CHEMISTS IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, TEACHING AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS, WHOSE NAMES APPEAR IN

	Bull. 224 O. E. S.	American Men of Science	Who's Who in America	Starred Names in American Men of Science
North Atlantic states...	49	14	10	5
South Atlantic states ...	24	9	2	—
North central states	73	15	13	4
South central states.....	41	7	4	—
Far western states.....	41	6	2	—
Total in United States..	228	51	31	9

of agricultural college chemists, we shall have left 4,425. The non-agricultural college chemists furnish 168 starred names, or one name out of more than 31, while the agricultural college chemists furnish one starred name out of 25. This relative standing would be considerably increased were we to make correction for the number of chemists not members of the American Chemical Society. While it is doubtless a matter of pride that the agricultural chemist is assigned such high rank among American chemists by those who are considered by the editor of "American Men of Science" as the most capable judges, this fact should serve as a stimulus to greater effort.

W. A. WITHERS

ADDENDA.—Since the reading of the above address the second edition of American Men of Science has appeared. It shows that the Agricultural College Chemists have made a net gain of 38 names in the directory and 5 starred names. They have therefore not only maintained the relative rank previously assigned them, but have improved it. The distribution is shown by the revised table.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CHEMISTS

	Bulletin 224. O.E.S.	American Men of Science	Who's Who 1910–11	Amer. Men of Science. Starred. 1910
North Atlantic states...	49	19	10	6
South Atlantic states ..	24	12	2	—
North central states....	73	28	13	8
South central states....	41	13	4	—
Far western states.....	41	16	2	—
	228	88	31	14

W. A. W.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE

A BIOLOGICAL survey of the Panama Canal Zone is about to be undertaken under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. In connection with all of the preliminary government surveys for transcontinental railway routes, provision was made for biological studies, and at the time of the building of the Suez Canal a scientific commission was appointed to report on the facts pertaining to the natural history of that region. When the building of the Panama Canal was undertaken by the United States appeals were made by naturalists for the organization of a similar survey of the Canal Zone. It was found, however, that the officials in charge of that work felt that the actual labor involved was so great and the cost so enormous that it was unwise to divert time or money in any way from the single purpose of constructing the canal.

Under these circumstances, Professor C. H. Eigenmann, of the University of Indiana, induced various scientific bodies, including the International Zoological Congress and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to address memorials to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution urging that the work be undertaken by the great scientific institution under his direction.

Secretary Walcott considered these appeals and under his direction a meeting of representatives of the National Museum, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Biological Survey, the Bureau of Entomology, and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture was held. Their decisions confirmed the desirability of such a survey and in consequence of their opinions he prepared the following memorandum which was submitted to President Taft:

After consultation with various biologists, it appears without question that a properly conducted survey of Panama would yield important scientific results, both as regards additions to knowledge and to the collections of the National Museum. While the Isthmus is not so well endowed with large forms of life as the great continental areas, such as Africa, southern Asia, etc., its fauna and flora are rich and diversified. The collecting which has been carried on there has been on a rather limited scale, and an extensive and thorough survey would surely produce new scientific information of great value.

A part of the fresh-water streams of the Isthmus of Panama empty into the Atlantic Ocean and others into the Pacific Ocean. It is known that a certain number of animals and plants in the streams on the Atlantic side are different from those of the Pacific side, but as no exact biological survey has ever been undertaken, the extent and magnitude of these differences have yet to be learned. It is also of the utmost importance to determine exactly the geographical distribution of the various organisms inhabiting those waters, as the Isthmus is one of the routes by which animals and plants of South America have entered North America and *vice versa*. When the canal is completed, the organisms of the various watersheds will be offered a ready means of mingling together, the natural distinctions now existing will be obliterated, and the data for a true understanding of the fauna and flora placed forever out of reach.

By the construction of the Gatun Dam, a vast freshwater lake will be created, which will drive away or drown the majority of the animals and plants now inhabiting the locality, and quite possibly exterminate some species before they become known to science.

President Taft fully approved the plan for a biological survey and suggested that such arrangements be made with the secretary of war, the secretary of agriculture, and the secretary of commerce and labor as would enable him to have their active cooperation in this important work. The arrangements are now in an advanced state, and field parties will be sent to the isthmus at an early date.

The expenses of these parties will be borne from a fund contributed by a number of public spirited friends of the institution.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau has issued a statement giving the results of the thirteenth census for the separate states. The figures and a comparison with the population of 1900 are as follows:

States	1910	1900	% Inc.
Continental U. S.	91,972,267	75,994,575	21.0
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	16.9
Arizona	204,354	122,931	66.2
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	20.0
California	2,337,549	1,485,053	60.1
Colorado	799,024	539,700	48.0
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	22.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	9.5
Dis. of Columbia	331,069	278,718	18.8
Florida	751,139	528,542	42.1
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	17.7
Idaho	325,594	161,772	101.3
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	16.9
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	7.3
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	—
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	15.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	6.6
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	19.9
Maine	742,371	694,466	6.9
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	9.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	20.0
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	16.1
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	18.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	15.8
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	6.0
Montana	376,053	243,329	54.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	11.8
Nevada	81,875	42,335	93.4
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	4.6
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	34.7
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	67.5
New York	9,113,279	7,268,894	25.4
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	16.5
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	80.8
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	14.7
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	109.7
Oregon	672,765	413,536	62.7
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	21.6
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	26.6
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	13.1
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	45.4
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	8.1
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	27.8
Utah	373,351	270,749	34.9
Vermont	355,956	343,641	3.6
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	11.2
Washington	1,141,990	513,103	120.4
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	27.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	12.7
Wyoming	154,145	92,531	57.0
Alaska	64,356	63,592	1.5
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	24.6
Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,243	...
Military and naval	.....	91,219	...