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

Committee on Organization presents a number of topics as subjects for special discussion or symposiums. The provisional list, which is subject to emendation and extension, is as follows:

1. The world's reserves in phosphates and pyrites.
2. Geology of the Mediterranean.
3. Cambrian and Silurian faunas.
4. Geology of Africa and its relations to that of Europe.
5. Tertiary vertebrates.
6. Hercynian folds.
7. Tertiary Foraminifera.
8. Modern theories of metallogeny.
9. Vulcanism.
10. Geophysical studies: (a) Their application to geology, (b) necessity of unification of the gravimetrical methods.

As with former congresses, excursions are being arranged to cover a large number of regions and localities of particular interest to the stratigrapher, the paleontologist, the metalliferous geologist, the physiographer, the tectonic geologist and others. These most alluring excursions, fuller particulars of which will later be issued by the committee, will take place before, during and after the congress, according to arrangements yet to be completed. Senor C. Rubio, president of the Board of Mines and former director of the Geological Institute of Spain, who headed the Spanish delegation at the last congress, held in Brussels in 1922, is president of the organizing committee.

In accordance with previous sessions the congress will be in its make-up thoroughly democratic and autonomous. However, admission to the excursions will be specially reserved for members of the congress who are geologists, geographers, mining engineers or persons engaged in the study or application of some branch of geology. Communications and papers to be submitted may be written and presented in French, English, German or Spanish. Authors submitting titles for the programs are requested to attach abstracts not longer than one page of printed text, and these should be typewritten and in duplicate.

Interest in this congress appears to be widespread among American geologists and it is understood that a considerable number are making arrangements to be in Madrid in the spring of 1926. The secretariat announces that the guide book for excursions is already in preparation. Everything, in fact, points toward a very successful and profitable session of the congress.

THE JOSEPH LEIDY MEMORIAL AWARD

THE Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, as was noted in SCIENCE last week, has selected Dr. Herbert Spencer Jennings, of the Johns Hopkins University, as the recipient of the first award of the Joseph Leidy Memorial Award. The selection of Dr. Jennings was made by the academy's committee on the Joseph Leidy Memorial Award, "in appreciation of his researches upon the Protozoa and the Rotatoria, and in recognition of his broad knowledge and keen understanding of the significance of biological phenomena."

The Joseph Leidy Memorial Award was endowed by a fund created in 1923, as a trust with the academy, providing for the award of a bronze medal every three years, accompanied by an honorarium, "as a reward for the best publication, exploration, discovery or research in the natural sciences in such particular branches thereof as may be designated, which award of said medal and honorarium once in three years and the conditions and limitations attending the same and all matters connected with the gift, shall be determined by a committee to be selected in an appropriate manner by the academy."

The committee, whose recommendation has been approved and accepted by the council of the academy and the academy itself, consists of Witmer Stone, *chairman,* R. A. F. Penrose (*ex-officio*), Henry Skinner, Henry A. Pilsbry, Henry W. Fowler and James A. G. Rehn, *secretary.*

The presentation of the award will be made at a special meeting of the academy to be held in the near future.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

MEMORIAL exercises in honor of Thomas Corwin Mendenhall will be held on April 16 in the University Hall of the Ohio State University. The program will include addresses by Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; by Dr. Charles Frederick Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and by Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson Laboratory of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts. These addresses will be followed by the presentation by the Mendenhall family of a bronze replica of the portrait medallion of Dr. Mendenhall given to him by his first group of students on the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the university on September 17, 1923.

SIR E. JOHN RUSSELL, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England, has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in the Section of Rural Economy, in succession to Professor Winogradsky, who has been elected a foreign associate.

DR. HARRIS J. RYAN, professor of electrical engineering at Stanford University, received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of California on