The powers of the board also extend to trademarks or proprietary names and copyrights of literary works owned or produced by members of the teaching staff and others. In other words, this board

has been given authority in their discretion, subject to the direction and control of the trustees, to accept for and on behalf of the university by assignment or otherwise, either directly or through trustees or holding corporations, patents, patent applications, royalties, licenses, or rights therein, covering discoveries, inventions, or processes, whether produced by members of the teaching staff of the university, by use of university laboratories, or otherwise.

The central purpose is by the cooperation of the university, to protect the discoverer or inventor of a patentable article or process, to insure that the public be served under the best possible conditions and at a reasonable price and to enable the university itself to share in the benefits of the patent, to the end that the funds at its disposal for the promotion of research may be increased.

Official discussion of the problem began at Columbia following the discovery by Dr. Theodore F. Zucker, associate in pathology, of a chemical product which appears to be a specific remedy for the disease of rickets, common among young children. Dr. Zucker desired to assign to the university the patents issued to him to cover this invention, with a view of assuring to the university the royalties and safeguarding for the public a new and effective medical remedy made under the best possible conditions and sold at a reasonable price.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY AT THE NORTHWEST SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

AT the first annual meeting of the Northwest Scientific Association held in Spokane on April 10 and 11, 1924, a section of geology and geography was organized under the chairmanship of President C. H. Clapp, of the University of Montana. The section met in two sessions and a number of papers on the geology of the Northwest were read. For the meeting in April, 1925, in addition to the reading and discussion of papers a short excursion has been proposed. Within the limits of the city of Spokane is to be found much of geological interest and the local workers are desirous of having their observations "checked" by visitors. The objective selected for the excursion is the gravel-pit at Pantops near the southeast corner of the city. Chief interest here is in an unusual deposit of gravel of glacial outwash origin in which are great numbers of large angular, unworn boulders which appear to have been "plucked" from the top of Little Baldy, a low mountain five miles distant on the north side of Spokane Valley. The electric railroad in using this gravel has exposed several acres, removing the gravel from the boulders. The deposit appears to have been laid down in the water of glacial "Lake Spokane" (SCIENCE, N. S. Vol. LVI, pp. 335–336, 1922). This place is at the eastern margin of the local glaciation. In the immediate neighborhood of Pantops may be seen crumpled crystalline rocks (Pre-Cambrian?), Tertiary basalts and "micaceous clays" bearing fossil leaves (also Tertiary), the beginning of the "Columbia Scablands," where the ice-diverted Columbia drainage swept the basalts bare and a post-glacial lake (Glenrose) now in prosperous farms. Typical glacial ground moraine similar to that of the sandy parts of the "lake states" may be seen on the west border of the Glenrose basin.

Transportation will be furnished to those indicating their wish to go on this excursion at the time of registration. The route, going, is for almost the entire distance over the moraine of a glacier which seems to have stopped against the basalt cliffs on the south side of the valley at this place. An intermediate point of interest is a pile of enormous ice-moved, basaltic boulders mingled with other morainic material. For those who wish to do so the return may be along the line of the electric road on foot. This distance is about three miles. To be seen is the contact of basalt and the earlier crystallines, contact of successive lava flows and interesting erosion and basalt forms.

To those who can spend more of the week in geological exploration attempt will be made to furnish competent guides. It is believed that the region will well repay a careful study with Spokane as a base. Outstanding geologic features are, the "fossil Tertiary valleys" cast in basalt at the margin of the great Columbia lava-flow, the beds of plant fossils, the Palouse soils, the evidences of successive glaciations and the effects of ice-diversion of the Columbia drainage, in particular the Mica Outlet of "Lake Spokane" and the North Pine Creek-Rosalia channel as representing farthest east diversion of Columbia River (Grand Coulee being the farthest west).

T. LARGE,
Acting Secretary

SPOKANE, MARCH 7, 1925

THE MADRID INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

ANNOUNCEMENT of the preliminary plans for the Fourteenth International Geological Congress has been received from the office of the general secretary, Senor E. Dupuy de Lôme, at the Geological Institute of Spain, Plaza de los Mostenses 2, Madrid. The congress will be held in Madrid in May and June, 1926.

Following the practice of earlier congresses, the