vascular dilatation. The motor nerves are entirely unaffected. The red blood corpuscles are often rendered spherical by the poison, and, outside the body at least, the blood may be laked. The secretion of urine is stopped. Death usually results from respiratory paralysis, though, in case artificial respiration is maintained, death ensues from cardiac failure. Lafayette B. Mendel communicates four brief contributions to physiological chemistry from the Sheffield Laboratory of Yale University. In the first of the papers Professor Mendel gives an analysis of three species of West Indian corals examined for iodine and declares that for many organisms iodine is as essential an element as is chlorine for others. The second paper, 'Glycogen formation after inulin feeding,' by R. Nakaseko, concludes with the statement that for the rabbit at least, the glycogen-forming properties of inulin must still be regarded as uncertain or minimal. G. A. Hanford's work on 'The influence of acids on the amylolytic action of saliva,' shows the impossibility of designating any percentage of acid or alkali which inhibits salivary digestion in a definite degree. The absolute amount of saliva and the attendant variation in the quantity of proteid matter present determine the character of the action. *Free* hydrochloric acid is certain to cause more or less complete inhibition of salivary action. The fourth contribution, by J. H. Goodman, 'On the connective tissue in muscle' is an account of experiments proving that the substance in muscle connective tissue described by Schepilewsky as mucin, is neither a glycoproteid nor a nucleoproteid, but resembles the *stroma substance* described by J. von Holmgren. B. Moore and W. H. Parker report a study of the effects of complete removal of the mammary glands on the formation of lactose. This research consists of an examination of the urine for sugar during gestation and at the time of parturition after complete extirpation of the mammary glands. If lactose be formed elsewhere than in the mammary glands it should appear in the blood at parturition and hence in the urine. The mammary glands of two goats were removed after several weeks of gestation. Parturition took place normally in both cases and the urine contained no reducing sugar. The authors believe that lactose is formed in the cells of the mammary gland and not from any intermediate substance carried to the gland by the blood.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COPYRIGHT OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

To the Editor of Science: In commenting on the decision of the House of Lords in the *Times* v. Lane case, you say (Science, Aug. 24, p. 319), "Perhaps the lectures given to a class of students, * * * are not made public." On appeal from the Supreme Court of Scotland, this was, however, decided by the House of Lords just fifteen years ago, in the famous case of Caird v. Sime. Sime was a second-hand bookseller in Glasgow, who sold many textbooks to the students of that University. He conceived the idea that he might turn a penny by getting the lectures of Edward Caird, professor of moral philosophy, then the most influential teacher in the University, and publishing them. He did so. The Scotch Courts decided against Caird, but on appeal to the House of Lords the decision was reversed, and a professor or lecturer was held to have his own copyright. It is curious to note, looking to the decision of the Scottish Court in the Caird case, that the minority in the *Times* case in the House of Lords was the Scottish member of the Court of Final Appeal. R. M. Wenley.

THE INTERNATIONAL PSYCHICAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of Science: Observing that my name figures in Bulletin No. 1, July, 1900, of the 'Institut Psychique International' as the member of the Council of Organization for America, I find myself compelled to state publicly that this appearance of my name is unauthorized. William James.

Nauheim, August 24, 1900.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

It appears difficult to secure any information in regard to the French Association for the Advancement of Science. We have been unable to get programs by addressing the officers of the