

Association on Mosquito Workers, Lieutenant MacCreary was an entomologist at Delaware University where he was an associate of Dr. L. A. Sterns who is now serving with the Army. The Navy's holdings in this Fifth Naval District are large and are still increasing. Construction of new bases as well as the enlargement of older ones has developed many and varied mosquito problems which have had to be handled under many different commands with a variety of equipment and personnel. Lieutenant MacCreary has done a remarkably fine job in coordinating the different efforts which all started from scratch and his enthusiastic energy and happy disposition have made it a pleasure for us to cooperate with him in every way possible.

Yes, war has put the finger on the familiar mosquito as a number one saboteur, but the combined efforts of the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service and the City of Norfolk will make its life an uneasy one in this sector. To our many friends in the Public Health Service we extend congratulations on a malaria prevention job well done, but our experience in Norfolk leads us to believe that an "all-out" offensive is needed to bring fully satisfactory results. It is our hope that another year may see all mosquito enemies brought under attack.

A Suggested Treatment for the  
Elimination of Surface Cracks  
On Hydraulic Fills

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Dr. J. S. Joffe and Dr. Victor A. Tiedjens of Rutgers University who recently made an inspection of the hydraulic fill at South Amboy, made the following recommendations as to the best means of eliminating the surface cracks on hydraulic fills composed mostly of clay and river silt.

First, the surface should be broken up into large lumps by means of a breaker plow. This should be done in the fall, preferably after the first frost when the soil will be firm enough to work on. By this means, air will penetrate the soil to a greater depth, thereby hastening the drying out process. At the same time, under the action of frost, the sodium chloride in the soil will be drawn to the surface of the lumps where it will leach into the furrows, to be washed away by melting snow and the spring rains. If conditions permit, drainage ditches should be installed in such a manner as to intercept the furrows, in order to remove the surface water as quickly as possible.

After the spring rains have ceased, the ground should be thoroughly harrowed with a disc harrow, after which no further trouble should be experienced with surface cracks. However, if clay is the predominating ingredient, it may be necessary to repeat the process during the next season.

If it is desirable to prevent the growth of Phragmites (Fox Tail), about eight tons of Gypsum per acre should be added to the soil after which Red Top or other suitable grass, preferably one with creeping stems may be planted.

According to Dr. Joffe, the method outlined above has been used with considerable success in Holland, but is untried in this country as far as he knows.

Five Species of Mosquitoes, New to  
New Jersey, Found in Last Five Years

John B. Schmitt,  
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In the past few years five species have been added