates $2a$, $2b$ are uniquely determined, then for every element a there is an element a' such that

$$a + a' = i \quad \text{and} \quad a \cdot a' = 0.$$

The associative laws do not appear among the postulates, but are deduced as theorems.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY ON DEFINITIONS OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS IN MATHEMATICS.

AT the summer meeting of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY in September, 1902, a special committee was appointed to prepare standard formulations of college entrance requirements in mathematics, in coöperation with committees already appointed by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the National Educational Association. The following report has been prepared by the committee of the Mathematical Society, taking due account, on the one hand, of previous work along similar lines, as represented for example in the mathematical definitions of the College Entrance Examination Board and the Commission of Colleges in New England, and, on the other hand, of existing conditions in the mathematical instruction of colleges and schools.

The membership of the committee represents various forms of higher education only, but advice of value has been sought and obtained from other members of the Mathematical Society and from secondary teachers.

In its selection of topics the committee has aimed to emphasize fundamental matters of principle, and to omit complicated processes and subjects not capable of rigorous treatment in the secondary school.

By the selection of subjects it is not implied that all should be required by any one college, or be taught in any one school.

The committee understands its duties in the following sense :
 First : To specify those mathematical subjects which are generally recognized as appropriate requirements for admission to colleges and scientific schools.