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The Von Nardroff Color Apparatus «

The Von Nardroff Color Apparatus was produced for the convenient and satisfactory study of color phenomena through the use of only one projecting lantern or other intense source of illumination. The single beam of light from the illuminator is divided into three independent beams of light, each of which can be modified in intensity or color by means of diaphragms and color screens. By moving the lens arms these modified beams of light may be overlapped either in whole or in part as desired and by adjusting the diaphragms the intensity or strength of each color can be regulated to produce a wide variety of shades in the mixed colors. Shadow effects can be obtained by holding an opaque object in the path of the light beams.

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OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FILTERABILITY OF BACTERIA, INCLUDING A FILTERABLE ORGANISM OBTAINED FROM CASES OF INFLUENZA¹

STUDIES IN BACTERIAL METABOLISM, CI

By Professor ARTHUR ISAAC KENDALL

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH BACTERIOLOGY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THERE is a heterogenous group of formidable diseases of man and animals, including some of the most rapidly spreading infections, whose inciting agents have thus far eluded cultivation upon artificial mediums. There can be little doubt that the incitants of this group are living entities and their cultivation outside the body should, judging from past experi-

¹ The James A. Patten Lecture in Bacteriology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, July 22, 1931. ence in bacteriology and preventive medicine, be helpful, not only in solving important problems of their life history, but also in approaching the solution of prophylactic and curative measures. A few of these "viruses" are said to have been kept alive for periods of time in presence of large amounts of blood, or pieces of tissue from recently killed animals, but by common consent, this limited, restricted development is not regarded as equivalent to cultivation in the usual bacteriological sense.





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