

the people of this country, but will mean a tremendous increase in our annual farm productions, and will add to the country's wealth, prosperity, happiness and greatness.

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

PRESIDENT CHARLES C. MOORE, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to open in San Francisco on February 20, 1915, has issued the following statement:

One month ago the decision of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition management not to postpone was first published. The development of events since then, in their relation to the exposition, all tend to confirm the wisdom of that original decision.

At the time the decision was made no word had been received from any foreign nation as to the effect on its plans caused by the European war, but it was hoped that at least those nations not fighting would go on with their plans. Later developments have proven that hope well founded; in addition, we have definite assurances from France, from Italy, from Turkey and from Japan that their intentions are unchanged. Holland has added \$300,000 to her original appropriation. Italy has ordered work on her building and exhibits rushed. Japan has asked for and received an increase of space. The Argentine Republic has increased its appropriation from \$1,250,000 to \$1,750,000.

We shall undoubtedly lose some of the promised exhibits from Europe, but not by any means all of them and not by any means the most important of them. Both Germany and Great Britain will be represented by individual exhibitors or by associations thereof. We shall undoubtedly lose some of the promised entries by European champions in the athletic events, but the international character of those events will not be lost. We may lose some of the art treasures promised us for the Fine Arts Building, but we shall gain others because of the war.

Of compensating gains we have many. There is a very sharp demand for space from the manufactures of this country, of South America and of the European nations not at war. The Exposition suddenly becomes an important factor in an extraordinary economic situation. It is seen to be the one, great, easy, efficient way by which American-made goods can be brought to the direct attention of the distributors and consumers of South America and the Orient. The latter are coming here in

force in 1915 to make new individual and commercial connections forced by the war.

As regards attendance, every transportation expert confirms the opinion that a continued European war is likely rather to increase travel to California in 1915 than to reduce it.

The Exposition is 92 per cent. ready to-day. It will open February 20, as planned—and it will be, as planned, the most beautiful and most interesting exposition ever seen. There is no reason to believe that the success of the exposition, in any phase, will be any less than that which was so certain before the European war broke out and it is certain to be even more important commercially than was ever dreamed.

THE FRANKLIN MEDAL

SAMUEL INSULL, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, writing under date of December 23, 1913, to the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, stated that he had been informed it would be a source of gratification to them if the institute had available, in addition to such medals already in its gift, a medal to be known as the Franklin Medal, and to be awarded from time to time in recognition of the total contributions of individuals to science or to the applications of physical science to industry, rather than in recognition of any single invention or discovery, however important. He agreed to provide for the founding of this medal under the following general conditions:

1. That an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars should be furnished by him for procuring appropriate designs and dies for the medal and diploma.
2. That the medal should possess distinct artistic merit, and have on one side a medallion of Benjamin Franklin done from the Thomas Sully portrait in the possession of the institute.
3. That the medal should be of gold and have an intrinsic value of about seventy-five dollars.
4. That the sum of five thousand dollars should be provided by him to be held in trust in perpetuity to be a foundation for this medal, and to be known as the Franklin Medal Fund (founded January 1, 1914, by Samuel Insull, Esq.).

5. That the interest of this fund should be used from time to time in awarding the Franklin medal to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts have, in the judgment of the institute, done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications.

6. That any excess of income from this fund, beyond such average annual sum as might be deemed necessary by the institute for the number of medals it is considered best to award, might be used for premiums to accompany the medals.

Mr. Insull said he understood that the institute would be glad to award, on the average, two Franklin medals a year. Though this would leave little surplus, he inserted the sixth condition to prevent an undesirable accumulation of the fund.

At the stated meeting of the board of managers, February 11, 1914, the above offer was accepted, and the medal has been designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AMONG the German scientific men who have affixed their names to a manifesto renouncing the honors conferred upon them by English universities and other learned institutions are Professors Paul Ehrlich, Emil von Behring, Ernst Haeckel, August Weismann and Wilhelm Wundt.

DR. F. M. URBAN, professor of psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, is in Austria, and is said to be with the Austrian army.

DR. DAVID TODD, professor of astronomy at Amherst College and Mrs. Todd, about whom there has been some anxiety, have been reported to be in Petrograd.

MR. WENCESLAS KOTEHEKOW, assistant Russian agricultural commissioner, and Mr. Wladimir Generasoff, secretary of the Russian agricultural agency, have been in this country to study agricultural conditions.

DR. BENJAMIN MEADE BOLTON, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, sailed from New York for Cuba on August 29, to conduct a campaign for the Department of Agriculture of Cuba against hog cholera.

DRS. WARREN A. DENNIS, St. Paul; William J. Mayo, Rochester, and James E. Moore, Minneapolis, the committee on cancer of the Minnesota Public Health Association, have been invited to act as the Minnesota state committee on cancer for the American Society for the Prevention and Control of Cancer.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON has appointed Mr. Alexander Stevens, assistant in geography at Glasgow University, to be geologist and geographer to the Weddell Sea party of his expedition.

JAMES C. TODD, professor of pathology at the University of Colorado, has been granted leave of absence for the academic year.

THE Philosophical Union of the University of California celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on August 26, when Professor Josiah Royce gave an address on "The Spirit of the Community."

PROFESSOR FREDERIC S. LEE gave the address at the opening of the present session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University on September 23, 1914, taking as his subject the relation of the medical sciences to clinical medicine.

THE Huxley Memorial Lecture at Charing Cross Hospital on recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery will be given by Sir Ronald Ross, on November 2.

DR. MORRIS LONGSTRETH died on September 19 at Barcelona, Spain. On August 29 his wife died also at Barcelona. Dr. Longstreth was born in Philadelphia, in 1846. He was professor of pathological anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Philosophical Society and one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians.