

in the tenth year of his reign. Ivory, glass and faience objects include a beautiful small ivory mask. The art of this and other carved objects, including a carved hand, three-quarter life size, suggest an artistic relation of some kind with Tell Amarna. Some ivories, much calcined by fire, including a remarkable perfume vase fashioned from an ivory tusk, are delicate examples of the engraver's art. A plaque of Rameses II points to the destruction of the temple having taken place not later than 1262 B.C., but until the levels below the temple have been examined, it is not possible to suggest the date of its foundation.

Fuel Research in Great Britain

IN the course of a normal year, about six hundred visitors are received at the Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, but the Fuel Research Board has come to the conclusion that, in addition, a general visitation would be a valuable means of bringing the Station's work before industry and the public. The first visitation was held on June 25, when about three hundred guests were received by Sir Harold Hartley (chairman of the Fuel Research Board), Dr. F. S. Sinnatt (Director of Fuel Research) and Sir Frank Smith (secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research). The visitors were given an opportunity of seeing practically all the modern methods in the study and treatment of coal. Demonstrations of coal-washing, by wet and dry systems, attracted a large number of visitors. A rotary coal dryer and mill for pulverising, together with such burners as the 'Grid' and 'Vortex' for the powdered fuel, were shown in operation. Coal-oil suspensions showed one line along which research is being conducted with the view of making coal a more flexible fuel. Specimens of the liquid products of low-temperature carbonisation were shown. But perhaps the focus of interest for most visitors was in the hydrogenation building, where compressors for delivering hydrogen at a pressure of 200 atmospheres, and the converters in which the reaction takes place at that pressure and a temperature of 480° C., were demonstrated in action.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

SOME interesting information was given by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons on June 25, when Sir Arnold Wilson asked two questions on the subject of foot-and-mouth disease at the request of the Parliamentary Science Committee. Sir Arnold asked what progress has been made by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee during the last two years; and what, broadly speaking, the results of its investigations have been, more particularly in the direction of preventive treatment by inoculation. Mr. Elliot promised a memorandum on the subject in reply and stated that the Fifth Progress Report of the Committee is in course of preparation, and is expected to be available in the autumn. Sir Arnold also asked whether the Committee has considered the possible connexion between the quality of the food of cattle

and the incidence of this disease; and whether the Committee is dealing with the question of the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease by a combination of high-quality food and improved hygiene. Mr. Elliot in his reply stated that the Committee has advised that there is "no evidence to show that diet or hygiene, or a combination of both, have any influence on the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. Clinical observations and experimental work carried out by the Committee have in fact shown that animals in very good condition may contract the disease in a more severe form than animals in poor condition". Referring to the possible spread of foot-and-mouth disease by imported straw, in answer to a question by Col. Acland-Troyte, Mr. Elliot stated that the importation into Great Britain from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists of hay and straw for use as fodder or litter for animals is prohibited, and imported straw used for packing merchandise has to be destroyed after use; there does not appear to be justification for further prohibition of the importation of this material.

Educational Sound Films

UNDER the auspices of the British Film Institute, 4, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, a private demonstration of educational sound films was presented at the Academy Cinema, London, on June 21, before teachers and educationists. As Mr. H. Ramsbotham, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, pointed out in his introductory address, such films must not be accepted without reservation, for they should always be looked upon as being supplementary to the teacher himself. The production of the films shown was a piece of pioneer work and experimental in character, and the venture augurs well for the future of the cinematograph in education, especially if the producers receive the constructive criticism from teachers for which they ask. There is little doubt that, provided it is not abused, the sound film will prove an important asset to the teacher of the future. The seven films presented on this occasion clearly showed not only the expert film producers we have at our command, but also where the film will be a useful aid and where it will prove an unwelcome intruder.

THE films of the life-history of the thistle, the growth and irritability of roots, and the physiology of breathing were examples of good educational films—useful tools in the hands of a responsible teacher. They showed the value of the cinematograph film in photomicrography and in demonstrating those types of motion too slow to be watched normally. The film of wheatlands in East Anglia, too, was a good lesson in economic geography and rural science, and demonstrated the possibilities of the film in transporting a class to the actual scene of action, which otherwise has to be done, rather inefficiently, by laborious verbal teaching and much reading. Such films indicate the lines along which it is to be hoped the cinematograph in education will develop. On the other hand, certain films shown depicted the dangers inherent in the cinematograph