vine stress test becomes positive and to standardize the technique for the test in the rabbit.

In summary, data in the cholesterol-fed rabbit show marked correlation of positivity of the ergonovine stress test with occlusive atherosclerosis of the small coronary arteries and myocardial damage. It is suggested that the ergonovine stress test may provide a new experimental procedure for the study of coronary atherosclerosis in the living animal. The data are in accord with the previously reported correlation of a positive ergonovine test with clinical evidences of coronary artery disease in man.

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5. This investigation was supported by grants from the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, grant No. H493(C5), and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. The technical assistance of Diana Charleson is gratefully acknowledged.
6. These rabbits were made available to us by Herald Cox, department of viral and rickettsial research, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y.
7. Tracings were taken on each animal with both the Sanborn visocardiette and twin-beam electrocardiograph.
8. Supplied by Burroughs-Wellcome Co., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
9. Acknowledgment is made to J. B. Logan, Lederle Laboratories, for the determinations.
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Communications

Isolation of Anaerogenic *E. coli* 026:B6 Serotype from a Case of Calf Scours

The *Escherichia coli* serotypes most commonly associated with infantile gastroenteritis are 0111:B4, 055:B5, and 026:B6. The latter two serotypes have been reported in case of animal diarrheas. Ørskov (*1*) and Smith (*2*) identified three fermentation types of the *E. coli* 026:B6 group that were isolated from autopsies of newborn calves that died from calf (white) scours. Fey (*3*), isolated *E. coli* 026:B6 from calves suffering from septicemia and dysentery and from cattle with mastitis. Ulbrich (*4*) reported the 055:B6 serotype from fatal cases of scours.

During the past year extensive investigation (*5*) of coliform strains present in the intestinal tract of healthy and diseased calves has been undertaken. One strain, 125M, was isolated at autopsy from the ileum of a calf that died of a severe case of scours.

The biochemical reactions of this strain were determined by inoculating phenol red broth containing 0.5 percent of the sugars and incubating for 96 hr at 37°C. Acid only was formed from dextrose, lactose, maltose, mannitol, xylose, arabinose, sorbitol, and sucrose. Adonitol, dulcitol, rhamnose, and inositol were not fermented. The reaction in salicin was variable. The methyl red and indole tests were positive, while Voges-Proskauer, citrate, and urea reactions were negative. Nitrite was reduced to nitrate but hydrogen sulfide was not formed.

The serological typing of the original culture (125M) and a culture (204D) isolated after successful calf passage was carried out by W. H. Ewing of the Communicable Disease Center, Chamblee, Georgia. Both cultures were reported as the anaerogenic *E. coli* serotype 026:B6.

Several successful passages in young calves have been made. The culture produced a fatal case of scours in three calves when it was fed to them by mouth. Control calves raised under the same management conditions remained normal.

This strain of *E. coli* is identical, biochemically and serologically, with Ørskov's anaerogenic type 3 (*1*) and is believed to be the first reported in calves outside of Europe.

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References and Note

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Use of Centralized and Departmental Libraries in College and University Geology Instruction

Three years ago I sent a questionnaire to 88 geology departments in the United States and Canada asking whether centralized or departmental library facilities were preferred and why. The same study has been made in chemistry by Broberg and Dunbar (*1*) with similar results.

I received 80 answers, a good return on my questionnaire, with the last questionnaire coming in a year and a half ago (*2*). In spite of my delay in reporting the results, I feel that the data are still generally valid and, hence, should be presented now.

The questionnaire included the items in sections 1 to 4 of Table 1. The data in section 5 were compiled from answers to sections 1 to 4 and to the following