

as a teaching factor. That on kitchencraft, for example, merely illustrated the processes involved in making a pork pie. Most domestic science teachers, we think, would prefer their pupils to learn such a lesson by doing it themselves. But this is only the experimental stage, and though there is much to learn, a great deal of good work has already been done. To add to their value, the films are produced under authoritative direction. The films shown were made by Gaumont-British Instructional, Ltd., 12 D'Arbly Street, Oxford Street, W.1, who are to be congratulated on the excellent production, beautiful photography and useful running commentary. The whole performance will be presented later in provincial towns.

#### Repton School Science Society

THE Repton School Science Society held its triennial conversazione in the Science School on June 22-23, when some fifty demonstrations and exhibits in biology, chemistry, and physics were shown by members of the Society. In the biology section a demonstration of the circulation of the blood in the tail of a tadpole was shown, both the pulse and the corpuscles being clearly visible. The laboratory aquarium and numerous specimens collected by the members were also shown. Two points of interest in the chemistry section were a demonstration of the spinning, bleaching, and 'souring' of rayon by a home-made model, and a set of experiments on testing the hardness of water and the various methods of water softening. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the physics section was a lecture on the electric spark, which included an elementary account of the mechanism of the spark, illustrated by various experiments on ionisation. The conversazione was well attended, and the visitors were impressed by the able manner in which the lectures and demonstrations were given.

#### Architects' Unemployment Committee's Exhibition

A NATIONAL crisis must naturally affect immediately those fields of activity most removed from the provision of essential necessities, and at the close of 1931 architects felt very severely the curtailment of their work due to restrictions required by economy. The Royal Institute of British Architects, in this emergency, set up a relief scheme in the form of payment for useful work of a public character made possible by subscriptions to a relief fund started by this and other kindred institutions. A sum of nearly £12,000 was collected, the whole of which has been expended in salaries and incidental costs in making surveys which should be of considerable value. The results are displayed on maps and models now on exhibition at 7, Bedford Square, London. Here on the 25-in. ordnance map may be seen indicated by colours the disposition of public, commercial and industrial buildings, business premises, and private and municipal housing over the whole of the London district and much of Kent. A 6-in. map shows London factories, shops, clubs, banks, and public buildings. A survey of the heights of London buildings has also been made and recorded. An interesting

model of the London area is displayed showing the growth of London by centuries from Roman times to the present day. The information which can be grasped from the exhibition at a glance is most striking, and the maps should be of great value to Government and municipal departments. The display suffers from inadequate space, and though ingeniously arranged on curved surfaces, a comparison of the Hampton Court area on the walls with Greenford on the ceiling at some distance is not easy. The exhibition was opened by Lord Snell on June 22.

#### Leadership in Industry

IN the Mather Lecture of the Textile Institute delivered on May 25, Mr. A. P. Young (*J. Text. Inst.*, May) gives a stimulating discussion of the functions and opportunities of industrial leadership. Reviewing the origin of the scientific era and the imperative necessity for adequate leadership in this age of power production, he sees in it the opportunity for many of the inspired qualities and the spirit of adventure which have animated previous pioneers of creative thought. Such leadership should be capable of harnessing to the task of industrial evolution, world co-operation and reconstruction the increasing productivity of the human unit, the accelerated rate at which raw materials are brought into service, the development of the electrical power era, the diminution of the time lag between discovery and industrial application, the linking of production and distribution. This must be done on a basis of planned co-operation, and leadership will function largely through its ability to stimulate the essential spirit of team work.

MR. YOUNG discusses the qualities required in the industrial leader of this calibre, among which he lists this ability to foster team work, creative imagination, intellectual sincerity and moral courage, power to co-operate with others, knowledge of administrative principles, capacity for delegating authority and scientific and technical knowledge. He emphasises the importance of a science as well as an art of management, and asserts that education for management is one of our greatest national needs, the need extending to the training of foremen and supervisors as well as managers and leaders carrying high responsibilities. Mr. Young discusses in some detail the problems of planning and leadership in the textile industry, laying stress on the service motive in industry. He sees a great future for the textile industry when planned and led along such lines, and concludes with a plea for co-ordination of the activity of the five research associations which now exist and for a five-fold expansion of the industry's expenditure on research within the next five years.

#### A Photographic Centenary

ON June 23, a gathering took place at Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, to do honour to Henry Fox Talbot, who in 1834 in that house first succeeded in producing photographic impressions on paper. Fox Talbot, who was born in 1800 and died in 1877, graduated at Cambridge in 1821, and became known