center worthy of the nation's effort was lost. The Government had already made some kind of commitment to the Royal Academy so far as the mansion of Burlington House was concerned.

In 1867 evidence came to the society, first through a statement in *The Times*, that the Government had decided to give the Royal Academy a permanent lease of Burlington House, and the right to extend northwards by building over its gardens. About the same time the large building which now fronted on Burlington Gardens was begun, and was opened by Queen Victoria in 1870.

The Royal Society began to find its present quarters inadequate as early as 1900. Its accommodation was still the same to-day. Its walls could not find room to hang the society's important collection of scientific portraits. Its great library was badly overcrowded, and it continued to grow. Library pressure, in fact, was felt to varying degrees by all the societies there, and he thought it was still true that no scheme would be able to deal with the problem efficiently, and to meet modern needs without disturbing historic associations, which did not include some kind of central coordination of libraries.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF INQUIRY FOR THE GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATION for joint action by the United States and Canada to restore the depleted fisheries of the Great Lakes is made in a report of the International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries issued after the completion of a two-year survey and now made available to the public.

The board, consisting of two members from the United States and two from Canada, was appointed by the governments of the two countries in 1940 to study the critical situation of the Great Lakes fishing industry and to make recommendations for its preservation and development.

Although the Great Lakes are the principal source of the U. S. supply of fresh-water fish, the more valuable species are now much less abundant than formerly and some no longer support fisheries.

The Great Lakes sturgeon, source of caviar, has been commercially extinct for many years, as are several species of chubs in certain waters. Whitefish, once abundant in all the lakes, is now taken only in certain restricted areas. Lake trout, yellow perch, yellow pike perch and blue pike are among other species threatened locally.

While the total yield of the lakes—some 110,000,000 pounds annually—has not declined greatly during the past half century, less valuable species are now making up the bulk of the catch because of the decline of the choicer food fishes.

Canada's share of the Great Lakes fishery yield is some 25 to 30 million pounds or about a fourth of the total. Of the U. S. catch, about 20 per cent. is made in Lake Superior, 27 per cent. in Lake Michigan, 16 per cent. in Huron, 35 per cent. in Erie and 2 per cent. in Ontario.

During the past sixty years at least twenty-seven international or interstate conferences have been held in an effort to bring about an effective system of regulations for the fisheries of the Great Lakes. The most recent of these conferences, held in 1938, was called by the Council of State Governments and led to the establishment of the International Board of Inquiry.

In a supplement to the report of the full board the United States members, Dr. John Van Oosten, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Hubert R. Gallagher, of the Council of State Governments, cited as precedents for international control of a living resource the Migratory Bird Treaty, the International Fisheries Commission for the restoration of the Pacific halibut and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. The Migratory Bird Treaty and the Halibut Commission have already achieved recognized success. The Salmon Commission, after a preliminary period of investigation, will soon undertake regulation of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River and Puget Sound.

According to the report, the majority of the U. S. fishermen of the Great Lakes favor unified control of the fisheries and are not opposed to an international treaty as a means of attaining it. A poll of fishermen conducted by the board showed that 93 per cent. favored uniform regulation and 68 per cent. expressed approval of negotiating a treaty with Canada.

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE

THE first center for the scientific study and development of physical medicine as a branch of medical practice has been set up in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The foundation has made a grant of $150,000 for the five-year period from January 1, 1944, to December 31, 1948.

A statement made by Dr. Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, reads:

> We believe this to be one of the most important steps which the National Foundation has taken. It will not only advance the treatment of infantile paralysis, but of many other diseases as well.
>
> This is but the first step in a program which should afford a scientific basis for physical therapy and lead to the establishment of a more desirable teaching program.
>
> If this branch of medicine can be given a sound professional standing, medical men of the highest caliber

will be attracted to it and practitioners will utilize fully its advantages. If research and study show there is little or no basis for treatment by some of the physical agents, then an equally great service will have been rendered, even though it be principally negative in character.

Physical medicine plays a most important part in the treatment of infantile paralysis. Since it was first organized, the National Foundation has been continuously concerned with this phase of treatment. It has spent during the past six years over $350,000 to educate and train technicians in physical therapy. An additional $364,000 has been granted to laboratories and universities to study many problems in physiology and medicine having a close connection with the practice of physical therapy, but never before has it been possible to combine in one place both medical research and teaching in this important field.

The Center for Research and Instruction in Physical Medicine will include:

A center for the development of physical medicine as a scientific part of the practice of medicine.

A training center for medical leaders and teachers in this branch of medicine.

A school for training technical workers under the guidance of such professional and scientific leadership, the school to be only incidental to and dependent upon the first two purposes.

The departments of anatomy, physiology, pathology and other basic sciences of the University of Pennsylvania will cooperate in this proposed program. The general direction will be assigned to Dr. Robin C. Buerki, dean of the Graduate School of Medicine.

LICENSING THE REPUBLICATION OF FOREIGN ORIGIN MATHEMATICAL TABLES

THE Office of Alien Property Custodian has licensed, during the past several months, the reprinting of scientific and technical books, of enemy origin, which are not available in a quantity sufficient to meet the demands of the wartime operations of science and industry.

In this connection the custodian has received several queries concerning the possibility of licensing the republication of additional Mathematical Tables. Licensed for republication and now available for purchase are Jahnke and Emde, "Funktionentafeln mit Formeln und Kurven," 1938; Jean Peters, "Siebenstellige Werte der Trigonometrischen Funktionen," 1938, and his "Achtstellige Tafel," 1939.

Before a definite decision can be made regarding the licensing of additional Mathematical Tables for republication, it is necessary for the custodian to be informed about the extent of the need of such tables and to receive suggestions of specific titles for consideration. This can be accomplished if suggestions of specific significant tables are sent by individuals to the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C. These suggestions or any inquiries should be addressed to the undersigned.

HOWLAND H. SARGEANT,
Chief, Division of Patent Administration
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRANTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE following grants have been made by the Committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association:

Reginald Fitz, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, study of exophthalmic goiter.

Arthur M. Lassek, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, effect of hemiplegia on the pyramidal tract.

Warren O. Nelson, Wayne University, lipids in the adrenal cortex.

Frederick M. Allen, New York Medical College, problems of shock.

Meyer M. Harris, New York State Psychiatric Institute, muscular disease.

Deborah V. Dauber, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, atherosclerosis in the chick.

Wesley W. Spink, University of Minnesota, staphylococcus infection.

Roland K. Meyer, University of Wisconsin, antihormones.

Katharine M. Howell, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, amebic dysentery.

L. R. Cerecedo, Fordham University, vitamin B deficiencies in rats and mice.

S. A. Thompson, New York Medical College, omental grafts in the thorax.

Paul Thomas Young, University of Illinois, food preferences in the rat.

Ulrich Friedmann, Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, tetanus toxins.

I. M. Tarlov, New York Medical College, regeneration of cauda equina.

PROFESSOR FRANK R. LILLIE AND THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

THERE is printed in the *Collecting Net* the following appreciation of the services of Dr. Frank R. Lillie to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole:

In the history of the Marine Biological Laboratory the names of two men are pre-eminent: Dr. Whitman, who with prophetic insight, envisioned this institution as a national center of research in every department of biology, and Dr. Lillie, who transformed that vision into reality. Coming to Woods Hole first in 1891 as an investigator receiving instruction, Dr. Lillie, with Dr. Whitman, organized the course in embryology in 1893. He was appointed assistant director in 1900 at a time when the fortunes of the laboratory were at a low ebb, director in 1908 and president of the corporation in 1926, after the successful conclusion of the campaign to obtain new build-