

practised. In both barrows examples of the small segmented Egyptian faience beads were associated with the secondary burials. About eighty finds of Egyptian beads have now been made in Britain. The segmented type occurs in Egypt in the Eighteenth Dynasty from about 1600 B.C. onward, and is especially abundant at Tell el-Amarna (1380–50 B.C.). These beads have also been found in Hungary, Moravia, and Holland, and are thought to have reached Britain through Greece, travelling across Europe along the amber trade-route.

Journal of Endocrinology

A NEW journal, to be devoted to endocrinological subjects, under the title *Journal of Endocrinology*, has recently been founded. Its scope will be the publication of communications which advance knowledge concerning the internally secreting glands, the mode of their actions, the nature of their secretions, and the disorders of their functions. It is hoped that strong support will be given by contributors from abroad. There may be some who question the desirability of any step which might seem to accentuate the division of the field of medical and biological sciences into specialized departments and groups, but there can be little doubt as to the necessity for this new journal. The large and rapidly increasing amount of work on endocrinology published by British investigators, and the lack, hitherto, of a British journal specifically devoted to this subject, has led to the overcrowding of journals having other and more general interests. As a result, there has been increasing difficulty for endocrinologists who have work to publish, as well as for those who need ready access to the published work in this field. The foundation of this new journal was preceded by consultation with the editorial boards of a large number of journals, and it is significant that, without exception, these boards were in favour of the project. The control of the journal is vested in a Council of Management, and it will be edited by Prof. E. C. Dodds, who will be assisted by an editorial board consisting of Dr. P. M. F. Bishop, Prof. C. R. Harington, Prof. G. F. Marrian, Dr. A. S. Parkes, Dr. F. G. Young, and Dr. S. Zuckerman. Dr. R. L. Noble has been appointed as assistant editor. The journal will be published, in the first place, four times a year, and the subscription is 30s. or six dollars. The first number is due to appear during this month.

Society of Rheology

THE Society of Rheology was founded in 1929 to further the study of the deformation and flow of matter in the broadest sense. The tenth annual meeting was held at the end of last year. At the banquet it was pointed out that expenses were not being met, and a discussion took place on the status of the Society and its publications programme. The policy favoured, almost unanimously, was to continue publication of the *Rheology Leaflet* and to enlarge it to include invitation review papers, while ordinary research papers would be published, as at present, in the *Journal of Applied Physics*. It was agreed that abstracts and bibliographies should be limited to

those covering specific topics (not specified in the report) and that no attempt should be made at any complete covering of rheological literature. The co-operation of members was sought for increasing membership, but it was not mentioned how far this drive was to be international. The obvious method of circularizing authors of papers on rheological subjects, which does not seem to have been carried out in the past, was not mentioned. Rheology is one of those fields which include several sciences—physics, chemistry and physical chemistry and, of late years, biology. Its importance and scope are only now beginning to be generally recognized. Given the necessary increase of support, the Society should then fulfil a very useful function. It would be especially valuable if its finances reached the point where it became possible to list (without full abstracting) all papers bearing on the subject. Now the Society is staking its reserves on the drive for increased membership in such manner that they will be exhausted in two years if the drive fails. It is to be hoped that the Society will receive the required support. Those interested should apply to the American Institute of Physics, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York. The subscription for associate members, who will receive the *Rheology Leaflet*, is 2.50 dollars.

University of Minnesota Hydraulic Laboratory

IN *Engineering* of May 26 is an illustrated article on the large hydraulic laboratory recently completed on the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, for the University of Minnesota. The laboratory is on Hennepin Island, which is joined to the banks of the river by a dam constructed for the purpose of power development at the falls, and it is designed to operate practically entirely by water diverted above the falls. There is a natural drop of fifty feet and the laboratory can handle for experimental purposes rates of flow in excess of 300 cusecs. Flows up to this amount can be accurately measured by volumetric basins. The laboratory consists of five units, namely, the main experimental laboratory, the hydraulic machinery and pump laboratory, the turbine testing laboratory, the large-scale volumetric tanks, and the lecture room and administration rooms. In the first of these units is a river model section where at present there is under construction a working model, 160 ft. long and 36 ft. wide, of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Anthony Falls. The lecture room has been arranged so that large quantities of water can be handled readily at the platform. Below the platform runs the main overhead supply flume of the laboratory, while above it is a head control room containing a constant-level reservoir situated in the tower above the auditorium. The experimental flume which runs through the main laboratory can be used for experiments with ship models.

Improvements in Submarine Telephony in 1938

IN the *Engineering Supplement* to the *Siemens' Magazine* of May, an account is given of three submarine cables laid last year to the order of the