

one; it deals with quantities and not with rates. The attempt to establish a point of dynamic equilibrium or normal price, where rates of production and consumption shall be equal, is far more complex and uncertain.

(A.T.H.)

Equilibrium (in physics): Ger. *Gleichgewicht*; Fr. *équilibre*; Ital. *equilibrio*. The state of a body which is free to move, and acted on by forces so related that they neutralize each other, so that the body has no tendency to move. In order that a system of forces may produce equilibrium, the resultants of the forces, both that of translation and that of rotation, must vanish.

If the forces producing equilibrium are such that when the body acted on is slightly displaced it tends to return to its place, the equilibrium is called stable; if it tends to move still further from the position, it is called unstable; if the equilibrium remains undisturbed, it is called indifferent or mobile. If a wheel free to turn on a horizontal axis has a weight attached to its rim, it is in stable equilibrium when the weight is directly below the axis; in unstable, when the weight is vertically above the axis.

(S.N.)

Equilibrium (sensation of): Ger. *Empfindung des Gleichgewichts*; Fr. *sensation d'équilibre, sens de l'équilibre*; Ital. *senso dell' equilibrio*. The sensation arising from the erect balancing of the body. Its existence is in evidence principally when it is disturbed.

(J.M.B.)

The 'sense' of equilibrium is apparently built up from the muscular, cutaneous, and pressure senses, and from visual perception. At the same time there seems to be no doubt that the semicircular canals of the ear (see **STATIC SENSE**, also for literature) arouse and sustain a permanent muscular tone, which contributes greatly to the maintenance of equilibrium. The growth of the necessary associations may be observed in the child learning to hold the head erect. Cf. **DIZZINESS**.

(E.B.T.-J.M.B.)

Equipollence or -cy [Lat. *aequus*, equal, + *pollere*, to be able]: Ger. *Aequipollenz*; Fr. *équipollence*; Ital. *equipollenza*. The relation between two propositional forms which represent the same fact. It translates the Gr. *ισοδυναμίαν*.

(C.S.P.)

There has been a twofold tradition on the nature of equipollence: one, as stated above, restricting it to the qualitative; the other extending it to all cases in which two propositions, formally different, must be true or false

together. The one tradition goes back to Apuleius (see Prantl, *Gesch. d. Logik*, i. 583), the other to Galen (see id., i. 568-9). As illustrating the one, see Wallis, *Logica*, Lib. II. cap. vi; for the other, see Crackanthorpe, *Logica*, Lib. III. cap. iv. Cf. Ueberweg, *Logik*, § 96. Recently the term has fallen into desuetude, and its place tends to be taken by Obversion.

(R.A.)

Equity (in law) [Lat. *aequitas*]: Ger. (1) *Billigkeit*, (2) *Gerechtigkeit*; Fr. (1) *équité*; Ital. *equità*. (1) Justice; that which is *ex aequo et bono*. (2) The system of remedial justice administered by courts of Equity, or (what is synonymous) courts of Chancery. (3) The kind of remedy afforded by that system. It is one circumscribed by precedent, and not always identical with natural equity.

The rigid forms in which legal remedies are encased, and by which legal rights are practically determined, in early societies, gradually give way to methods of procedure based more on reason and leaning more to substance of right. Strict law is thus harmonized with or modified into equity. The Roman praetors, at the instance of the Roman lawyers, by the annual praetorian edict, brought about this change at Rome. In England it was initiated by the lord chancellor, as the keeper of the king's 'conscience,' and soon produced a system of judicial procedure known as chancery, administered by separate courts of Chancery. These courts often interposed to prevent the use of a legal advantage gained in the ordinary law courts, as by enjoining a judgment creditor against enforcing a judgment which he had obtained under such circumstances as to make it inequitable for him to use it. They also gave a remedy, when there was no adequate one, at law. In the United States a similar division of lawsuits, between actions at law and actions in equity, formerly existed in most states, and now exists in the Federal courts. In England, and in many of the United States, the distinction was abolished during the latter half of the 19th century. Cf. **CODE**.

Literature: POMEROY, *Equity Jurisprudence*, i. chap. i; SOHM, *Instit. of Roman Law*, § 13; MAINE, *Ancient Law*, chaps. ii, iii.

(S.E.B.)

Equivalence (law of): see **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY**, for which it is sometimes used.

(J.M.B.)

Equivocal [Lat. *aequus*, equal, + *vox*, voice]: Ger. *mehrdeutig, zweideutig*; Fr. *équivoque*; Ital. *equivoco*. Terms are 'equivocal' when

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