

periment-station libraries, the library issues a mimeographed publication, *Agricultural Library Notes*. Under a cooperative arrangement between the department and the editors of *Biological Abstracts*, the latter has opened a branch office in Washington and has been assigned office space in the main library. An increase of \$5,000 in the library appropriation was also secured to make possible an increase in the library accessions in the field of biology. Dr. F. V. Rand, who is in charge of the Washington office of *Biological Abstracts*, reports that as a result of this cooperation, about 850 serial publications which have not hitherto been available are now being covered in the abstracting work. Other cooperative bibliographical projects are being carried on by the branch libraries, particularly with institutions and associations. The library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is cooperating with the Bureau of International Research and the American Country Life Association; the library of the Bureau of Entomology with the Association of American Economic Entomologists; the library of the Forest Service with the National Research Council; the library of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Wild Flower Preservation Society, and the library of the Bureau of Public Roads with the American Association of State Highway Officials.

In cooperation with the division of bee culture investigations, a list of publications on apiculture contained in the library has been issued as No. 21 in the series of "Bibliographical Contributions" of the library. The bibliography on rural standards of living, prepared in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the past year, was published recently. The fourth Index to the Literature of American Economic Entomology, covering the years 1925-1929, prepared by the librarian of the Bureau of Entomology, is now in press.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUTS FROM THE ORIENT

R. KENT BEATTIE, a plant explorer who has been searching the domains of the Formosa head-hunters and the forests of Korea and Japan for blight-resistant chestnuts to plant in American forests, has returned to Washington. Mr. Beattie is a forest pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During two and a half years Mr. Beattie collected about 250 bushels of chestnuts of native strains, and scions of about 90 cultivated varieties. He shipped these nuts and scions to Washington as fast as he collected them and the Department of Agriculture planted them in its forest nursery at Glendale, Maryland, to test their resistance to blight and their adaptation to the climate and soil of a new homeland. These plantings produced about 250,000 seedlings.

Last spring the department placed 73,000 seedlings grown from Mr. Beattie's 1928 collections with foresters and experiment stations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio and Michigan for testing.

Pathologists and foresters hope that blight-resistant chestnuts eventually will be established throughout the chestnut-growing states, where blight is rapidly depleting the stands of native chestnut. The American chestnut is still the source of more than 50 per cent. of our vegetable tannin. Tests by the department show that the Japanese chestnut is an equally good producer of tannin. Mr. Beattie reached Japan in the summer of 1927. He visited the areas of Japan where the chestnut grows and arranged with official foresters, representatives of the Imperial Household, agricultural cooperative marketing associations and chestnut growers to ship nuts to him at Tokyo or Yokohama. After gathering chestnuts from every accessible region of Japan, Korea and Formosa, Mr. Beattie made a return trip around more than half of the globe, gathering information about the chestnut and related trees.

THE DE LAMAR LECTURES

THE list of De Lamar Lectures in Hygiene this session at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University is as follows.

"The Rôle of the Anaerobic Bacteria in Human Pathology," Dr. M. Weinberg, professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, October 21.

"The Serotherapy of Medical and Surgical Infections Caused by Anaerobic Bacteria," Dr. M. Weinberg, professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, October 22.

"The Economic Aspects of Medical Care in this Country," Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, director of study, Commission on Medical Education, New Haven, Connecticut, November 4.

"Acid-fast Bacteria: Their Relation to Disease and the Need for Better Preventive Measures," Dr. William Charles White, chairman, Medical Research Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, November 25.

"Recent Progress in Yellow-fever Research," Dr. W. A. Sawyer, associate director International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, December 9.

"The Epidemiology of Poliomyelitis," Dr. W. Lloyd Aycock, assistant professor of preventive medicine and hygiene, Harvard Medical School, January 6.

"Factors influencing Vitamin Distribution in Foods," R. Adams Dutcher, professor of bio-chemistry, Pennsylvania State College, January 27.

"Venereal Diseases," Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., commissioner of health, State of New York, March 3.