THE library of the school of tropical medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University has been presented with the twenty-four volume set of Saccardo's "Sylloge Fungorum," a notable work in Latin which contains the description and classification of approximately 140,000 species. The cost of these volumes is practically prohibitive for most medical libraries and their gift to the School of Tropical Medicine by Dr. William J. Matheson (Matheson Encephalitis Commission), of Manhattan, was for the purpose of stimulating developments in tropical mycology in Porto Rico.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

FOUR new buildings, completed at a cost of more than $1,400,000, are ready this autumn at the University of Pennsylvania. Chief among the structures is the Martin Maloney Memorial Medical Clinic of the University Hospital, which was built at a cost of $1,000,000 largely through donations from the late Martin Maloney. The other buildings are the Ward, Warwick and Chestnut dormitories, which have been built at the southeast end of the large dormitory quadrangle. Their total cost was about $400,000.

DR. JOHN A. MILLER, of Swarthmore College, is retiring from teaching and administrative work to become research professor of astronomy. He will continue in charge of the Sproul Observatory and will devote his time to a study of certain problems connected with the corona of the sun. Dr. Arnold Dresden, of the University of Wisconsin, succeeds Dr. Miller as head of the department of mathematics and astronomy.

GEORGE FRANCIS BASON, assistant professor in the department of electrical engineering at Cornell University, has become head of the department of electrical engineering in the University of North Carolina.

DR. ROBERT S. STONE has been appointed assistant professor of roentgenology at the University of California Medical School; Dr. Henry H. Searls has been promoted to associate professor of surgery; Dr. Gordon E. Hein to associate professor of medicine, and Dr. Randolph L. McCalla to assistant professor of medicine.

DR. LLOYD W. FISHER, of Reading, has been appointed professor of astronomy and geology at Bates College to succeed Professor Frank D. Tubbs, whose resignation was accepted last commencement after twenty-two years' service.

DR. REGINALD H. PEGRUM, who formerly divided his time between the University of Buffalo, as assistant professor of geology, and the Buffalo Museum of Science, as curator of geology, has resigned from the latter institution to accept a full-time appointment at the university. As research associate in geology of the Buffalo Museum of Science, he will continue his geologic studies in connection with the Lake Erie Survey begun in 1928.

M. FLAMANT, professor in the faculty of Clermont-Ferrand, has been appointed professor of general mathematics in the University of Strasbourg to succeed M. Cerf.

DR. VICTOR M. GOLDSCHMIDT, of Oslo, Norway, has been called to a professorship of mineralogy at the University of Göttingen.

DISCUSSION

A NEW SPECIES OF MONO-MUCOR, MUCOR SUFU, ON CHINESE SOYBEAN CHEESE

THE utilization of fermentation micro-organisms was known so early in China that we can trace it back to the Hsia Dynasty, 2000 B. C. Indeed our ancestors had applied these organisms to a wide range of uses. Many tasty foods and drinks and valuable medicines, the manufacturing methods of which were invented and improved upon by our ancestors, are still produced in every part of our country. From the scientific point of view, the old manufacturing methods seem to be fundamentally sound. For example, the regulation of temperature, the purity of the culture and the means of pasteurization and preservation are conducted so skilfully that we can not but be impressed with the painstaking and accurate observations on natural phenomena in the past. The application of a mono-mucor in the manufacture of "sufu" is such an example.

"Sufu" or "tosufu" is a well-known dish in the Chinese dietary. It is made from soybeans and is sold everywhere in groceries. The method of manufacture is handed down from generation to generation. At first soybeans of selected quality are cleaned with water and ground in a stone mill into a milky paste, which is then heated to the boiling-point and filtered through linen cloth. With the addition of a suitable quantity of brine the protein is