worthless lands in the east? The answer lies largely in the fact that no other part of the country than the arid west has such wonderful opportunities for crop production, as it does not have the continuous daily sunshine upon which plant life depends. The advantages of the development in the arid region also are greater from the political standpoint, as population is better distributed and is brought nearer to important sources of mineral wealth, enabling development of industries in otherwise remote and inaccessible localities.

All of these results are successful in proportion as they have been brought about by scientific methods, and by following the principles inculcated at the schools of which the Institute of Technology is chief.

F. H. NEWELL
U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO COLORADO

IN a recent number of the *Fleur-de Lis,* one of the publications of the St. Louis University, there appears an article on a geological expedition to Colorado, organized last summer by that university. Its purpose was to afford an opportunity of geologic field-work to those teachers who were called upon to teach geology as an accessory subject, in addition to other regular work. Accordingly, those who availed themselves of the opportunity were chiefly professors of physics and chemistry. They were: Professor John P. Coony, head of the department of chemistry, St. Louis University Medical School; James I. Shannon and Charles Cloud, professor and associate professor, respectively, of physics, and Theodore Schulte, professor of chemistry, St. Louis University; Joseph Wilczewski and William Agnew, of the department of physics, St. Ignatius College, Chicago; A. M. Schwitalla, professor of chemistry, St. Xavier College, Cincinnati; Vincent Jenneman, professor of physics, Sacred Heart College, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Hugo Sloctemeyer, curator of the Mineralogical Museum, St. John's University, Toledo, O.

Colorado, and especially the foot-hill region, was chosen for its variety of geological formations within a comparatively small area. Ten days were spent near Cañon City chiefly to study the occurrence and formation of igneous and metamorphic rock in the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River. Camp was then moved to Garden Park, ten miles north, where during four days attention was principally directed to the foot-hill topography and the strata profiles in Oil Creek Cañon. The famous dinosaur beds of the region were also examined as carefully as was possible under the circumstances. Finally, more than two weeks were spent in the Ute Pass near Manitou, where, besides special problems investigated by the individual members of the party, some coordinated work was done on the formations of the Manitou embayment, and the Archæan-Cambrian contact in this region. The pedagogical character of the work was continually kept in mind, and the results were such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

A. M. SCHWITALLA

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES OTIS WHITMAN

AT the Ithaca meeting of the Eastern Branch of the American Society of Zoologists in December, 1910, it was voted that "the president appoint a committee to prepare a resolution on the death of Professor Whitman, the resolution to be published in the minutes of the society, and transmitted to the family of Professor Whitman." In accordance with this vote Professor S. F. Clarke and Professor F. R. Lillie were appointed on this committee. They have prepared the following resolutions which have been incorporated in the permanent records of the society:

The Eastern Branch of the American Society of Zoologists records with profound regret the death of Professor Charles Otis Whitman on December 6, 1910. Professor Whitman was one of the founders of this society; he was chairman