

sionally be seen with unmistakable definiteness. In fact, there can be hardly a doubt that the canaliculi constitute a series of fine twigs of the vascular system ramifying into the cytoplasm of the liver cells.

With such a direct relationship traceable between the interior of the cell and the stream of blood passing through the liver, it appears evident that the intracellular canaliculi noted must come to occupy a not unimportant place in our conceptions of hepatic functions. My only explanation as to why these structures have not been recorded before lies in the fact that injected material is usually examined only with low powers of the microscope.

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*THE NICHOLS RESEARCH MEDAL OF THE
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.*

At the first meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society during the present session, the Secretary, Dr. J. A. Mathews, announced upon behalf of the executive committee that it was its intention to award a medal for chemical research, and to secure the necessary funds for the endowment of that medal in perpetuity and to raise a research fund from which grants might be made for the encouragement of scientific work. The executive committee became personally responsible for the award of the medal for the present year, and a committee on research fund and medal, with Dr. Maximilian Toch, chairman, was appointed. As the result of this movement, Professor Marston T. Bogert announced to the New York Section at its May meeting that Mr. William H. Nichols had conveyed to the American Chemical Society in trust for the New York Section, securities to the value of over \$1,000 for the endowment of a medal to be given annually to the author of the best paper embodying original chemical research presented before the Section and subsequently published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. It is not intended to limit this award to members either of the Section or of the Society at large, but to open the competition to all scientists.

Mr. William H. Nichols is a charter member of the American Chemical Society and is president of the General Chemical Company. In expressing its gratitude to Mr. Nichols the Section asked of him the honor of naming the medal 'The Nichols Medal of the New York Section.' Mr. Nichols, in acceding to this request, said that he did so in the hope that others would be induced to do likewise. Dr. Toch stated that other members and friends of the Section had contributed nearly enough to provide for the securing of an artistic design and die for this medal, for the annual presentation of which Mr. Nichols' generosity has provided.

*METEOROLOGY IN ARGENTINA.**

It is well known that our countryman, Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., after having established an astronomical observatory in Argentina, turned his attention to climatology and inaugurated a meteorological office under the general directorship of Mr. Walter G. Davis, who had accompanied him from this country. After publishing about twenty annual volumes of meteorological observations and climatological investigations, Mr. Davis has now succeeded in realizing the great step in meteorology that has been taken by nearly every other climatological bureau. He has namely organized in Buenos Ayres, under the Argentine Department of Agriculture, a branch office that publishes a daily weather map based on telegrams from all available points. A recent letter from Mr. Davis states that "since the beginning of this year, I have had my time fully occupied in getting the daily weather may service organized; it is now fairly started, but far from being complete. We have free use of the national telegraph lines—as well as of nearly all the private railway wires—for the transmission of the 2 P.M. observations. At present there are nearly 70 stations sending in complete observations, and 350 pluviometric stations. Within the next few months I hope to have about 130 second class stations and a large increase in the rain-

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reporting stations. The observations are sent here (Buenos Ayres) and the maps printed in our own establishment. The recent extension of the telegraph lines to the southern territories has been a great boon to us from a meteorological point of view; the coast line is now at Rio Gallegos in Santa Cruz, and another branch is being constructed near the foot of the Cordilleras from latitude 38 to 47 degrees south and then crosses the country to the Atlantic coast. This is a most important line for us, as it will give us communication with the region where nearly all the 'pamperos' have their birth and development.

"No attempt has been made at forecasting, as I consider it better to have some experience with the conditions, as shown by the daily maps before undertaking to do too much; I trust however that his branch of work will come in due time."

The daily map published by the meteorological office at Buenos Ayres makes a very imposing appearance. It is 16.2 inches high by 11.1 broad and extends between the 46th and 77th degree of longitude west from Greenwich and between the 21st and 57th degree of south latitude. This region, in the Southern Hemisphere, corresponds to a portion of the Northern Hemisphere, extending north and south, between Turks Island, Bahamas, and Maine, Labrador, and east and west between Washington, D. C., and Cape Farewell. When this large region in the Southern Hemisphere shall have had its storms and 'pamperos,' its isobars and isotherms thoroughly studied, we shall feel that a great advance has been made in the meteorology of the globe.

We are not informed whether the daily weather map of the Province of Buenos Ayres, published for ten years past by the Observatory at La Plata, will be discontinued—but evidently the much more comprehensive work of the general Department of Agriculture must supersede that.

The elaborate presentation of Argentine climatology, compiled by Dr. Davis for the official volume of statistics of that Republic is about to appear in Spanish and English text, as a special treatise by him, on the climate

of that region. The climatology of Dr. Davis and his new daily weather map show that the meteorology of the South Temperate Zone of America is in excellent hands.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE retirement of Surgeon-General Sternberg will be made the occasion of a dinner to be given in New York City on June 13. Those wishing to express their appreciation of Dr. Sternberg's great services to the army, to the medical profession and to science by attending the dinner should address Dr. Hermann H. Biggs, 5 West 58th Street, New York City.

DR. ROSWELL PARK, director of the State Pathological Laboratory at Buffalo, will give the annual address before the Medical School of Yale University at the approaching commencement.

THE Geological Society of London has elected as foreign correspondents Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago; Professor S. W. Williston, just called to the University of Chicago, and Dr. T. Thoroddsen, of Iceland.

THE Linnean Society of London has elected as foreign members Professors C. S. Sargent, F. E. Schultze, J. Wiesner, H. J. Hansen and A. Giard.

THE Liverpool Biological Society gave a complimentary dinner to Professor W. A. Herdman on the occasion of his return from investigating the pearl oyster fisheries of Ceylon.

M. T. MOUREAUX succeeds the late M. Renou as director of the magnetic observatory in the Parc Saint-Maur.

THE Rede lecture at Cambridge University will this year be given by Professor Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S., his subject being 'On an Inversion of Ideas of the Structure of the Universe.'

DR. THOMAS L. WATSON, of Denison University, will continue field work during the coming season on the manganese and ochre deposits of Georgia, for the Geological Survey of Georgia.