MICROBIAL METABOLISM AND AGRICULTURE

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This paper is designed to point out certain relationships between fundamental studies on microbial metabolism and the great basic science and art of agriculture, and that these advances in physiology, enzymology and physiological chemistry are significant not only in terms of human nutrition and human physiology and curative and preventive medicine, but also in farm production.

Obviously I am not called upon on an occasion of this kind to explore to the limits all the ramifications of modern findings and theories relative to the uptake, synthesis and breakdown of substances useful or harmful to the microbial cell. Rather I should indicate those studies and advances which seem particularly promising in their application to non-microbial organisms. There is a great practical significance to the present and mounting knowledge on microbial metabolism.

Studies on microbial metabolism have stimulated a greater appreciation of the real unity of the basic characteristics of all protoplasm and the wide-spread uniformity of many of its activities. First an example: Until comparatively recently the ability of plants to fix carbon dioxide was conceived to be quite dependent upon the presence of chlorophyll. Then Winogradsky and others found that certain microbes were able to fix carbon dioxide without chlorophyll, and so living things became segregated into those which could not use carbon dioxide and those which could—the latter being subdivided into those which required chlorophyll and light (the photosynthetic forms) and those which utilized reduced inorganic

1 Address of the retiring vice-president of Section O—Agriculture, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1944.