

which is called the Eidfjord, and is about three-quarters of a mile below the lake.

Between the lake and the fjord is the old delta of the river, rising, I should say, 150 feet above its present level.

The problem is, how can the delta be where it is, without the lake being filled? My explanation is that the lake has been filled by the delta, and has been cleared out by a glacier. If this explanation



be correct it has important bearings on the action of glaciers. I do not think, from its position at the head of a branch fjord, remote from the sea, where the tides must necessarily be weak, that what I have called a delta can be entirely, or even mainly, a sea-beach; this point, however, might be investigated by someone who could devote more time to the question.

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#### THE SUBMARINE CRUST.

SIR,—It is obviously a matter of interest to obtain some knowledge, however slight, about the constitution of the earth's crust beneath the great oceans. The fact that they are covered by a deep layer of water, while it precludes the possibility of examining the subjacent rocks directly, gives an opportunity for gaining some information about them from considerations based upon their attractive force upon the water itself. I have accomplished something in this direction in chap. xvii. of my "Physics of the Earth's Crust," supplemented by chap. xxvi. added in an Appendix.

In his "Introductory Review" to "Annals of British Geology, 1893," Professor Blake has thrown a doubt upon my work. In fact he has given it as his opinion that my calculations are unsound. Your MAGAZINE is not a suitable medium for a mathematical discussion, but I hope you will allow me just to say, that I do not admit the validity of any of the three objections he has formulated; but affirm them to be altogether erroneous.

O. FISHER.

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