charted and carefully studied it will cast a wonderful flood of light on physiological processes, especially upon the growth of plants, so many of which are materially affected by stimuli associated with minute wave-lengths. With such advances in science and the solution of previously apparently insolvable problems, it is not to be wondered that the enthusiastic student of to-day has developed a spirit of adventure unknown in former days.

The Giant Horntail Borer

A SHORT time ago a cinema picture of the giant horntail borer (*Sirex noctilio*) and its parasite (*Rhyssa persuasoria*) was shown in the theatres of New Zealand. This picture was of especial interest to the Dominion, since it was upon the researches into the biology of these insects in England on behalf of the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, that the picture was based. Owing to the widespread establishment of *Sirex* in the exotic coniferous forests, particularly of *Pinus radiata*, in New Zealand, Sir Guy Marshall, of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, was approached by Dr. D. Miller, and as a result, the former arranged with Dr. Thomspon, of the Empire Marketing Board's Parasite Laboratory at Farnham Royal, for a study to be made of the parasite *Rhyssa* in order that supplies might be secured and sent to New Zealand. This has been done and the parasite liberated in its new environment. The actual life-history studies on *Rhyssa* were undertaken by Dr. Chrystal, of the School of Forestry at Oxford, where the picture was made. It is work of this nature, especially when presented to the public in picture form, that forcibly demonstrates how dependent the overseas Empire States are upon the assistance of such institutions as the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Farnham Royal Parasite Laboratory.

Antiquities from the Thames

A QUESTION of considerable interest to archæologists was raised at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board on October 10 in connexion with a report by Prof. Elliot Smith on a human skull and bones of late bronze age which had been dredged from the bed of the Thames below Hampton Court Bridge. A letter was presented from the Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society asking that articles of archæological interest from the bed of the Thames should be deposited with the museums of the county in which they were found, and suggesting that objects found in Middlesex should be deposited at the Brentford Museum. The decision of the Board was to refuse the request on the ground that it was felt that all relics from the Thames should be together in the possession of the Board. The opinion of a majority of archæologists would probably be in favour of the claims of local museums in this matter; but there is much to be said for the single collection, in view of the character of the Thames as a highway of culture from very early times. This argument, however, loses force when it is remembered how many antiquities from the Thames already lie scattered in various museums and collections. The most cogent consideration is the accessibility of the material for purposes of study. Apart from the suggestion of loans to museums from time to time, Lord Desborough, as chairman, could only hold out the vague hope that the Conservancy might be able to display its collections at some indefinite future time when space might become available. It is very desirable that the collection now in the possession of the Thames Conservancy should be accessible to students. A statement from the Board as to how far this is possible, and if at all, in what conditions and under what regulations, would be welcome.

Industrial Organisation

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology for the delivery during the present session of a series of special lectures on various of the productive industries by lecturers whose experience will enable them to speak with authority. The lectures will be given in the Huxley Building of the Royal College of Science, Exhibition Road, S.W.7 on certain Thursdays at 4 p.m., and will be open to all members of the College staff and students. The lectures during the autumn term will be by Dr. Herbert Levinstein, on the chemical manufacturing industry (Oct. 27); Mr. Austin Hopkinson, on the advantages of the small industrial organisation (Nov. 17); Mr. Maurice Solomon, on the electrical industry with special reference to the advantages of the large industrial organisation (Dec. 1); and Mr. G. M. Burt on the building industry (Dec. 15). Particulars of the lectures during the spring term will be announced later; but they are expected to treat of (*a*) the heavy engineering industry, (*b*) the textile industry, and (*c*) the steel industry. It is intended to publish the seven lectures in a volume.

THE immediate object of the lectures is to give Imperial College students, many of whom enter manufacturing industries after graduation, an idea of some of the bigger problems, of whatever nature, which confront manufacturers at present, and to suggest what the future may have in store, either in the way of technical improvements, or as a result of national and international developments. In taking this step the Governing Body has been prompted by the feeling that, in this time of world depression, the considered views of the manufacturer have not been sufficiently heard. The lecturers have accordingly been chosen from distinguished men in control of particular branches of the productive industries, and able therefore to speak with authority upon the subjects with which they will deal.

Training in Industrial Management

THE increasing complexity of industrial management, together with the intensification of world competition, seems to call for the more effective training of managers and industrial executives than has been usual in the past. To meet the special requirements of 'industrial scientists', a course of training in industrial management is to be started by Mr. W. R. Dunlop at 57 Gordon Square, London. The aim is to supplement the basic scientific training