main building to be known as "Zemurray Hall" (not yet completed); dormitories, a dining hall, residences for the staff, a modern dairy and cold storage plant and various minor structures.

In founding Escuela Agrícola Panamericana it was the purpose of the United Fruit Company to cooperate in a practical manner toward the further development of agriculture in the Latin American countries. To this end the school will not only furnish instruction to a considerable number of Latin American (chiefly Central American) youths, but also will conduct experiments, especially with a view toward the introduction of new crop plants and improved varieties of those already cultivated, the diversification of tropical American agriculture and the improvement of the tropical dietary.

In choosing the teaching staff, especial care has been taken to select men with long practical experience in tropical agriculture. The department of agronomy and soils is headed by Alfred F. Butler; that of livestock and dairying by E. A. Rivera; and that of agricultural engineering by H. A. von Wald. Juvenal Valerio R., formerly director of the Museo Nacional at San José de Costa Rica, is professor of natural sciences, and Augusto Arís de C. is professor of English. Instruction during the first year centers mainly upon mathematics, English and the natural sciences. All students do classroom work only in the afternoons, the mornings being spent in field practice. The full course will require three years, following which an opportunity for specialization will be given those students who have demonstrated unusual ability.

WILSON POPENOE,
Director

THE CHICAGO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the address of Stanley Field, president of Field Museum for the past thirty-five years, as delivered before the audience attending the ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the museum, held on the evening of Wednesday, September 15, in the James Simpson Theater of the museum:

At this time I have the privilege of making two important announcements. First: Mr. Marshall Field, grandson of the founder, has advised the trustees of his intention to give to the museum certain pieces of property that should produce an income at least equivalent to what his annual contributions have been in recent years. Mr. Field has been very generous to the museum; he has financed expeditions, purchases of collections, maintenance of the building and operating expenses, and is solely responsible for the pension plan which makes liberal provision for all the employees; without his aid and the great interest he has taken in all its activities, the museum could not have reached the splendid position it occupies to-day. His contributions total $2,852,000, without any reference to the gifts he is now proposing to make, so you can see what an important part he has played in the growth and standing of the museum.

While the gift of Mr. Field is very substantial, it is only his part in providing for a future which we hope may be on a scale suited to the standing of the institution, and to the importance of the great public and territory which it serves.

The museum must therefore look to other public-spirited citizens in the future as it has in the past, for continued contributions to its support and development.

CHANGE OF NAME

My second announcement has to do with the name of the museum. The museum has had three names: Columbian Museum of Chicago—Field Columbian Museum—and Field Museum of Natural History. Mr. Marshall Field has discussed with me several times the matter of the name of the museum. He has felt that since the museum was created and maintained for the public and has become identified in the minds of the public as a Chicago institution, and since it is now playing a growing and important part in the educational activities of the city—it would be appropriate, and also in the best interests of the museum, if the name were changed to Chicago Museum of Natural History, thereby identifying its ownership more closely with the public of Chicago to whom, of course, it has always belonged.

It seemed to both of us that the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary was the logical time to announce the change. Accordingly, the matter has been fully discussed with the Board of Trustees, has met with their unanimous approval, and they have authorized me to make this announcement to you.

The change will become effective as soon as legally possible.

THE NATIONAL METAL CONGRESS

A SERIES of seventeen practical sessions on production, conservation and post-war planning in the metal industry have been announced by W. H. Eisenman, national secretary of the American Society for Metals, for presentation during the National Metal Congress and War Conference Displays in the Palmer House, Chicago, during the week of October 18. These sessions will provide a central clearing house for the practical solution of production problems, of conservation demands and of many post-war problems.

There will be a session on Wednesday afternoon, October 20, on Post-War Planning in the Non-ferrous Metals. A discussion on Thursday afternoon, October 21, will concern fundamental changes that may reasonably be expected in metallurgy and metals generally. On the same afternoon, a simultaneous session will deal with light-weight construction for the post-war era.

The seventeen sessions will open on the afternoon

of October 18, with a discussion of advanced quenching practice. The purchase of steels on expected performance which is the European practice rather than on chemical analysis, as used in this country, will be considered at one of the evening sessions on Monday, with the other simultaneous sessions devoted to nondestructive tests. Powder metals, products that have really come into their own during the war, will be discussed on Tuesday afternoon, October 19. Simultaneous sessions the same afternoon will deal with special alloy addition agents for steel, with another session on steel-making methods scheduled for Tuesday evening. Another Tuesday afternoon session will be on foundry metallurgy.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 20, in addition to the session on post-war planning in non-ferrous metals, a simultaneous session will take up modern practices in surface hardening. Another session on Wednesday afternoon will deal with control of quality by inspection. This session will also take up the personal equation in inspection, precision measurements and the statistical analysis of test results. A session in the afternoon will deal with control of quality by inspection. National emergency steels will occupy the session in the evening. Use of these new steels in aircraft and engines, as well as their general utility, will be discussed.

Salvaging metals, including the recovery of battlefield scrap, will be discussed in one of the simultaneous sessions on Thursday afternoon, October 21.

Magnesium and magnesium alloys will be the subject of one of the final sessions on Friday afternoon, October 22. "The Working of Magnesium," a film of the Dow Chemical Company, will be shown. The other session will deal with special finishes and metallic protection.

War production sessions will be held each afternoon and evening during the week, except Thursday and Friday evenings, in the Palmer House, where more than one hundred and sixty manufacturers will have war conference displays. The technical and professional programs of the society will be held each morning.

THE LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN FUND

THE New York Academy of Medicine announces the availability of the Louis Livingston Seaman Fund for the furtherance of research in bacteriology and sanitary science. One thousand dollars is available for assignment in 1943. This fund has been made possible by the terms of the will of the late Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, and is administered by a committee of the academy under the following conditions and regulations:

(1) The committee will receive applications either from institutions or individuals up to November 1, 1943. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, chairman of the Louis Livingston Seaman Fund, 1300 York Avenue, New York City.

(2) The fund will be expended only in grants-in-aid for investigation or scholarships for research in bacteriology or sanitary science. The expenditures may be made for: (a) Securing of technical help. (b) Aid in publishing original work. (c) Purchase of necessary books or apparatus.

NEED FOR WATER-INSOLUBLE FORMS OF WATER-SOLUBLE VITAMINS

THE practicable enrichment of corn grits and white rice with certain vitamins would be greatly facilitated if insoluble forms of thiamine, riboflavin and niacin were available. Whereas the soluble forms of these factors are entirely suitable for the enrichment of white flour and of many of the cereal breakfast foods, the customary culinary methods widely prevalent in this country make these water-soluble forms less suitable. Corn grits and white rice, for example, are often subjected to rinsing before cooking. Thus water-soluble vitamins sprayed on the exterior surfaces of these particles would be washed off and lost in the discarded rinse water. In the face of this situation methods are in process of development for impregnating the water-soluble vitamins within the interior of special granules of size and texture approximately comparable to the hominy grits or white rice, respectively, but that method has certain disadvantages.

Cognizant of the importance of this situation, the Committee on Cereals and the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council at their meeting on September 1, 1943, made the following proposal:

The food and nutrition board commends to the attention of laboratories of the chemical and cereal industries and to those of universities and experiment stations the desirability of developing insoluble salts or derivatives of thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, capable of being fixed upon the surfaces of cereal particles in physiologically active form and in a manner to avoid loss by rinsing. Such developments would be of peculiar value in the enrichment of white rice and corn grits.

FRANK L. GUNDERSON,
Executive Secretary
FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD,
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.