committee, the chairman of which is Sir Richard Gregory, is anxious, in view of the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time on these matters, to obtain the views of scientific workers who have experience of recent articles of the kind described, both of British and foreign manufacture. It is obvious that the information can be of use only when it applies to goods of definitely known origin. The points on which information is desired are :—The quality of the goods; their price as compared with that of imported articles of the same quality; the facilities for obtaining supplies; and the effects, if any, on research work of restrictions imposed on the importation of German goods. The committee would also welcome statements made, or reasoned conclusions arrived at, by competent bodies who have investigated these questions recently, and from manufacturers who wish to add any further definite information to that which has already appeared in the Press. The information should be sent to the secretaries of the committee, Prof. J. R. Partington, East London College, or Mr. C. L. Bryant, 23 Peterborough Road, Harrow, as soon as possible.

J. R. PARTINGTON.
C. L. BRYANT.

Science and Technology in Palestine.

IN a lucid article, "Water-Power of Jordan," which appeared in the *Times* of May 18 the twofold scheme of the Jewish engineer, Mr. Rutenberg, was explained. Mr. Rutenberg proposes, first, to establish a barrage at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee to be used as the main power-house for the general purpose of electrification. Secondly, the malaria-breeding marshes of Lake Huleh are to be drained and a power-house constructed which will utilise the fall of the Jordan between Lake Huleh and the Sea of Galilee for power generation.

Readers of NATURE may be interested in a few further details of these plans. The latest calculations value the total potential water-power of Palestine at 1,000,000 h.p., *plus* a water-supply which will suffice to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. There is, of course, no intention of generating electricity to the full extent of this power; *e.g.* the proposed power station on the lower part of the Jordan, capable of generating 100,000 h.p. in twenty-four hours, would be sufficient to electrify the already existing railways of Palestine—which would need approximately 30,000,000 kw.h. per annum—as well as to supply the present general needs of Palestine. This station would also produce about 200,000,000 cubic yards of water for irrigation purposes; the installation would probably cost about 2,000,000*l*.

It is not necessary to emphasise the value of such schemes, both as regards increased fertility and productivity of the land, and in their effects on the social and economic life of the country.

In view of the local need for scientific knowledge, particular attention has to be paid to the Scientific Department which is to form the nucleus of the proposed University of Jerusalem. Already in 1913 Dr. Weizmann and the University Committee (whose chief scientific adviser was the late Prof. Paul Ehrlich) decided that research institutes should be founded, to be transformed as soon as possible into complete teaching faculties. Institutes of physics, chemistry, and microbiology were included in the initial scheme. It is hoped that through these institutes opportunity will be given for the solution of practical problems by Jewish experts on the spot. Obviously, from a practical point of view, it is better that Jewish talent should be utilised locally in this way, and from a wider point of view the University in its humanitarian as well as in its scientific aspects will form an integral part of the national life.

DAISY L. ADLER.

The Zionist Organisation, 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, May 20.

Foreign Scientific Literature.

PROF. GARDINER in NATURE of May 19, p. 359, writes of the difficulty of obtaining Continental publications, whilst the complaint from Central Europe is all about the difficulty of getting English scientific literature. Perhaps something can be done by exchange. There are probably readers of *Die Naturwissenschaften* and of the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift* willing and eager to exchange with NATURE and the *Electrician*. Second-hand books with pages cut and owners' names inscribed would probably follow the analogy of worn clothes and be exempt from the interest of Customs officials. A year ago the Swiss bookshops in Berne seemed to carry a heavy stock of recent German scientific literature. Travellers returning from the Alps may wish to inspect these. For exchange of transactions of learned societies the mediation of the Anglo-American Library (hon. secretary, Mr. B. M. Headicar, School of Economics, Clare Street, London, W.C.2) might be invoked.

HUGH RICHARDSON.

Stocksfield-on-Tyne, May 26.

Flint Implements in the Cromer Forest Bed.

SINCE the reading of my paper on the humanly fashioned flints found upon the foreshore at Cromer before the Royal Anthropological Institute on May 3, I have again visited the Norfolk coast. This visit, in company with my friend Mr. Frank Barclay, of Cromer (who has recently collected close upon one thousand specimens of the ochreous artefacts from the foreshore), has resulted in the discovery of two flints, exhibiting the now well-known yellow coloration, *in situ* in the surface of the ferruginous "pan" or Stone Bed resting upon the chalk, and exposed, I conclude recently, at the base of the cliff above the beach deposits under Beeston Hills at Sheringham. This ferruginous deposit is of extreme hardness, and the two ochreous flints discovered could be dislodged only with great difficulty. There is, therefore, no doubt of any kind that the specimens form part of the deposit in which they occurred, which, without question, passes in under the very lofty cliff present at this spot.

Mr. Clement Reid ("Pliocene Deposits of Britain," p. 155) regarded the "pan" and Stone Bed at Sheringham as of Weybourne Crag age, and I think that, speaking generally, this opinion is correct. The two flints which have now been found were embedded in the surface of the Stone Bed, associated with a number of examples of clay pebbles such as occur in the lowermost strata of the Cromer Forest Bed deposits, and seem, therefore, to be referable to the horizon mentioned by me (NATURE, February 10, 1921) as that to which the Cromer artefacts might, in all probability, belong.

I have now found that the ochreous flint implements and flakes occur upon the foreshore exposed at low water at Sheringham and West and East Runton, as well as at Cromer, though they are much more numerous at the latter place. The peculiar form and technique of the specimens from all the sites mentioned are almost precisely similar, and I entertain no doubt that they may all be referred to one and the same "industry." The two flints now discovered, to which this letter especially relates,