

MALARIA CURES PARALYSIS ENGLISH EXPERT ANNOUNCES

Remarkable results in the treatment of an hitherto incurable disease and discoveries of the highest importance for the conquest of another widespread malady have been announced by Dr. Warrington Yorke, professor of parasitology of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

For the first time in the history of mental hospitals in Liverpool and in other sections of Great Britain, patients suffering from general paralysis have been discharged and returned to their former occupations apparently cured. These cures were accomplished by fighting disease with disease, malaria being used to conquer paralysis.

The malaria-carrying mosquitoes, dread enemy of civilization, were enlisted by Dr. Yorke and his co-workers, as allies in the fight. Patients were infected with malaria by the bites of these mosquitoes and then the malaria was conquered by the use of quinine.

Out of 84 patients infected, 14 died, 20 showed no change, 10 were improved physically but not mentally, 17 showed definite mental and physical improvement, and 23 were so much improved that they were discharged from the hospitals.

In treating the patients by this method, new and striking information was obtained about malaria itself. The experiments of the Liverpool School indicate that quinine will not protect persons from malaria. Giving quinine before a person is bitten by an infected mosquito was found to be useless.

In order to prevent malaria from developing, quinine must be administered for at least ten days after the mosquito bites. The size of the daily dose of quinine given was discovered to have but little influence, except for the fact that with very large doses of 30 grains, the period for which the drug had to be given to prevent development of the infection was slightly shortened.

According to Dr. Yorke, the quinine invariably destroys large numbers but not all of the malaria parasites in the blood of an infected patient and sets free a soluble substance which stimulates the tissues of the patient to form an immune-body. This immune-body in turn destroys the remaining parasites, thus resulting in the cure of the patient. When for any reason, an insufficient amount of the immune-body is produced, the infection is not sterilized and a relapse occurs.

ANTS WITH PINK PARASOLS PARADE IN LONDON ZOO

Among the recent acquisitions at the London Zoological Gardens is a nest of umbrella ants which have never been seen before in the Gardens. They are proving extremely interesting to Londoners and have had a busy time because during the journey the queen's apartments got terribly disarranged, but the whole community by working overtime soon had them in model shape. In their native home in Trinidad the ants are always to be found in the neighborhood of rose trees. They cut off portions of the petals of the roses and carry these to their nests holding them over their heads like parasols. On reaching home they masticate the rose petals thoroughly and pile up the resulting mixture in heaps inside the nest. On the beds thus prepared a special fungus grows of which the ants are very fond.