

MEDICINE

Remarkable Results Claimed For Arthritis Treatment

Six Month Investigation by Chicago Physicians Indicates Relief of Pain Especially for Acute Cases

A NEW treatment for arthritis, said to show remarkable results in preliminary trials, has been imported from Europe and is being successfully used by two Chicago physicians.

In acute cases the results are said to be often spectacular. In chronic cases, relief from pain and crippling comes to many after from three to six months' treatment. In a few cases no improvement takes place.

Six months' investigation of the treatment in 105 cases of arthritis and associated conditions is reported by Drs. Laurence H. Mayers and S. K. Livingston of Chicago (*Industrial Medicine*, February).

In these cases, 32.3 per cent. have shown complete improvement; 42.8 per cent., marked improvement; 19 per cent.,

slight improvement; 6.7 per cent., no improvement.

The treatment consists of hypodermic injections of a new parenteral acid preparation under the skin, into the muscles and around the nerves. The preparation is being manufactured in the laboratories of Dr. Eduard Lyss at Biel, Switzerland. It consists of sulfur, formic acid and iodine combined with a terpene.

In acute cases, such as lumbago and sciatica, these physicians find that relief from pain is almost immediate. Chronic arthritic conditions, which have for years shown no response to other forms of treatment, in many cases show remarkable improvement after a few weeks' or months' treatment.

Drs. Mayers and Livingston in their preliminary report cautiously state:

"This treatment is in no sense a panacea. Nor is it advanced as the ultimate in the treatment of arthritis.

"However, in our experience in testing 105 cases, it has evidenced a superiority over other forms of therapy in three ways: it acts rapidly; it is safe, and it produces no untoward reactions during or following the injections."

The experimental work on the new preparation in America has been done at Hines Hospital, the veterans' hospital near Chicago, and in private office practice.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

No Trace Left of Gold That Ransomed the Inca

HAS ANY museum in the world one piece of the golden treasure that Pizarro took in the conquest of Peru?

The answer is apparently "No."

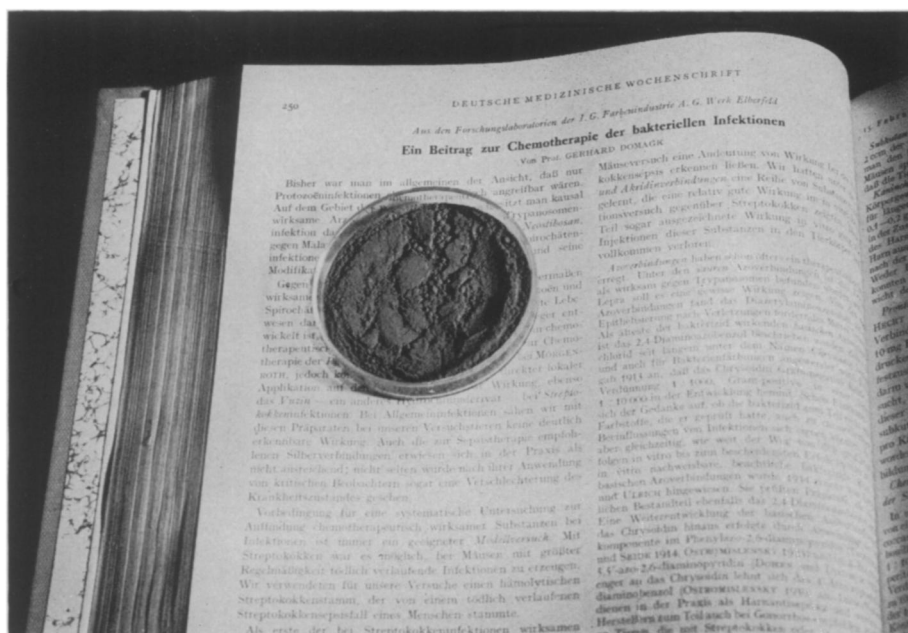
Dr. S. K. Lothrop of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, in a new report on "Inca Treasure, as Depicted by Spanish Historians," states:

"So far as I am aware, not even one object from the loot of Peru has survived to this day."

Most people have heard of the room which Atahualpa, Indian ruler of the Incan Empire, offered to fill with gold as high as he could reach, and with more silver than that, provided the Spaniards restored his liberty. Given two months to get the ransom, Indians scattered with Spanish escort. They plundered their Temple of the Sun in Cuzco. They brought gold from the great shrine at Pachacamac—though much of that remained hidden.

The Spaniards took the gold and silver vases, platters, furniture, temple objects, and they ordered the Indians to run nine forges to melt down most of it. By Spanish custom, the leader Pizarro kept one article of the loot, and he chose a golden litter weighing 200 pounds. Dr. Lothrop estimates that the Inca's ransom equaled \$8,344,307. But the Spaniards double-crossed the unfortunate Indian, eventually executed him.

By looting towns, and sending out raiding expeditions, the treasure-mad conquerors gathered in much more of the gold which the ignorant natives regarded merely as beautiful and worthy stuff for workmanship. To divide the spoils without too much bickering, and to send the Spanish Crown its required fifth, the conquerors continued to refine and reduce the gold into bars. In 1535, Charles the Fifth ordered all gold and



SULFANILAMIDE DISCOVERED

This Science Service picture has just been awarded honorable mention in the current newspaper photography contest of Editor and Publisher, showing growing appreciation of the newsworthiness of science pictures. The prize-winning photograph was made by Science Service photographer Fremont Davis using a 4 x 5 Speed Graphic with a f 4.5 Zeiss Tessar lens. The film was Defender X-F panchromatic. See SNL, Dec. 3 for other photographs by Mr. Davis on this same subject.

