

The use and development of apparatus to handle methyl bromide was discussed as an outstanding advance over World War I method of lice infestation of barracks bags and troops' equipment. Methyl bromide has been found highly effective for this purpose under all sorts of conditions. Coupled with the use of methyl bromide is a personal issue of a powder to kill lice. The powder is dusted into the clothing by the soldier when fumigation cannot be resorted to. The lice powder originally consisted of pyrethrins, synergist, anti, oxidant, ovicide, and carrier. It is understood that recent developments have substituted a new powerful insecticide, known as DDT, as the toxic ingredient in this lice powder.

T. C. Allen of Wisconsin presented a paper on use of an insecticide of vegetable origin, Sabadilla, as a toxic ingredient in fly sprays. Although reference to Sabadilla can be found in entomological literature, Allen claims that a four fold increase in toxicity can be obtained by extracting the seed at 150°C. with kerosene as compared to a kerosene extract at room temperature.

Throughout the session there was continual reference to the high degree of cooperation existing between the U. S. D. A., particularly the Bureau of Entomology and such agencies as the Surgeon Generals Office, U. S. Public Health Service, Sanitary Corps and State Experiment Stations.

Agricultural Entomology in Wartime

Although the interest of the majority of the readers of this account lies mainly in the topics discussed in the Medical Entomology section, a few words will be given here on Agricultural Sessions.

Of the many chemicals tried by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as possible insecticides, the chemical DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloroethane) was outstanding. Other materials have been found as toxic for specific pests or groups of pests but DDT seemed to be best for a wide range of insects and from over-all considerations. Considerable work has been done with it although none of the details have been released as yet. The Bureau hopes to publish a resume of this work in the February Journal of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Another new "find" is said to be a mixture of dichlorpropylene and dichloropropane, known as "DD" used as a soil fumigant.

In general it is hoped that the supply of insecticides during the coming year will be about the same as during 1943 or perhaps a little better. There was some indication that there would be a greater proportion of material released in small packages for the small crop producer. An estimate was presented indicating that Victory gardeners had produced over a billion dollars worth of vegetables and fruits. In towns and cities they had produced 17% of the total vegetables consumed.

ANTI-MOSQUITO GROUP FORMED

Ten Counties Represented at Session

The Florida East Coast Mosquito and Sand Fly Control Association was organized at a meeting here today of representatives of 10 counties along the East Coast from St. Augustine to Miami.

The group was set up to plan a co-ordinated attack on mosquito and sand fly problems.

Garnett Grant of Vero Beach was elected temporary president, and E. G. Thatcher was named secretary-treasurer. Each county will be represented in the association by two delegates. These were designated as follows:

Dade County, M. P. Lowery and Fred H. Stutz; Broward County, Ella Jo Stolberg and another to be designated; Palm Beach County, delegates to be named later; Martin County, Valentine C. Bartlett and John Michaelson; St. Lucie County, E. L. Taylor and Norman Platts; Indian River County, Garnett Grant and W. D. Cox; Volusia County, Elmer H. Blank and V. S. Minnich.

Delegates from Brevard, St. Johns and Flagler Counties will be named later. Steps will be taken immediately to fill the vacancies in the list of dele-

gates and a full executive committee will be appointed to prepare a platform and program of operations.

Elimination of mosquitoes and sand flies is the biggest problem facing the East Coast of Florida today, spokesmen declared. Possible co-operation of the Federal Works Agency, the Florida Inland Navigation District, the Florida State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service and other agencies was discussed at the meeting.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOSQUITO CONTROL

OIL FLOWS THROUGH 531-MILE SECTION OF GIANT PIPELINE 200 DAYS AFTER START OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Completed Project Will Carry Crude Oil from Texas to Atlantic Coast—
Will Be World's Largest Installation of Its Kind
From The Hercules Record, St. Louis, Missouri

Among the many big jobs of today, the 1,250 mile long pipeline from the Texas oil fields to the refineries on the Atlantic seaboard is one of the most spectacular.

On August 1st, 1942 seven experienced pipeline contractors began work on the 530 mile section of this project which runs from the oil fields in north-



Somewhere along the route of the world's biggest oil line. This shows pipe on skids ready to be lowered into position.

eastern Texas to a terminus in southern Illinois. Two hundred days later, or on February 20th, 1943, Texas crude oil had reached the Illinois terminal, from which point it was forwarded by railroad tank cars to the East.

The design and supervision of this pipeline is being carried out by the