

theorems on poristic systems of circles. Besides this, they discussed elegant problems more or less suggested by familiar objects, such as fans, toys, etc.

It would be a pity if all truly Japanese characteristics were to become obliterated. Apart from aesthetic considerations, if they avoid falling into the rut of Western methods there is a chance of their producing something really novel and suited to their genius. They might, for instance, solve some of the outstanding problems of group theory or make some notable advance in Diophantine analysis—a subject which seems to have lost its fascination for most European mathematicians.

The attitude of an individual towards foreign mathematics is sometimes peculiar, and even amazing. Not very long ago an English lady spending a holiday at Utrecht was introduced to an eminent Dutch mathematician. Having a mathematical friend in England, she asked the professor his opinion of English mathematicians. The answer was to the effect that their work was so strangely insular that he could not spare the time to make himself familiar with it. This was after Cayley, Sylvester, and Salmon had published much of their best work on invariant theory.

G. B. M.

University and Educational Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—In connection with the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cambridge in the coming summer, honorary degrees are proposed for H.R.H. Prince Albert, the President of the Society, Mr. C. R. W. Adeane, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Sir A. Daniel Hall, Mr. E. S. Beaver, Mr. A. E. Humphries, Mr. Ernest Mathews, and Mr. G. P. Hawkins.

An open Fellowship, for which all graduates of the University are eligible who took their first degree not earlier than June 1919, is announced by King's College. Any one who wishes to offer himself as a candidate should communicate with the Provost as early as possible.

LEEDS.—Prof. Sir Berkeley Moynihan has given to the University an endowment for the annual award at the Leeds Medical School of a gold medal to the best student of the year in Medicine and Surgery. In accordance with Sir Berkeley Moynihan's wish the gold medal will bear the name of William Hey in commemoration of the work of that great Leeds surgeon. The Council of the University in accepting the endowment have recorded their thanks to Sir Berkeley Moynihan for his generous gift. William Hey (1736–1819) was one of the pioneers of modern surgery. A brilliant operator and teacher, he established the tradition of surgical skill which has ever since been one of the chief distinctions of Leeds. He was a friend of Joseph Priestley when the latter was Minister of Mill Hill.

LONDON.—The following course of free public lectures is announced: At King's College, Strand, at 5.15 on Wednesdays, March 8, 15, and 22, "The Quantum Theory of Radiation and the Constitution of the Atom," Prof. Nils Bohr (in English)

THE bearing of improved means and methods of education receives striking confirmation in the figures adduced by Mr. Percival Sharp in his address in January at the annual meeting of the Association of the Directors and Secretaries for Education held in the County Hall, London. Dr. Sharp submitted official statistics for England and Wales showing the

curve of crime from 1870, when the population of England and Wales was 22,000,000, down to 1919, when it had reached nearly 37,000,000. In 1870 107,621 men and 39,604 women above sixteen years of age—a total of more than 147,000 persons—were committed to prison. In 1919 the numbers fell to 22,289 men and 8718 women—a striking difference, having regard to the great increase in population. There are no figures available earlier than 1893 concerning indictable offences tried at the Quarter Sessions. The number of men convicted shrank in 1919 to 5200, as compared with 8200 in 1893, whilst the number of women convicted declined from 1245 in 1903 to 826 in 1919. The number of men tried summarily for indictable offences fell from 20,000 in 1893 to 16,000 in 1919, and of women from 5000 to 3900. The figures for non-indictable offences fell from 133,000 to 73,700 for men in the same years, and from 43,000 to 18,000 for women. The Home Office has decided to close eight prisons and to shut down the female wings of six other prisons at the end of March next. So far as a great industrial and commercial area like Manchester is concerned, two large industrial and reformatory schools have recently been closed, and the returns available show that between 1907 and 1921 the number of children under maintenance shrank from 659 in 1909 to 209 in 1921. These figures are conclusive as to the value and influence of education in the training of the children of the nation, and condemnatory of any proposed legislative measures of economy with regard to the restriction of such training. Rather they enforce the necessity for continued development and improvement.

A LIST of students from the King's Dominions overseas and from foreign countries studying in the universities and university colleges of the United Kingdom has been compiled by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The following figures gleaned from the list are of general interest, which would, however, be greatly enhanced if to them could be added statistics of the very numerous students from abroad who are studying at the Inns of Court, in other professional and technical institutions not included in universities and university colleges, and privately:—Of the total number, 4470, Asia contributed over a third (1576), Africa 1187, America 781, Europe 645, and the Pacific, 281. Of the Asiatics 1240 are from India, Burma, and Ceylon; this includes 446 at London, 173 at Edinburgh, 171 at Cambridge, 170 at Oxford, and 65 at Glasgow. The Indian Students' Department of the Office of the High Commissioner in 1921 estimated that there were 1500 Indian students at the universities and technical colleges and 600 at the Inns of Court. From China came 143, of whom 49 are at London, 25 at Edinburgh, and 17 at Cambridge. Of 73 from Japan 55 are at London. South Africans and Rhodesians number 832, including 327 at London, 178 at Edinburgh, 95 at Dublin, 82 at Oxford, and 42 at Cambridge. Of 294 from Egypt, 88 are at London and 52 at Birmingham. The U.S.A. contributed 400, of whom 210 are at Oxford, a large proportion being Rhodes scholars. Of 200 from Canada, 87 are at Oxford. South America contributed 75 and the West Indies 101, of whom 33 are at London and 23 at Edinburgh. Of the Europeans, 91 are from Russia, 61 from Switzerland, 62 from France, 52 from Greece, 70 from Scandinavian countries, 49 from Rumania, and 48 from the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Of 178 Australians, 50 are at Oxford, 41 at London, 36 at Edinburgh, and 35 at Cambridge; while of 102 New Zealanders, 27 are at London, 25 at Edinburgh, 24 at Cambridge, and 20 at Oxford.