

Dinosaurs. Along with these proportions we may well expect to find a correspondingly shorter neck and perhaps an animal fitted for arboreal food habits. Such a short-necked type was long since suggested by Marsh in his *Apatosaurus laticollis*.*

In a future publication of the Field Columbian Museum a complete description of this most interesting Dinosaur will be given.

ELMER S. RIGGS.

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM,
March 16, 1901.

A RECENT FAULT-SLIP, OGDEN CANYON, UTAH.

It is generally known that the western face of the Wasatch range, Utah, is determined by a profound fault, and that numerous minor faults are observable at the base of the range. At the mouth of Ogden canyon these secondary faults are particularly plain. Recently there occurred at the locality named a very slight slip along one of the minor fault planes. The movement opened a crack in a mass of gneiss through which a tunnel has been cut as a part of the conduit pertaining to the Ogden Power and Light Company's generating plant. The tunnel walls were fractured, a crack averaging one and a half inches appearing on the inside. The escaping water found outlets on the mountain side at depths of from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet below the tunnel floor, and in its course it carried down many tons of boulders and debris. A steel bridge over the Ogden river was completely destroyed. The disturbance was strictly local, and apparently was due to the escape of water from the tunnel down the plane of faulting, thus constituting a column which by hydrostatic pressure further shifted the block. As to expansion through freezing being the probable cause, there is none but negative evidence. Repairs are in progress. These consist in the removal of the upper part of the shifted block, and in carrying a wooden pipe line through the tunnel.

It appears that the water was first seen issuing from the side of the mountain below the tunnel within a few days after the occurrence of a slight earth-tremor in the vicinity. In the loose alluvial deposits along the mountain front

on the north of the canyon mouth, cracks and subsequent settlements have appeared.

J. E. TALMAGE.

QUOTATIONS.

THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

THE Secretary of the Navy has temporarily ended the Naval Observatory troubles, without the aid of a court of inquiry or court-martial, by detaching Professor Stimson J. Brown from the institution. * * * It would seem from this that Secretary Long shares with Capt. Davis, the superintendent of the Observatory, the belief that Professor Brown transgressed the naval regulations in his efforts to have Congress pass the legislation needed to make the institution a great national one, and not a mere adjunct to the navy. As Capt. Davis's tour of shore duty expires before long, a new superintendent may be looked for within six months, and peace in the Observatory may be expected until the new superintendent and new director of astronomy come to a parting of the ways. Meanwhile, scientists all over the country are being urged to come to the rescue of the Observatory by bringing pressure to bear upon Congress. A bill which met the approval of SCIENCE was introduced in the Senate in the last session by Senator Morgan. It provided for the nationalization of the Observatory and for the appointment as director of an eminent astronomer, 'to be selected from the astronomers of the National Academy of Sciences, unless in the judgment of the President one of higher scientific and executive qualifications be found.' Friends of the institution should see to it that a similar bill is introduced at the opening of the next Congress and vigorously pushed to passage.—The N. Y. *Evening Post*.

POLITICS AND STATE UNIVERSITIES.

To form a just conception of the working of the State university, we should go to the older States of the Central West, where State universities have long been in existence, and where they have had time to shape, in a measure at least, public opinion on university education. In this part of the country the four most conspicuous and liberally supported State universities are those of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin

* *Amer. Jour Sci.*, Vol. XVII., p. 87.