ing the use of diagrams in proving results that depend on so-called imaginaries.

I may add that in this strictly formal geometry metric relations must of course be introduced independently, by specifying an absolute configuration in the given domain, and classing as metric all relations of any form to this absolute configuration.

CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT.

BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA,
October, 1899.

NOTES.

THE presidential address of Professor R. S. WOODWARD, which appears in the present number of the BULLETIN, is also published separately in reprint form. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary at twenty-five cents each.

THE advisory board for mathematics at Cambridge University has recommended to the Senate of that institution a number of changes in the regulations relating to the mathematical tripos. It is proposed to omit entirely from Part I. the following subjects:—calculus of variations, elliptic functions, besselian functions, hydrodynamics, and sound, and to limit the extent of the requirements in rigid dynamics, electricity, optics, astronomy, and other subjects. The arrangement of the examination papers is to be changed. No papers are to be devoted exclusively to problems. At least half of the questions set throughout the examination shall be of an elementary character. The classic general restrictions as to methods of solutions for certain papers are to be no longer maintained. The ancient order of merit is to be abandoned. The successful candidates are to be arranged in three classes (wranglers, senior and junior optimes) of three divisions each, the names in each division being placed in alphabetical order. Corresponding changes are proposed for Part II. of the tripos. The Senate returned the proposals to the board for revision.

At one time the largest tripos at Cambridge, the mathematical tripos is now smaller than either the classical or the natural science tripos. For the four years 1869–72, one in eighteen of the resident undergraduates passed the mathematical tripos, Part I.; while for the five years 1895–99, the average falls to one in thirty-five.