

containing a slightly alkaline, sterile culture medium. In this medium he grew pure cultures of anthrax bacilli. He subcultured his growths by carrying over from flasks, in which the bacilli were growing, a few drops to other flasks of sterile culture medium, thus seeding them and permitting new generations of microbes to appear.

The next step consisted of the establishment of the fact that the germs which were thus grown in an artificial culture medium were really the causative agents of the disease anthrax. Susceptible animals were inoculated with a drop of culture material from the flasks. The animals so injected developed anthrax, and from their blood, anthrax bacilli were recovered. Pasteur announced it as his belief that "each infectious disease is produced by the development within the organism of a special microbe." Between 1877, when Pasteur completed his work on anthrax, and 1895, the year of his death, the causative agents of nearly all the important communicable diseases were discovered. To this accomplishment Pasteur contributed the lion's share in elaborating technical procedures, formulating criteria by which results could be appraised, and by a rigid insistence on the necessity for most exact experimental verification of all opinions expressed or views advanced.

W. H. Longley, '31

THE CONSTITUENTS OF MILK

Little do we realize, as daily we take our meals, what a great part milk plays in our food. We would not think of making milk our only food, yet at one time in our lives it occupied the place of first, second, and third courses on our menu. For what reason? Because it is a perfect food.

To us, cow's milk is the most important. When drawn it is an opaque white fluid, with a yellowish tinge and a soft, bland, sweetish taste; and when first drawn has a distinct animal odor which disappears shortly. The specific gravity is 1.029.