SCIENCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914

CONTENTS			
The Earth's Crust: SIR THOMAS H. HOLLAND.	533		
Fraternities and Scholarships at the Univer- sity of Illinois: Arthur Ray Warnock.	542		
Theodore Nicholas Gill	547		
Scientific Notes and News	550		
University and Educational News	553		
Discussion and Correspondence :			

	Dr. Bateson's Presidential Address: DR.	
	WM. H. DALL. Heredity and Mental	
	Traits: Professor Joseph Jastrow.	
	Quantity and Rank of University Attend-	
	ance: DR. CHARLES R. KEYES. The Fur-	
	Seal Inquiry, the Congressional Committee	
,	and the Scientist: Dr. RAYMOND C. Os-	
	BURN	55
	-	

Scientific Books :---

Recent Books on Mathematics: PROFESSOR	
CASSIUS J. KEYSER. Thorpe's Dictionary	
of Applied Chemistry: Dr. W. R. WHITNEY.	
The Royal Society's Catalogue of Scien-	
tific Papers: Dr. F. H. GARRISON	559
The National Conference Committee: Pro- FESSOR FREDERICK C. FERRY	565
Question Automation	

Special	Articles:	

Th	e "Multiple Unit" System as a Source	
of	Electricity for Laboratories: Dr. C. L.	
v.	Hess	566

THE EARTH'S CRUST1

THE idea of the greater inequalities of the globe being approximately static equilibrium has been recognized for many years: it was expressed by Babbage and Herschel; it was included in Archdeacon Pratt's theory of compensation; and it was accepted by Fisher as one of the fundamental facts on which his theory of mountain structure rested. But in 1889 Captain C. E. Dutton presented the idea "in a modified form, in a new dress, and in greater detail"; he gave the idea orthodox baptism and a name, which seems to be necessary for the respectable life of any scientific theory. "For the condition of equilibrium of figure, to which gravitation tends to reduce a planetary body, irespective of whether it be homogeneous or not." Dutton² proposed "the name isostasy." The corresponding adjective would be isostatic-the state of balance between the ups and downs on the earth.

For a long time geologists were forced to content themselves with the conclusion that the folding of strata is the result of the crust collapsing on a cooling and shrinking core; but Fisher pointed out that the amount of radial shrinking could not account even for the present great surface inequalities of the lithosphere, without regard to the enormous lateral shortening indicated by the folds in great mountain regions, some of which, like the Himalayan

¹ Concluding part of the address of the president of the Geological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Australia, 1914.

² Dutton, "On Some of the Greater Problems of Physical Geology," Bull. Phil. Soc. Wash., XI., 53, 1889.

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrisonon-Hudson, N. Y.