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SUCH POPULARITY MUST BE DESERVED

Wake Forest Professor has Isolated New Disease Germ

By HARRY BELK
WAKE FOREST, April 27.—No one can't have typhoid fever. The germ colobense fever. That is what doctors may be saying in a few years as a result of the work of Professor W. F. Taylor, professor of bacteriology at Wake Forest College. The germ which is now being called bacterium colobense by the scientists was first isolated in this country by Professor Taylor in November, 1923. Announcement of Professor Taylor's find through Science for March 31, 1924, has attracted widespread attention among medical men and scientists. It is assumed the germ was first isolated in India in 1921 and until Professor Taylor completed his researches in the Wake Forest laboratory, scientists had thought that it was found only in the tropics.

In November of 1923 Dr. W. W. Holden of Wake Forest was called to attend Elizabeth Holden, ten-year-old daughter of Postmaster W. S. Holden. All symptoms of the case indicated that the little girl had a fever developed case of typhoid fever. The reports from the bacteriologists of the State Department of Health showed that the blood gave a negative reaction to the test for typhoid germs—that the patient did not have typhoid fever.

Dr. Holden was mystified at the report, for his patient still continued to exhibit all the symptoms of typhoid. He related the incident to Professor Taylor, and the latter at once began to carry on researches in the bacteriological laboratory of Wake Forest, researches aimed at finding out what germ it was that had caused the illness of the Holden child.

Cultures from the blood of the ill. All signs were made; that is, blood removed from her body was treated so as to secure the multiplication of germs which is contained. These cultures were subjected to one test after another over a period of months, each test aimed at disclosing a germ which might cause the fever from which Elizabeth was suffering. Long before the tests were made of to the bacterium colobense named the disease. The germ was found the germ which he was positive in the end, Professor Taylor had first recovered from the blood and complete by Professor Taylor.

until that time believed to exist only in the tropics.

Professor Taylor was able to identify and classify the germ from his familiarity with the work of Aldo Castellani, who first isolated the organism while connected with the staff of a British clinic in India. Dr. Castellani announced his find in a German publication in 1914, and it was knowledge of the facts a published by Dr. Castellani that attracted Professor Taylor in his researches.

The Wake Forest man wrote to Dr. Castellani, the original finder of the new fever producer, for full information concerning his researches on the subject, and related the fact of its isolation at Wake Forest. Dr. Castellani replied from London, to which he had removed from India, and in a letter to Professor Taylor stated that he had lately found the germ in blood from a patient in London, a patient who had never been out of Europe. This word from the eminent scientist—who, by the way, has lately been employed by Tulane University—corroborated the statement published by Professor Taylor in Science. "This particular fever,

in many respects like typhoid fever, is not limited to the tropics, but is also found in the temperate latitudes."

On March 13, 1925, a news story appearing in the Richmond News Leader related that the disease had attacked two more persons—After Scott of Millers Tavern, Virginia, and William Dunn, of Sweet Hill, Virginia. Physicians at the Medical College of Virginia had sent specimens of the blood from the two patients mentioned above to the hygienic laboratory at Washington, and the report came back positive for colobense fever.

Professor Taylor has continued the study of the new germ since he isolated it here in 1923. It is understood that he has not only catalog-

ed laboratory methods of identification, as did Castellani, but has worked out a protective inoculation. Those in a position to know today pointed out that as soon as knowledge of the colobense fever is common property of physicians, the laboratory tests developed by the Wake Forest man will be available for recognizing the disease.

Professor Taylor is a native of Hertford county, North Carolina, and received his training at Wake Forest securing the B. S. degree in 1916 and the M. A. in 1917. In 1916-17 he was instructor in biology at Wake Forest giving up this in 1918 to serve as bacteriologist and serologist in the United States army with the rank of

first lieutenant, in which capacity he published several papers on subjects pertaining to bacteriology. In 1918 he was a student at the Yale army laboratory school. In 1921 he did graduate work at Columbia University, and for several years he has been professor of bacteriology and physiological chemistry at Wake Forest.

AIRCRAFT MORE ACTIVE IN THE OAHU FIGHTING

HONOLULU, April 27.—The second day of the battle of Oahu was marked by a notable increase in the activity of the aircraft and light cruiser forces but no major engagement has thus far occurred between

the main body of the attacking fleet and the defending black land forces now engaged in a war game off the Hawaiian island.

Two destroyers and one mine layer of the blue attacking fleet were sighted off Diamond Head last night moving eastward along the coast toward Honolulu and were fired upon by coast defense batteries. Along the south coast line of Oahu one of the enemy craft was theoretically sent to the bottom.

The Ludlow, submarine tender of the black defending forces sighted two submarines of the attacking blue force 10 miles from Barlow Point. The Ludlow immediately opened fire at close range and theoretically suc-

ceeded in sinking one of the submarines.

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