It may be noted that in our experiments with the basic antiseptics, acriflavine and pyridium, we found the Gram positive *Staphylococcus aureus* and the Gram negative *Bacillus coli* equally sensitive to the dyes. This harmonizes with the results of Hirschfelder, Jensen and Swanson,[3] and of Skinner and Burke,[4] and is in striking contrast with the oft repeated claims of Churchman,[5] that Gram positive microorganisms are more sensitive to basic dyes and the Gram negative ones more sensitive to the acid dyes.

Our experiments indicate that the effect of the lipoids as well as of the proteins of blood plasma, serum and tissues, must be taken into account, as well as that of the proteins, in the study of the action of antiseptics.

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Iodine Content of Milk Powder.

DON R. MATHIESON. (Introduced by J. F. McClendon.)

From the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, University of Minnesota.

A sample of powdered whole milk from Indiana (goitrous region) was found to contain 166 parts of iodine per billion; and a sample of lactic acid milk from the same source was found to contain 44 parts per billion.

These values may be compared with 62 parts per billion (dry basis) for milk from Berne, Switzerland (goitrous region) and 400 parts per billion for milk from the California Coast where the feed was bathed by sea spray (non-goitrous region).

[3] Hirschfelder, A. D., Jensen, H. H., and Swanson, W. W., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1923, xx, 402.

[4] Burke, V., and Skinner, C. E., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1924, xxxix, 613.

[5] Churchman, J., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1912, xvi, 221; 1913, xvii, 373; 1921, xxxiii, 569; *J. Am. Med. Assn.*, 1918, lxx, 1047; 1921, lxxvii, 24; 1922, lxxix, 1657; PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1923, xx, 402.