

breeding areas, and especially where penetration and lasting properties of a quick-killing surface film are required, a suitable grade of fuel oil or "mosquito oil" should be used in preference to the larvicide, thus conserving our present supply of pyrethrum.

PUBLISHED ARTICLES OF INTEREST

From the Evening Star,
Washington, D. C.
Tuesday, June 23, 1942.

Allies in Africa Fight Gen. Malaria
and Mosquito Army

One in Ten Who Visits Swamp Area Gets
Dread Disease

By Edward Kennedy.

SOMEWHERE IN AFRICA, June 23 - Rommel is not the only enemy general in Africa, nor is his Nazis the only hostile army. Far more firmly entrenched on this continent, and as difficult to deal with, is "Gen. Malaria" with his countless millions of mosquitoes.

He doesn't operate on the main battlefield, since that is desert and "Gen. Malaria" prefers swamps. The western desert is full of flies which make life almost unbearable and spread dysentery, but fortunately has hardly any mosquitoes and consequently little malaria.

But one of the main connecting links between the Middle East arena and the United States is the airline which crosses Africa and runs through the worst malarial country in the world.

Though it takes but a few days to traverse the

continent by this route, approximately one person in 10 who make the trip picks up malaria on the way. Of those persons stationed along the route on various jobs, practically all are stricken with malaria within two or three months.

Three Checks Tried

There are three means of checking the spread of malaria in any given area—to move all the infected people out of it; to destroy the malaria-carrying mosquitoes in it; to protect the non-infected persons from mosquitoes by screens, nets and other devices.

British and American Army doctors in Africa are pursuing all three methods.

In Eritrea, a native village in which almost every one has malaria, is being moved several miles away since there is an American construction job near the present site.

But there are swamps in which malaria-carrying mosquitoes breed in profusion and these are being attacked. Sometimes the breeding places can be eliminated or reduced by canalization, or by spreading paris green or kerosene over them.

Africa's swamps are so numerous and vast, however, that there is no hope of eliminating all these breeding grounds before the end of the war, or even in time for the next war. Only certain swamps near scenes of Allied activity are being tackled, and even these offer a job of staggering size.

Quinine Doses Given Daily

On some rush jobs in malarial areas, all Americans are given quinine daily. This does not prevent infection, but it keeps men on their feet longer to do the job.

However, taking quinine in advance means it is less effective in treating the disease when it strikes in full force.

Four of the American military personnel have died of malaria in this area after crossing Africa. A war correspondent, Leslie Percy of the United Press, also died of it.

In most cases patients recover after a week or two of chills and fevers. Sometimes the malaria then recurs with clocklike regularity.

One British officer here gets it every Tuesday. He makes no social engagements for that day.

Another has a three-day spell four times a year. He knows just when it will come and has the period marked off on his calendar.

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SUBMARINE MOSQUITO BOTHERS THE WAR EFFORT IN FLORIDA

By Science Service

Palm Beach, Fla., June 12--

Because one pesky mosquito species has adopted U-boat tactics during its larval or "wiggler" stage of existence thousands of acres of water hyacinth that float on Florida rivers and lakes will have to be destroyed regardless of difficulty or expense.

The mosquito in question is a night-biting pest, that disturbs slumbers of aviation cadets, soldiers, sailors and war workers in scores of military centers in this state. Entomologists know her as *Mansonia pertur-*