be divided into five sections, each under British sectional presidents.

The work of the congress will deal with the whole archeology of prehistoric and early historic times, embracing the contributions thereto of geology, paleontology and anthropological studies. The origin and evolution of prehistoric man will form the subject of Section I under Sir Arthur Smith Woodward. The paleolithic and mesolithic periods will be discussed by Section II under Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum. Section III will cover the neolithic, bronze and early iron ages in the ancient world, under the joint presidency of Professor H. J. Fleure, Professor J. L. Myres and Mr. Sidney Smith, of the British Museum; while Section IV will deal with the same periods outside the ancient world, under the direction of Dr. H. S. Harrison and Professor C. G. Seligman. In Section V (the transition from prehistory to history) Mr. E. T. Leeds will supervise discussions on the contacts of the Celtic and Teutonic worlds with Graeco-Roman civilization and the history and archeology of the European Dark Ages.

The opening meeting, with a presidential address on the beginnings of prehistoric studies in Britain, has been fixed for Monday, August 1, and in the evening a government reception will take place at Lancaster House, where the keeper of the London Museum, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, will display an exhibition representative of recent work in the archeology of Great Britain. Sectional meetings for the reading of papers will normally take place at King's College, but Miss Gertrude Caton Thompson is arranging an exhibition illustrating her work on the prehistory of the Kharga Oasis for a special meeting at Bedford College.

General meetings in the evenings will be addressed by Dr. Cyril Fox, director of the National Museum of Wales; E. T. Leeds, of the Ashmolean Museum; T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, archeology officer of the Ordnance Survey. The work both of British excavators and of foreign scholars in this country, in the Mediterranean area, and in the East will be richly illustrated by lantern lectures, and a small illustrated handbook is to be issued as the first authoritative publication of its kind. The week's session in London is to be followed by excursions at the week-end centering on Oxford and Cambridge, and a further week in Wiltshire.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS

THE sixth International Congress of Genetics will open on Wednesday, August 24, at Cornell University, with registration of members in Willard Straight Hall in the morning and an inspection of exhibits in the afternoon. That evening the opening plenary meeting will be held, after which there will be an informal reception.

Five general invitation programs will be held on the mornings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. Speakers expected for these programs are: F. A. E. Crew, Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh; C. B. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor; R. A. Emerson, Cornell University; H. J. Muller, University of Texas; O. L. Mohr, Anatomical Institute, The University, Oslo; N. Timoféeff-Ressovsky, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Hirnforschung, Berlin-Buch; L. J. Stadler, University of Missouri; M. Nawaschin, Timiriazeff Institute, Moscow; Karl Sax, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Forest Hills; C. Stern, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem; Ö. Winge, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen; A. F. Blakeslee, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor; Harry Federley, The University, Helsingfors; G. D. Karpetchenko, Botanical Institute, Leningrad; R. Goldschmidt, Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem; N. Vaviloff, Institute for Applied Botany, Leningrad; R. A. Fisher, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden; J. B. S. Haldane, John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton; and S. Wright, University of Chicago, Chicago. Six more technical sessions will be held simultaneously in six different fields on the afternoons of Friday, Saturday and Monday.

On Thursday evening the address of welcome and response will be given, after which Dr. T. H. Morgan, president of the congress, will give his presidential address on the subject, "The Rise of Genetics."

Friday evening, August 26, a picnic is planned for all members at Taughannock Falls. This is an unusually beautiful and interesting spot and arrangements are being made for camp fires, music, swimming, and other enjoyable features.

Demonstrations of exhibits, to which at least 350 people have contributed, will be conducted on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Tuesday. Exhibit material is promised from twenty-three countries located on six continents. Due to the efforts put into the garden exhibits and the favorable weather conditions, the live plant exhibits are in very good condition. Material for the indoor exhibits is beginning to arrive. These exhibits will be shown in the thirty-nine laboratory rooms of five adjacent buildings.

On the last day of the congress, August 31, its activities will be transferred to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In the forenoon papers will be read relating to fruit and vegetable breeding. During this entire day fruit

genetics and breeding exhibits will be open for inspection and they will be demonstrated in the afternoon. Members will have the opportunity to visit the laboratories of the station, to view the collections of the living fruit and vegetable material, and to attend demonstrations of experimental work.

THE CYRUS FOGG BRACKETT PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PROFESSOR RUDOLPH WALTER LADENBURG, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für physikalische Chemie, has been appointed to the Cyrus Fogg Brackett professorship of physics at Princeton University. This is a research professorship and enables the holder to devote his full energies to furthering research in experimental physics at Princeton. He is the second incumbent and successor of Dr. K. T. Compton, who left Princeton to become president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Ladenburg was in Princeton last year as visiting professor.

In connection with the appointment provision has been made from the local research endowment and a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the inauguration in Princeton of two new lines of fundamental research. One involves the development of high potential sources for study of the atomic nucleus. The other includes the installation of a liquid hydrogen plant for studies on the spectroscopy of the solid state.

The high potential program includes a kenetron rectification outfit for steady potentials up to 600,000 volts with which to study artificial disintegration processes along lines similar to those so successfully employed by Cockroft and Walton in the Cavendish laboratory. Work has also been started on the construction of a high potential electrostatic machine of the type developed at Princeton last year by Dr. R. J. Van de Graaff. This part of the program is the work of Dr. H. A. Barton, director of the American Institute of Physics. The machine which is being built for him employs Van de Graaff's principle but will be in an atmosphere of compressed air to reduce insulation difficulties which present themselves when such a machine is operated under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

The liquid hydrogen plant will be the fourth in America, others being at the chemistry department of the University of California, the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the University of Toronto physical laboratory. By going to these extremely low temperatures complications of the spectrum of solids present at ordinary temperatures are largely eliminated by the reduction of the heat motions of the atoms. In recent years the study of molecular spectra in gases has given a great deal of information about the nature of the chemical valence forces. Similarly the spectroscopy of the solid state will give information concerning the nature of the forces which hold crystals together. Besides this use the Princeton cryogenic laboratory will also provide the chemists under Professor H. S. Taylor with means for extending their studies of chemical kinetics and of the thermodynamic properties of matter at these low temperatures.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ROSS GRANVILLE HARRISON, professor of biology at Yale University, received the degree of doctor of science from the University of Dublin on June 29.

THE University of Heidelberg has conferred an honorary doctorate on Dr. Henry Drysdale Dakin, research chemist, Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York.

AT the fifty-fifth annual commencement of the University of Oregon, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, head of the department of zoology, University of Illinois, "in recognition of his outstanding scholarship in biological sciences and his constructive work in the conservation of wild life and natural resources."

DR. THURMAN D. KITCHIN, president and dean of the department of medicine, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the recent commencement at Duke University.

THE degree of doctor of science was conferred at the commencement of Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, on C. F. Curtis Riley, assistant professor of zoology at the University of Manitoba. Professor Riley is a graduate of Doane College in the class of 1901.

A BUST of Dr. Frederick G. Banting, Toronto, co-discoverer of insulin, will be unveiled at a summer camp for diabetic children near Cleveland on July 31. Dr. Banting will be present at the ceremony, which is sponsored by Dr. Henry J. John and the directors of the camp.

DR. ANTON J. CARLSON, chairman of the department of physiology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the division of biological sciences of the University of Chicago, has given the initial contribution toward a fund of $30,000 to provide a fellowship in honor of Dr. Arno Benedict Luckhardt, professor of physiology in the school. It is planned that the fellowship is not to be awarded until the fund reaches