

ture generations will see the glories of the completed monument!

JULIUS STIEGLITZ

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

CHICAGO,

November 22, 1918

EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF STATES BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATURAL history surveys, dealing with the geographical distribution, habits and relations to environment of birds and mammals, with particular reference to the utility of the information gathered to the proper solution of problems in game protection, public health, forestry, grazing and agricultural practise, were carried forward in several states by the United States Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and cooperating institutions during the field season of 1918.

In Wisconsin the work of the Biological Survey was conducted, as since the beginning of investigations in that state, with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, of which Dr. E. A. Birge is director. The personnel of the field party operating during the season included Dr. Hartley H. T. Jackson, Biological Survey, in personal charge; Mr. A. J. Poole, U. S. National Museum, as his temporary assistant, for the Wisconsin Survey, and Mr. A. I. Ortenburger, temporary assistant Professor George Wagner, of the University of Wisconsin, administers the interests of the Wisconsin Survey in the undertaking. Investigations were made in the distribution and habits of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, the greater portion of the season being devoted to the upper Wisconsin River valley.

In central Montana Mr. M. A. Hanna, temporary field assistant, prosecuted the work under the direction of Mr. Edward A. Preble. This is the third consecutive season of field work in Montana, during which the southern half of the state east of the mountains has been covered.

A biological survey of Florida was under-

taken by Mr. Arthur H. Howell, with Mr. Charles H. M. Barrett as field assistant for a part of the time. Investigations were made chiefly in the southern part of the state from Lake Okeechobee to Cape Sable and on the west coast from Sarasota Bay northward to Homosassa. Special attention was given to the fauna of the Royal Palm State Park, in the southern Everglades near Homestead.

Field investigations in Arizona in general charge of Mr. E. A. Goldman, now in France as a major in the Sanitary Corps, have been conducted over several seasons, being carried forward during the past summer in extreme southwestern Arizona by Mr. A. Brazier Howell, of California. There is left still unworked the southeastern portion only of the state.

Surveys of New Mexico, North Dakota and Oregon have recently been completed under the general direction of Mr. Vernon Bailey. Reports on the mammals, birds and life zones of these states are completed or in various stages of preparation.

Work in Washington was performed in informal cooperation with the State College of Washington, Pullman, and the State Normal School, Cheney. The personnel of the field parties operating included: Biological Survey, Dr. Walter P. Taylor, in charge, assisted by Mr. George G. Cantwell, reservation inspector, and for a short time by Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, predatory animal inspector; State College of Washington, Professor William T. Shaw, in charge, assisted by Mr. O. H. Homme, temporary field assistant; State Normal School, Cheney, Professor J. W. Hungate. During the two consecutive seasons involved investigations have been carried forward in the southern Cascades, along the Columbia River, in a broad belt across the state from Spokane to Puget Sound, and in southwestern Washington. Mr. Cantwell is continuing the work through the fall and winter months.

THE CENSUS BUREAU

ACCORDING to the annual report of Director Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, the

Census Bureau during 1918 directed a part of its energies to the compilation of war statistics. The increase in this class of work was so large that the number of employees engaged on it rose from 92 on July 1, 1918, to 231 on September 1.

The war work done by the bureau covers a wide range. Its more important phases include canvasses of manufacturers and dealers to ascertain the consumption and stocks on hand of certain raw materials used in war industries, and the production and stocks on hand of commodities made therefrom; the classification of occupations of military registrants, an undertaking that necessitated the handling and rehandling of more than 8,000,000 cards; estimates of population for use as a basis in the apportionment of the first draft; the allocation of enlistments; and the determination of registrants' ages from census records. In addition to carrying on these and other specific lines of work at the request of the war agencies of the government, the bureau has complied with many requests for information which had a bearing on the problems arising in connection with the war.

During the fiscal year the bureau carried on 13 regular and 7 special lines of work, in addition to the war work and the preparations for the Fourteenth Census. The regular inquiries included canvasses of water transportation and shipbuilding, of electrical industries, of religious bodies, of births and deaths, of state and municipal finance of cotton and cotton seed, and of stocks of leaf tobacco in the hands of manufacturers and dealers.

The work on birth and death statistics has been considerably expanded during recent years. These statistics are gathered only from those states and municipalities which maintain adequate registration systems.

The special work done by the bureau included a census of the Virgin Islands recently purchased from Denmark. These islands have a total area of 132 square miles, and the total population on November 1, 1917, was 20,051.

Another special line of work undertaken

by the bureau was the tabulation of data covering the disputed areas of Europe and Africa—that is, those areas whose final disposition will be determined by the outcome of the war.

The force of the Census Bureau in Washington comprises 684 officials and employees, and in addition there are employed throughout the cotton belt approximately 700 local special agents who make periodical collections of cotton and cottonseed statistics.

In order to avoid waste and delay in the conduct of the next decennial inventory of the country's population, agriculture and industries, to be made in 1920, the bureau is carrying on such preparatory work as can be done prior to the enactment of the pending bill to provide for the Fourteenth Census. Under this bill, if it is enacted into law, all the clerical and subclerical force of the bureau will be appointed through open competitive examinations, held by the United States Civil Service Commission, as at the census of 1910.

The Fourteenth Census will cover the subjects of population; agriculture, including irrigation and drainage; manufactures; and mines, quarries and oil and gas wells. The undertaking will require the services of a field force of about 85,000 or 90,000, chiefly enumerators.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The annual report for 1918 of Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, reports that the regular work of the bureau has yielded important results. Apart from new researches, a large volume of testing was completed, more than 300,000 separate tests being made. The construction of the new industrial laboratory, the completion of the metallurgical laboratory, and the building of a number of emergency war laboratories for airplane investigations were events of interest, and will be of great value in the development of the several branches of technology within the bureau's field.

When the United States entered the war, the bureau already possessed exceptional facilities, equipment, and personnel, chemistry and engi-