

HISTORY OF MICROBIOLOGY

The following microbiologists are given below—

17. Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (1677) → Antony Van Leeuwenhoek could see the microbes in simple (one-lens) microscope which has tiny lenses of high magnification (300x or so). He discovered major classes of bacteria (spheres, rods and spirals), protozoa, algae, yeasts, erythrocytes, spermatozoa and the capillary circulation. Leeuwenhoek's discoveries were described in a flow of letters to the ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
27. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) → Aristotle emphasized that animals might evolve spontaneously from the soil, plants or other unlike animals. The theory of spontaneous generation stated that the microbes arise automatically in decomposing organic matter. John Needham in 1749 experienced the appearance of organisms not present previously and concluded that these organisms appeared from the meat. Later Spallanzani (1729-1799) introduced the use of sterile culture media; he showed that infusion of meat, would remain clear indefinitely if boiled and properly sealed.
37. Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) → Louis Pasteur investigated that boiled could remain clear in a "swan-neck" flask, open to the air through a sinuous ~~horizontal~~ horizontal tube in which dust particles would settle as air reentered the cooling vessel.