

pieces of rock abrade and polish and scratch the rocky bed in which they lie when they are dragged over it by the moving ice. Without this motion they can of course effect nothing either as burnishers or as excavators.

This motion has been shown by recent experiments to be very largely if not entirely a differential motion due to the viscous nature of ice, as Forbes long ago argued on *à priori* and other grounds that it was. The viscosity of ice is different at different temperatures. It differs also greatly when it is in the form of granulated ice, such as a glacier is composed of, from ice formed in a laboratory or directly frozen from water in a pond, but in any case it is slight, and it needs a considerable and a long-applied force to make it shear. The consequence is that when it rests on a level or nearly level surface, where gravity does not work, it ceases to move at all. In order that it should acquire motion sufficient to drag stones, &c., along, it is necessary that there should be some *vis à tergo*. Either the ice must rest on a slope sufficiently inclined to generate a gravitating movement in it, as a whole, or the slope of its upper surface must be sufficiently great to cause the movement of its surface layers to be continued down to and to remain effective in its nethermost parts. Every attempt made by Croll and others to invent for, and assign to, ice molecular movements capable of causing lateral motion in the stones beneath it other than those induced by gravity, seems to me to have utterly failed. The cause—the only cause which is competent to make it move is gravity acting either in one or the other way above specified.

This seems to be the inevitable conclusion whenever the problem is tested as it ought to be tested, by empirical tests. If so, it seems to put out of court the continual appeals made to ice as the distributor of debris over hundreds of miles of level plains, and as the excavator of basins and lakes at a considerable distance from mountain slopes.

In the first place, the modulus of cohesion of ice being what it is, it has been shown by Mallet, Oldham, and Irving that thrust cannot be conveyed through it for more than a short distance, since it must yield and eventually crush.

This *à priori* view is supported by the actual observation of glaciers in which we find that the rate of motion is very largely a function of the slope of the bed, and when a glacier leaves the slope on which it rests and gets on to level ground it very soon ceases to move altogether.

It has been argued that in the Ice Age the ice was piled up in dome-shaped ice sheets, and that the distribution of the boulders and the excavation of mountain lakes was due to the results of the efforts of the viscous mass to reach a state of equilibrium by hydrostatic movement, or by rolling over itself. But this ignores the very slight viscosity of ice which would require a very high slope in its upper layers to induce movement in its lower ones at all. It is impossible to see how this high slope could be secured, since the effort to restore equilibrium would be continuous, and the potential movement involved in every fresh fall of snow would at once be dissipated instead of being accumulated.

I cannot see, therefore, how under any circumstances it is possible for ice either to travel over long distances of level ground, or to excavate hollows such as the great majority of mountain lakes are.

I have not in this letter referred to the geological difficulties of such a hypothesis, which are manifold. I have limited myself to the physical difficulties alone. They seem to me to underlie the whole problem, and it is useless to discuss it until they have been solved, yet they are persistently ignored by the ardent champions of ice. That ice can do a good deal when allied with gravity is true enough, but the problem, as presented by Mr. Wallace, Prof. James Geikie and others requires that it should continue to do portentous work when no longer allied with gravity. Is it too much to ask that some justification should be offered (and nowhere better than in your catholic pages) for such an enormous unverified postulate?

Athenæum Club, July 1. HENRY H. HOWORTH.

Abnormal Weather in the Himalayas.

ON May 26 I walked from Changla Gali (about 9000 feet) to Dungar Gali (under 9000 feet) by the "pipe" road. On the way we passed (the road is cut along the side of the steep mountains) a narrow valley filled with snow to about a height of 100 feet. The width of the hard snow on the road was 20 feet. On the 28th I walked back to Changla Gali by the main road.

Here we saw a great deal of snow. A bridge spanned a narrow valley, a mass of flat snow, perhaps 15 feet thick, filled the valley to the bridge. No snow ran up the valley. Then we came on two valleys converging into one at the point where the road passed. Both valleys above and the valley below were filled with snow, and the road for 150 feet was cut on the face of the snow.

In the first week of May terrific storms burst over Murree; we had constant storms at Dungar on the night of the 26th up to 12 a.m. on the day of our leaving, the 28th. On the 28th the last two miles of the road into Changla were simply carpeted with leaves and twigs broken off by a violent hailstorm. The sides of the road, sometimes the road itself (four hours after the storm), were covered with drift and massed hailstones of the size of big marbles (ice with the usual whitish centre).

This continuance of snow and this stormy weather is stated to be altogether abnormal.

F. C. CONSTABLE

Changla Gali, May 29.

Peculiar Hailstones.

A FRIEND of mine writes me from Peshawar about a very curious phenomenon which I think is worth notice in your columns. The monsoon has set in this season earlier than for some years past. A few days ago in a village named Daduzai (a tehsil in the Peshawar district) rain fell, preceded by a wind storm, and with the rain came a shower of hailstones which lasted for a few minutes. The most curious part of this occurrence is that the hailstones when touched *were not at all cold*, and when put in the mouth (as is the custom in this hot country) tasted like sugar. I am further told that these hailstones were extremely fragile, and as soon as they reached the ground they broke in pieces. These pieces when examined looked like broken sticks of crystallised nitre. My informant tasted them, and was struck with their purity and sweetness. A few pieces were also sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The phenomenon has been duly reported in the leading newspapers of the province, and the *Akhbar-i-Am* has noted it in its leading columns.

KANHAIYALAL.

Lahore, June 20.

Crocodile's Egg with Solid Shell.

DURING the year 1885 I was stationed at Trincomalee, when it was my luck to find a large crocodile's egg near Kuntalay tank. On showing the specimen to several friends who knew more about natural history than I did, they expressed their astonishment at seeing a hard-shelled egg, as the consensus of opinion was that such eggs were invariably surrounded with a soft parchment-like covering.

I made a hole in the top and bottom of the egg and blew out the contents. The shell is still in my possession, and resembles more the hard enamelled-like egg of the ostrich than anything else I have seen.

The above facts may interest those who take a pleasure in objects of natural history.

J. BATTERSBY.

Murree Hills, June 7.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT IN AMERICA.

THE statements in the following extract are so remarkable that I think they deserve a wider publicity than they will probably receive in the pages of a Parliamentary paper.

One may hope that the reconstructed University of London will make provision for post-graduate study and the advancement of knowledge in the greatest city of the world. It must be admitted that this cannot be done without the expenditure of a good deal of money. May one hope further that the cause of the higher education will find friends amongst us in London as munificent as university and technological studies have found in one of the newest of the world's cities?

Kew, June 30.

W. T. THISELTON-DYER.

Extract from "Report for the year 1892 on the Trade of the Consular District of Chicago." (F.O. Annual Series, 1893, Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 1233.)

FIVE years ago the University of Chicago was not thought of, and now there are twelve fine buildings of English Gothic architecture, either finished and occupied or in course of construction, on twenty-five acres of land owned by the University in the neighbourhood of Jackson Park, near the Exhibition grounds, where three years ago was a marsh. The University has now a large staff of professors, selected from other institutions in the country and Europe, and about 1000 students. Its origin and rapid growth are greatly owing to the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller, who in 1889 offered an endowment of £120,000 if a committee could raise the sum of £80,000; this sum was quickly raised, and about the same time a merchant of Chicago presented the University with twelve acres of the ground on which the buildings now stand. Further gifts came in, and up to the present time the total donations amount to £1,284,000, of which Mr. Rockefeller alone has contributed £754,000. The sums given in 1892 amounted to £711,500, and among the gifts was the offer of a telescope, to be the largest and most powerful in the world, which, with the observatory in which it will be placed, will cost more than £150,000. The University was opened last October with a faculty of 115 professors, men and women. One of the features of its regular work will be university extension and a system for the education of the masses.

A magnificent gift was last year presented to the city, and entitled the Armour Institute, after the patriotic and public benefactor of that name. It consists of a large and handsome building already completed, and fitted interiorly with marble wainscoting on every floor, marble arches and marble bath rooms, and the gift was accompanied with an endowment of £289,000. It is to be used as a manual training school and an institute for every branch of science and art; it is fitted with laboratories, forges, gymnasium, and library, and contains electrical, lecture, and other rooms for domestic sciences. It is intended as a benefit to young men and women of every class to be within the range of the poorest, and is taking the form of a school of technology.

ANTIPODEAN RETRENCHMENT.

LAST week a brief reference was made in these columns to the decrease in the grant to the University of Melbourne—a curtailment only justifiable under very special circumstances, and one that may bring reproach on the Colony that adopts it. Since then we have seen a letter in the *Journal of Education* for July by Dr. E. A. Abbott, late Headmaster of the City of London School. The letter is as follows:—

I venture to ask space for the following extract from a letter I received to-day from the Professor of Mathematics in Auckland College, New Zealand. Prof. W. S. Aldis was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1861, and subsequently, for several years, Principal of the College of Physical Science in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The failure of his wife's health induced him, about ten years ago, to accept the Auckland Professorship, at some sacrifice of income, on the understanding, of course, that he was irremovable as long as he could do the work. After nearly ten years of service, here is the result, as stated in the extract, which bears date May 19. I give it with the mere suppression of the name of the chief mover in this business.

"Last Monday ——— succeeded in getting a majority of the Council to give me six months' notice of the termination of my engagement, on the ground that the amount of work I did could be perfectly well performed by plenty of men who could be got for a much lower salary. . . . No charge of incompetence or neglect of duty has been made against me, unless by slander behind my back. I have never been asked to meet the Council; the debates were held with closed doors; and, before I even knew what was being proposed, I was allowed to read the result of their discussion in the *New Zealand Herald*."

Those who know my old schoolfellow, Prof. Aldis, as a man incapable of dereliction of duty or exaggeration of fact, will think that the only way of meeting the necessities of the case is

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to rescind the resolution. Others may reasonably defer their final judgment till they hear what is to be said on the other side; but meantime I would appeal to all University men to defer applying for the professorship. For the present, to succeed a professor thus arbitrarily dismissed by the Council involves not only the possibility of being similarly treated, but also the certainty of contributing to what Sir Robert Stout has justly described as "a grievous injury to higher education." Many teachers, and many University men who are not teachers, will, perhaps go with me still further, and agree that, if Prof. Aldis's statements cannot be denied, no one can take the post without some forfeiture of self-respect.

Dr. Abbott puts the case plainly and fairly enough, and, lacking an explanation from the Council concerned, we conclude that this is another example of the reactionary policy of retrenchment which now fills the minds and dictates the deeds of Colonial officials. Let them retrench by all means, but in the right direction. There could hardly be a more short-sighted and mistaken policy than that of curtailing educational grants in order to redeem a position lost by extravagant expenditure. Wealth-producing power and facilities for obtaining knowledge go hand in hand. In the past many of the Colonies have proved that they recognised the prime importance of their Universities and similar establishments. Indeed, they have often shown the way to the authorities at home. Apparently, however, this wisdom is departing from Colonial Councils, for healthy branches are being lopped off indiscriminately, while obtrusive suckers at the roots of the constitution are left untouched. However, it is not too late to rescind the measures that have been taken—measures that are derogatory both to the good sense and dignity of Colonial Governments. We trust that the next mail will bring us news of the reinstatement of Prof. Aldis and the restoration of University grants.

SCIENCE IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE July magazines contain a few papers of scientific interest. In the *New Review* Mr. E. R. Spearman writes on "Criminals and their Detection." This article is a vigorous protest against the crude methods of identification employed at Scotland Yard. In spite of the thousands of blunders that have been made, our police authorities are stolidly indifferent to their imperfections, and look upon the Bertillon system as a "scientific fad." But this is the way in which the official mind usually views matters of scientific importance. To show the absurdity of the position taken up, Mr. Spearman gives a full description of the Bertillon process of measurement, with the results obtained since the method was adopted in France, and compares it with the haphazard system of identification used in our prisons. But for the fact that officialism never acknowledges itself to be in the wrong, *Bertillonage* would have been established in England long ago.

The Bertillon system, says Mr. Spearman, is fast circling the globe. Our great Indian Empire has taken it up, the whole province of Bengal being recently put under its protection, and still more recently the island of Ceylon. Even in still more Eastern Asia, Japan has borrowed M. Bertillon's scheme. In Eastern Europe, Russia (St. Petersburg and Moscow) and Roumania are using the system, which is also practised in Norway and Switzerland. In North America the United States Government has successfully applied anthropometry to deal with deserters in the army and navy; while Chicago not only uses the system for its own purposes, but is the centre of a large field of operations in the States and in the adjoining portions of the Dominion of Canada. Beside this, on the Pacific coast it was successfully used to enforce the Chinese immigration law, the Celestials being able to use each other's permits with impunity, all being alike as two peas to the casual Caucasian glance, but not to the Bertillon compasses. In South America the Bertillon system has also penetrated, the Argentine Confederation making use of it.