Writing of Australia, A. H. Chisholm expresses the opinion that lyre-birds, despite the fact that they lay only one egg in a season, are increasing throughout their range, which is from southern Victoria to southern Queensland. Certain other species, notably several beautiful parrots, have, however, decreased considerably, though, with the exception of the small varieties of emu, no Australian bird is known to have become extinct since the white occupation of the country. In Canada, according to Hoyes Lloyd, the insectivorous birds protected by the Migratory Birds Treaty with the United States are in no serious danger, and the attitude of children towards birds is, owing to better education, showing a great improvement. The shooting season for ducks and geese has since 1936 been limited to two months, and the shore-bird family is almost totally protected. The extension of bird sanctuaries has continued in Canada, but some of the prairie waterfowl sanctuaries are at present useless owing to drought.

E. V. Sanderson reports on the position in New Zealand, where the Forest and Bird Protection Society "is now a powerful and well-to-do organization." Unfortunately moose and other introduced mammals have done much damage by destroying natural vegetation in such reserves as the Fiordland National Park, which covers 2,600,000 acres. In New Zealand the upland game-birds have decreased greatly, leaving the grey duck to face most of the shooting, with the result that this bird is now becoming rapidly scarcer.

In an "informal report" on what is happening in South Africa, Dr. E. Leonard Gill says that wild birds seem to him to be better treated there than in most parts of the world, largely because in Africa sportsmen have shot big game and have not troubled much to shoot birds.

The bulletin also contains reports from Argentina, Mexico, Japan and many European countries, as well as the minutes of the meetings held at Rouen last year.

THE NEW MILFORD LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION of a new laboratory for the Fisheries Service at Milford, Conn., according to the bulletin issued by the service, is now under construction as a Public Works Administration project. When completed, it will serve as a center for oyster-cultural research for the New England area and may be used also for investigations on other aspects of fishery problems.

The new laboratory will be housed in a two-story, fireproof building, 70 by 35 feet, constructed of brick and cinderblocks. The building is to rest on yellow-pine piling driven 35 to 40 feet into the ground. The first floor will contain the director's office and laboratory, one laboratory room 21 by 16 feet, two small rooms for investigators, a room for meetings, lectures and displays, 22.7 by 22 feet, rooms for the heating plant and mechanical equipment, lavatories and a carpenter shop.

Chemical, physiological and biological laboratories, each about 23 by 16 feet, will be placed on the second floor, together with the chemical stock room, balance room, photographic room and library. All the laboratories will be provided with standard equipment, *i.e.*, gas, electricity, cold and hot fresh water, sea water, compressed air and the necessary furniture. The chemical room is to be equipped with standard chemical tables and two large fume hoods with forced draft. The sea-water system consists of a non-corrosive pump of suitable capacity, a large steel rubber-lined tank in the attic and lead pipes delivering the sea water to drain tables placed in each of the laboratory rooms. With the exception of the director's office and display room, the floors are of concrete covered with rubber matting. The building will be steam-heated by means of an automatic oil burner.

There will be a series of large concrete outdoor tidal tanks, about eight feet deep, built along the water line. Each tank is individually filled with sea water through tidal gates and the depth of the water can be maintained at three different levels. Seven of these tanks have been erected and have proved useful for keeping animals for various experiments.

Before designing the laboratory and selecting its equipment, a careful study was made of existing biological stations, and efforts were made to introduce the necessary up-to-date equipment, yet at the same time to avoid expensive structural features. This work benefited from a detailed examination of plans and buildings of the Marine Biological Laboratory and the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Mass. Many of the architectural features proving useful in these institutions were incorporated in the plans. To conform with its surroundings, the Milford Laboratory is of simple design and colonial in style of architecture.

The Bureau of Fisheries has conducted oyster investigations in Long Island Sound from headquarters at Milford for nearly twenty years. The work to be conducted in the new laboratory will be devoted principally to the study of improved methods of oyster culture, and special attention will be given to the possibility of controlling the propagation of oysters and other commercial mollusks.

THE THOMAS R. BAKER MUSEUM OF ROLLINS COLLEGE

LAST spring Rollins College received by deed from the City of Winter Park, Fla., a property known as the Aloma Golf Club to be developed by the college