

VIII. A BACTERIOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The American Museum of Natural History in New York has maintained a bacteriological museum under the skilled supervision of Prof. C.-E. A. Winslow. This has been a valuable asset to members of the Society, and should have support. Some of the older members may remember the Museum which Kral maintained in Prag, and the fine series of museum specimens and photographs he used to prepare. Kral's collection was very helpful to teachers and investigators, and has now been moved to Vienna.

The Society should have a museum, which should serve as a repository for all type species of organism described in our literature; further, I suggest that part of the work of such a museum would be to keep up the pathogenicity of organisms of economic importance, or those used for teaching. For several years I have sought plant pathogens of known virulence, for class work, but have received organisms devoid of pathogenicity, to the disappointment of the classes, and the possible loss of faith in one's veracity.

If the American Natural History Museum will undertake this work, nothing more need be done by the Society, save to let all members know what services the museum can render. If, however, some measure of support is necessary, I trust that the Society will investigate in what way the interests of its members can best be served, and make proper business arrangements with the Museum.

I suggest also another function for a museum, that of a

IX. BACTERIOLOGICAL CLEARING HOUSE

You are all aware of the functions of a clearing house in a large city, an organization the members of which meet daily and pass through the various cheques and transactions of many banks.

Something similar would be valuable to the bacteriologist. I presume that many of you have had similar experiences to my own. Working on a particular problem, or doing some routine work, such as water or milk analysis, you find occasionally an