is to be used. In such culture the recent improvements command the
attention and commendation of this Association. The undersigned
here submits two brief contributions, of much value on this subject.
The first is from Prof. James Law, D. V. M. & S., of Cornell University,
of the National Commission on Cattle Plagues, who visited the Bovine
Virus farm near Brussells, Belg., by request, and in the service of the
N. Y. S. Board of Health, in September, 1883. The second is a letter
from Dr. Abbott, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Massachu-
setts, in reply to questions in his line of observations on Bovine Virus
culture.¹

Observations upon the contamination of Milk and Dairy Products
by Contagious Viruses in the state of New York.
Observations upon the stamping out of Infectious and Contagious
Viruses in contaminated grounds, places, and things.
Observations upon extermination of Paludal Malaria. Also, cer-
tain exceptional altitudes and local conditions where paludal malaria
occurs in the state of New York.
A few pages relating to each of the foregoing entitled subjects are
ready for the Association's use. The undersigned offers these humble
contributions, as one of the Association's steadfast supporters, who aided
in the laying of its foundations.

ELISHA HARRIS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MUSEUM OF
HYGIENE.

By a resolve passed at the Indianapolis meeting, your committee was
organized for the declared purpose of representing the interests of the
Association, and as a medium of communication between the Surgeon-
General of the Navy and the officers and members of this Association,
to be especially charged with the dissemination of information respecting
the Museum, and with the collection and transmission, in the name of
the Association, of such contributions as it may desire to have therein
deposited. In accordance with the direction contained in this resolve, a
communication was sent to the Surgeon-General of the Navy, asking for
such information relative to the Museum as that officer might think it
desirable to impart. We are informed, in reply, that the development of
the Museum has fully realized the expectations of the Bureau; that the
present quarters are altogether too limited to properly accommodate the
collections; that, in anticipation of the necessity which must arise in the
near future of removing to more spacious rooms, plans have been pre-
pared by which the large naval hospital in the city of Washington can be
converted into a magnificent Museum.

¹ Neither of the papers mentioned has been presented.—SECRETARY.
The present condition of the Museum is thus described by the same authority:

The Museum of Hygiene occupies a large portion of a former private residence, which has been fitted up and arranged in the endeavor to make the most of the space available. The experience acquired during the past year demonstrates the necessity of establishing the Museum upon a permanent basis in a building of its own.

A quantity of suitable furniture for present and future demand in the exhibition rooms and library has been procured, and a water-service provided, so as to enable various forms of sanitary apparatus to be tested, and a large number are exhibited in action.

The number of exhibits is two hundred and seventy (270), which will soon have a marked increase by contributions from California and Chicago. Each exhibit has a specially printed descriptive placard-label, of color and style used at the National Museum.

The collection of articles, models, plans, etc., having reference to questions of Hygiene, is arranged under the departments of Public Health and Comfort, of Life-saving and Preserving, and of Literature and Drawings. The departments are divided into the classes of local, personal, and public hygiene, and these are subdivided. The exhibits are the architecture of private and public buildings, water-closets, urinals, traps, and sinks with water attachment, culinary, laundry, and bath facilities, systems of drainage and sewerage, modes of water supply, filtration, purification and distribution, apparatus for heating and ventilation, household requisites, approved and defective plumbing, materials and devices of construction, marine architecture, air-ports, ventilators, model of hospital ship, galley, disinfecting machines, burial casket, crematory, clothing, food, dietary, military and naval rations, life-saving and protective apparatus, ambulances, cots, etc., etc.

The Library of the Museum has five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight (5,198) bound, and nine hundred and fifty-two (952) unbound, volumes of foreign and domestic works of reference, etc., and constant additions by purchase or gift will be made. Pamphlets upon special subjects are bound together in volumes. Recent publications are ordered as soon as issued.

The reading-room has one hundred and fifteen (115) periodical publications, devoted to hygiene, science, and medicine, most of which are contributed. Complete files of these periodicals are being procured.

Three assistants are engaged in making an author and subject catalogue, which is well advanced. The catalogue, when issued, will be followed by supplemental catalogues.

Two assistants are employed in the laboratory and rooms, for microscopy and photography. Their duties are varied, as requirements arise.

Recognizing the importance of having the co-operation of those whose profession makes them familiar with sanitary needs, I sent a circular which gave the scope and character of the Museum of Hygiene, accompanied in each instance by an autographic letter to the Committee on State Medicine in the American Medical Association. Of thirty-nine who composed the committee, answers were received from two.

To six hundred and seven members of the American Public Health Association I sent the circular and letter, and received answers from sixty-four.

I shall continue to send the circulars to members of the medical profession, engineers, architects, manufacturers of sanitary apparatus, etc., soliciting their co-operation in furtherance of the object of the Museum, viz., to encourage the scientific investigation and practical study of all matters relating to hygiene, and to diffuse this knowledge widely.

In conclusion, your committee respectfully recommend that this Association, by such action as may seem most appropriate, shall exert its full influence to secure, for the only well-organized Museum of Hygiene in the country, an appropriation sufficient for the purposes of this important enterprise.

H. P. Walcott,
For the Committee.