foreign countries and does not include students from the United States graduating from Canadian medical schools. Neither does it indicate the graduates of the foreign medical schools who initiate practice in the United States. The data indicate that there were 5,681 additions to the medical profession in 1941. The number lost to the profession each year by death is approximately 3,700. There has thus occurred during 1941 a net increase of approximately 1,900 in the number of physicians in the United States. Of these 5,681 newly licensed physicians, 626 were graduates of foreign medical schools and 226 were graduates of unapproved medical colleges in the United States. During 1941, there were 4,738 graduates of approved medical colleges. Accumulated data indicate that during the past seven years there have been 41,983 new additions to the profession. As a result of increase in the number of students admitted and the adoption of an accelerated curriculum by most of the medical colleges, the annual additions to the profession from the medical schools of this country should increase by more than 25 per cent. during the next few years.

GRADUATE COURSES GIVEN AT THE SUMMER SESSION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

INCLUDED in the summer courses of Columbia University for the six-week session from July seventh to August fourteenth, attention may be called to the following:

Recent Developments in Physical Chemistry: This will survey such important subjects as isotope separation and uses, atomic disintegrations, high molecular weight polymers with applications to biology and plastics, and the theory of absolute reaction rate with applications to a variety of physical phenomena.

Computational Techniques: Courses are offered to provide the student not only with supervised practice in the more elementary calculations involved in physical chemistry but with the opportunity to acquire skill in such calculations as, for example, those involved in obtaining potential energy surfaces for molecular systems and in determining thermodynamic quantities from spectral data —the particular topics will depend on the interests and previous training of the individual student.

New Methods in Experimental Physical Chemistry: The laboratory of physical chemistry has been re-equipped recently. In addition to the regular graduate course in experimental physical chemistry, there will be opportunity for experimental work with such apparatus as the polarograph, a variety of spectrographs and colorimeters and the vacuum tube electrometer.

Special Topics in Experimental Organic Chemistry: Again, in addition to the usual graduate courses in experimental organic chemistry, opportunity will be given for special training which might include high pressure hydrogenation; chromatographic adsorption; isolation of such natural products as alkaloids, proteins, enzymes and the use of special apparatus.

Food Chemistry: Two courses will be offered, one a lecture course in food and nutrition and the other a laboratory course in food analysis specializing in chemical methods for the vitamins, including the use of the fluorophotometer and abridged spectrophotometer.

THE BUFFALO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

DR. NELSON ALLEN, supervisor of research in the Cellophane research section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named general chairman of the one hundred and fourth national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Buffalo from September 7 to 11. The contributions of chemistry to the war effort through research in vital materials and through the development of speeded-up industrial processes will provide the principal subject of the meeting, which, it is expected, will be attended by more than 4,000 chemists and chemical engineers from industrial, government and university laboratories.

Seventeen of the eighteen professional divisions of the society will meet at Buffalo and seventy-two sessions are planned. The Division of Petroleum Chemistry, the only one not meeting there, was forced to cancel its sessions because of the pressure of war work on its members.

Chemical aspects of food preservation by canning, dehydration and refrigeration will be the subject of a special symposium to be held by the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. Another symposium of this division will be devoted to discussion of the processing of foods for the military forces and protection of food against war damage. A joint session of the Divisions of Agricultural and Food and Biological Chemistry will center on new developments in vitamins and proteins.

Dr. Ellery H. Harvey, consultant chemist, of Chicago, is chairman of the Agricultural and Food Division, and Dr. Ben H. Nicolet, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the Biological Division.

Research in rubber and rubber substitutes will be discussed at four sessions of the Division of Rubber Chemistry, presided over by Dr. John N. Street, manager of the research division of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron. Uses of coal by various industries will be discussed by the Division of Gas and Fuel Chemistry, of which Dr. Orin W. Rees, of the Illinois State Geological Survey, is chairman.

Dr. R. Norris Shreve, of Purdue University, will preside at a symposium on unit processes to be held by the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. "Administrative Problems of the Research Laboratory" and "The Manufacture and Use of Solvents" are other special topics in the discussions of this division, of which Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, assistant director of the Mellon Institute, is chairman.