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.