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SOME FACTS ABOUT MALARIA

"Chills and fever," "Fever and ague," "marsh fever," "intermittent fever," "remittent fever," and "pernicious fever" are some of the local names for the disease doctors call malaria. Malarial fever is caused by parasites in the blood which feed upon the red blood cells. They are carried from the sick to the healthy by certain kinds of mosquitoes known as anopheles.

This disease is one of the most debilitating afflictions of man. It is more or less prevalent in all warm climates and marshy regions where anopheles mosquitoes live. The three recognized methods of preventing malaria are (1) thoroughly screening all human habitations and, in summer, wearing veils and gloves out of doors after sundown; (2) destruction of anopheles mosquitoes in any or all of their different stages of growth; (3) systematic treatment of the population of a malarious locality with effective remedies.

Malaria-bearing mosquitoes have been successfully combatted in Cuba, Panama, West Africa, Egypt, parts of India, and in many localities in the United States. Destroying the breeding places of the anopheles mosquitoes by drainage or treatment with oil or Paris green is all important. This and other measures are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 450-F, "Some Facts About Malaria," which gives general information about the disease. It is free, while the supply lasts, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington,

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