

France, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In 1925 only three cases of yellow fever occurred in all the Americas, whereas formerly this disease made Central and South America and even New Orleans and other cities of the South, veritable pest holes. Now these same cities are represented to Northern tourists as health resorts with a fair degree of truth by their enterprising realtor citizens.

War on the yellow fever bearing mosquito has driven this former plague to a last stand in West Africa where experts sent out by the International Health Board, at the invitation of the countries concerned, are hard at work holding it in check lest it gain access to the Orient when the trans-African railways under construction are completed.

A new use for Paris green has been found in the contest with the malarial mosquito. Experience has shown that only by exterminating the insect that spreads the infection from person to person can malaria be stamped out since in the majority of cases patients will not continue doses of quinine long enough to be completely cured. Paris green has proved effective, cheap and safe as a means of eradicating the fever mosquitoes. In cooperation with the Italian government the International Health Board has been experimenting with the arsenic compound in Calabria and Sardinia, sprinkling the breeding areas with a powder composed of 99 parts road dust and one part Paris green. The small quantity of poison killed the wigglers without harming the fish native to the waters, and mosquito breeding was stopped at very low cost.

Work on malaria was carried on in twelve states in the United States, and in the West Indies, Brazil, Argentina, Palestine, the Philippine Islands, and Ceylon.

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#### MINNOWS SENT TO AID ARGENTINE ANTI-MALARIA FIGHT

Two thousand minnows from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries are enroute for Buenos Aires aboard the Argentinian battleship Moreno, to help stamp out malaria in the South American republic.

Top minnows are voracious feeders on the larvae of the mosquito carriers of the germ causing malarial fever. These larvae breed only in stagnant water and being air breathers stay almost entirely on the surface. Pools too large to have the air supply cut off by a film of oil have in many parts of this country been stocked with top minnows which have proved efficacious aids in keeping down the numbers of the anopheles mosquito.

The minnows now riding in state on the battleship have been sent from the Bureau of Fisheries at the request of the International Health Board to be used for breeding purposes and distributed throughout the malarial regions of Argentina to help in the campaign of that organization to rid the Americas of malaria and yellow fever.

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