and E. S. Stateler, technologist, Hershey Brothers, "The chemist in the confectionery industry."

THE will of the late Elizabeth Blee Frasch directs that her estate of over $5,000,000 be held in trust by the United States Trust Company and the income be used for "research in the field of agricultural chemistry, with the hope of attaining results which shall be of practical benefit to the agricultural development of the United States." It is provided that the trustee after advising with the American Chemical Company select one or more incorporated institutions in the United States and pay the income to them upon the condition that they agree that the money will be devoted to research in agricultural chemistry.

THE will of the late Henry R. Towne, engineer and head of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, disposes of an estate estimated at several millions and gives the bulk of it as a residuary bequest after the death of his son, to establish museums of peaceful arts, or industrial museums for the people of the City of New York. He gave $50,000 for "a campaign of education, news and publicity designed to bring prominently to public notice essential facts concerning the great industrial museums of Europe." If it is deemed inexpedient by the executors and trustees, by unanimous judgment, to expend funds for peace museums, the residuary estate is to be divided into two equal parts for the benefit of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. Other bequests include $10,000 for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to be held in trust as a fund in memory of Mr. Towne's father, the late John Henry Towne, who was actively connected with the institute; $50,000 fund, to be known as the "Henry R. Towne Engineering Fund," to the United Engineering Society of New York, and $10,000 to New York University for its endowment fund.

THE residue of the estate of the late Mrs. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, is left to Harvard University for research in bacteriology and for the purchase of books for the library.

NEW YORK may acquire a community forest, or plant one, by recommendation of Professor Hugh Findlay, of Columbia University, who is directing work along the lines of reforestation and tree conservation for university extension students. Central Park and the New York Botanical Gardens will be used by his students as laboratories in experimental work. A special investigation will be made of the importance of birds to forest and home trees, and of the use of trees in industry.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE University of Chicago has set aside a tract of nine acres, the two blocks west of Ellis Avenue facing the midway, to be devoted wholly to the new medical school. The buildings now on this tract will be removed in time, and the university will immediately spend $4,000,000 for hospitals, laboratories and teaching quarters, and eventually not less than $3,000,000 more. To endow the work to be housed in these buildings will call for $5,000,000 in the near future.

THE Worcester Polytechnic Institute is planning a new mechanical engineering building to cost approximately $350,000.

YALE UNIVERSITY and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital are named residuary legatees in the will of the late Mrs. Lucie A. Bliss. The fund for Yale is to be used for increases in salaries of professors.

PROFESSOR JOHN BARLOW, for 21 years head of the department of zoology in Rhode Island State College, has been appointed dean of the general science course in that college.

FOLLOWING the recent resignation of Dr. Henry Page, a committee has been appointed by the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati to administer the work of the college of medicine. The members are: Dr. Arthur C. Bachmeyer, superintendent, Cincinnati General Hospital; Dr. Alfred Friedlander and Dr. Nathan C. Foot. Dr. Bachmeyer, as chairman of the committee, will be the acting dean.

DR. EDWIN G. BORING, associate professor of psychology at Harvard University, has been appointed director of the psychological laboratory.

AT Harvard University, Dr. Robert B. Osgood has been appointed John B. and Buckminster Brown professor of orthopedic surgery to succeed the late Professor Robert W. Lovett and Dr. William L. Moss has been appointed assistant professor of bacteriology.

E. M. SPIEKER has been granted leave of absence from the United States Geological Survey to give a course of instruction in geology at Ohio State University.

H. W. WRIGHT has accepted a position as professor and head of the department of chemistry in Union College, Kentucky.

DR. E. FITERRE, who has been studying in Paris on the Albarran fellowship for two years, has been appointed associate professor of physiology at the University of Havana.

DR. CARL F. SCHMIDT has been appointed assistant professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania.

HAROLD A. LARRABEE, who has just returned from a year of study in Europe on a fellowship from Harvard University, has been appointed assistant professor of psychology in the University of Vermont.

PAUL E. EATON, of Ithaca, N. Y., has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Lafayette College.

APPOINTMENTS to the staff of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine have been made as follows: Dr. George Fetterolf, professor of otolaryngology, succeeding Dr. Burton Alexander Randall, retired; Dr. J. Claxton Gittings, professor of pediatrics, succeeding Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffiths, also retired, and Dr. William C. Stadie, assistant professor of research medicine.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE TEMPERATURE OF MARS

IN a note published in the issue of SCIENCE of October 24, *Science Service* anonunces the results of the measurements on Mars, taken at Mt. Wilson. These measurements indicate that the noonday temperature on the Martian equator is about 10° C. or 42° F. Then, referring to the results obtained at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, previously announced in SCIENCE of September 26, in which the temperature of Mars under a noonday sun was found found to be *up to* 20° C. (*sic*) the comment is made that these two "observations are not in complete agreement."

In view of the fact that this statement has already caused doubts in the minds of some of those uninitiated in the intricacies of the problem a few supplementary remarks are in order.

When we consider 10° C. with 20° C. then it is true that there is a difference of 10° C.—and this on a planet 34 millions of miles away. But it is of interest to note that, if two laboratories undertook to measure the radiation from some close-by terrestrial source, at 15° C., the chances are that their temperature estimates would differ by 10°—and they would not be harrassed by the incompletely solved question of the spectral transmission of a dense atmosphere like that of the Earth, not to mention the everchanging clouds on Mars. But 10° C. difference has no significance in comparison with what has been accomplished as a whole. For instead of disagreement it means agreement. It means that for the first time in history two observatories, working independently, have arrived at the conclusion, radiometrically, that the noonday temperature of the surface of Mars is considerably above 0° C., which is the view held by astronomers who, for years, have been making the observations visually.

No wonder I am receiving protests from some who, relying upon calculations which indicate maximum temperatures far below 0° C., say "You are wrong." Quite naturally, it is comforting to me to see the Flagstaff work of 1922 (from which temperature estimates of 10° to 20° C. were obtained) and of the present opposition of Mars, confirmed by the powerful instruments at Mt. Wilson.

On the other hand, the calculators of planetary temperatures can take comfort in the remark, made by the late Professor Edward Morley, that the mathematical mill is no different from any other—you grind out what you put in, nothing more. When we have sufficient and accurate data, upon which to base our assumptions, the calculated planetary temperatures will no doubt be in agreement with the observations.

W. W. COBLENTZ

TRENDS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

IN "Trends of modern geography" (SCIENCE, October 24, 1924, pp. 374–376), Dr. Clarence F. Jones has presented the viewpoint of a number of human ecologists, here and abroad, who would narrow the field of geography by relegating physical geography to another sphere. Nevertheless, every geographer, as part of his geographical training, must study the sciences of the land, the water and the air as the fundamental bases of modern geography; for no indifferently understood foundation can uphold the vast superstructure of human relationships to natural environment. No student at Clark, for example, is given a graduate degree in geography unless he can show a reasonable understanding of at least the following phases of geography: physiography, meteorology and climatology, soils, native vegetation, agricultural geography and land utilization, economic geography and anthropogeography. Should not then human ecology be recognized as but the crowning phase, rather than pressed on us as constituting the whole of geography? Can there be geography without the "geo-"?

CHARLES F. BROOKS

CLARK UNIVERSITY

NOTE REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF EAR CANKER IN RABBITS

As stated by David Marine, of Montefiore Hospital, New York, in SCIENCE of August 15, 1924, Vol. LX, p. 158, ear canker (*Psorocoptes cuniculi*) is one of the most troublesome diseases that has to be contended with in the rearing and care of rabbits. We have to be constantly on the alert to discover and treat it in the animal room of the Stanford Medical School. Our method, while different from the one recommended by Mr. Marine, is just as effective as the kerosene