

Galton made possible the endowment of the Galton professorship of eugenics, of which he inevitably became the first holder and with which his name is now chiefly associated; not until then was he able to drop the immense burden of lecturing necessitated by the duties of the Goldsmid chair. The first number of *Biometrika* was issued in October 1901, and it has now completed a nominal twenty-seven but actually twenty-eight volumes; a mere glance through the tables of contents will show how largely Pearson's own contributions bulk therein. But memoirs were still contributed to the *Phil. Trans.*, the *Phil. Mag.*—contributions to that magazine including the notable and much discussed paper on testing goodness of fit—and elsewhere; and there was a whole host of Eugenics Laboratory Publications, as well as Drapers Company Research Memoirs; the Biometric Series, "Studies in National Deterioration", "Tracts for Computers", and "Questions of the Day and of the Fray". 'K.P.' was a born fighter, and the vigour of his onslaught not unnaturally led to retaliation in kind and consequent heat; but any bitterness generated and not already dissipated by the passing years will not survive his death.

The "Technical Series" of laboratory publications also ought not to go without mention: the memoirs on stresses in hooks, on masonry dams, on metal arches and other subjects, witness to Pearson's continued interest in elasticity notwithstanding the new line of work. Of his scientific works in volume form, the "Grammar of Science" (1883 and later editions) exhibits admirably the originality and logic of his thought and the clarity of his exposition. "The Chances of Death and other Studies in Evolution" (1887) is an amazingly varied collection of essays on subjects as diverse as death, roulette, sociology and folk-lore. Finally, there is the monumental "Life of Francis Galton", the finest tribute that could have been paid by the first holder of the chair to the founder whom he so honoured and loved. Though it scarcely falls within the category of his scientific writings, no one who wishes to know the man can neglect "The Ethic of Freethought" (1887, 1901), a collection of essays on history, philosophy and sociology.

Little more than two years ago Pearson described himself as "an adventurous roamer", and the phrase fits the man whose subjects ranged from Maimonides and the Veronica portraits of Christ to elasticity and statistics, and who could say: "In Cambridge I studied Mathematics under Routh, Stokes, Cayley and Clerk Maxwell—but wrote papers on Spinoza. In Heidelberg I studied Physics under Quincke, but also Metaphysics under Kuno Fischer. In Berlin I studied Roman Law under Bruns and Mommsen, but attended the lectures of Du Bois Reymond on Darwinism. Back at Cambridge I worked in the engineering shops but drew up the schedule in Mittel- and Althochdeutsch for the Mediaeval Languages Tripos." The earliest contributions to the columns of NATURE that I have traced—and he was a not infrequent contributor in older days—are a letter (February 9, 1882) on the similarity of descriptive adjectives applied to colours and sounds, and a second

(July 24, 1884) on apparently intelligent behaviour by a jay! The variety of his work is as striking as its mass. Only a scion of such vigorous stock could have produced it, or could have continued producing to the end of so long a life.

No old pupil of his will ever forget the lucidity and originality of Pearson's lectures; as another of them has written in *The Times*, he was no text-book teacher. In point of fact, neither for the matter of his lectures to engineers nor for his lectures on statistics, in the early days at least, were there any text-books. His early students in statistics—and I have no reason to suppose that matters altered afterwards—often had the privilege of listening to the first tentative steps in work which afterwards took shape in memoirs. It is sometimes said to the disadvantage of a non-resident university that there is little intercourse between teacher and taught, and little influence of the teacher beyond the classroom walls. Any such statement would be quite untrue of 'K.P.'; intercourse there was, the influence of his arresting and dominating personality went far beyond the classroom, and his tireless enthusiasm was infectious. Many of the makers and users of statistical methods all over the world to-day have been his pupils; more have learnt from his published work, and others again, as the years passed, have been pupils of his pupils.

Prof. Pearson was elected to the fellowship of the Royal Society in 1896, and awarded the Darwin Medal in 1898. In 1903 he was elected an honorary fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He was an honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews, an honorary D.Sc. of London, and an honorary member of the Anthropological Societies of Paris, U.S.S.R. and Washington. In the Galton chair, which he resigned in 1933, he was succeeded by Dr. R. A. Fisher, but his son Dr. E. S. Pearson was appointed to a new professorship of statistics.

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THE death of Prof. T. Terada on December 31, 1935, has deprived Japanese science of one of its most active and useful students. Born of a noble family in Tokyo on November 28, 1878, he studied experimental physics in the Imperial University of that city. In 1909, he received the degree of doctor of science, and in the following year left for a course of two years' training in cosmical physics in Europe and America. In 1916, he was appointed professor of physics in the Imperial University. He was one of the principal founders of the Earthquake Research Institute. Though, for more than twenty years, he suffered from serious illness, Terada's scientific memoirs are very numerous and cover a wide range of subjects, including seismology, oceanography, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc. They are now being collected by a committee of friends and former pupils, and, when published, will fill about twenty volumes. Of scarcely less value, however, was the advice that he gave to his friends and students, who bear cordial witness to this assistance in many a memoir published in the *Bulletin* of the Earthquake Research Institute.