almost a week's salary for a stamp to write us. If someone else wants to participate in like fashion, they might take care of back dues of Teh-Nevg Chen, who is also in Formosa and whose account remains unpaid from 1948." A bundle of publications sent to Japan were acknowledged by Don J. Pletsch: "Subject literature has been presented as a gift from the American Mosquito Control Association to the Library, Infectious Diseases Research Institute, 39, 1-Chome, Shiroganedaimachi, Shiba, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan. I would recommend this institution as a worthwhile repository for any additional literature which might be forwarded through action of the Association." A pleasant surprise was afforded us by a personal visit of Dr. Erich W. Kirchberg, scientific member of the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Kahlem, Germany. Through Colonel Ralph W. Bunn's recommendation a package of Mosquito News was sent Dr. Kirchberg about a year ago along with Dr. Headlee's "The Mosquitoes of New Jersey." Dr. Kirchberg wanted to thank the Good Neighbor Club in person for the books sent him. When he was in the United States for a few weeks and had American dollars, he took out a 2 years' subscription to Mosquito News. Alicia Izquierda, Librarian of the Biblioteca de la Escuela de Ciencias Medicas, Universidad de Chile wrote: "We have received the book on New Jersey Mosquitoes and other publications from the American Mosquito Control Association. As you probably know our library was partially destroyed by fire in December 1948. We appreciate your donation very much and it will help to rebuild our collection and to consolidate our countries' friendship."

We have received a number of additional letters of appreciation for our Goodneighbor efforts.—Dorothy McCullough Lee, Ernestine B. Thurman, Myrtle E. Rueger, Emma M. Vickers, Helen Louise Trembley, Helen Sollers, Harry H. Stage, Chairman Good Neighbor Club.

NEWS AND NOTES

AN EARLY RECORD OF THE USE OF PARIS GREEN AS A MOSQUITO LARVICIDE. W. V. King, *U.S.D.A., Agr. Res. Adm., Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

The discovery of paris green as a mosquito larvicide is usually credited to M. A. Barber and T. B. Hayne from the work reported in their article "Arsenic as a Larvicide for Anopheline Larvae" published in the Public Health Reports, vol. 36, pp. 3027–3034, December 9, 1921.

Recently I have found in my files an old newspaper clipping from the New Orleans *Times Picayune* of February 16, 1916, containing a letter to the Editor by B. W. Marston, Sr., dated February 9, 1916, describing the effective use of paris green for destroying mosquito larvae in water barrels. The letter was printed under the heading "Mosquitoes" and is quoted in full as follows:

"Ninock, La., Feb. 9, 1916

"To the Editor of the Times Picayune:

"I have read your editorial on the mosquito with interest. When I was a member of the Crop Pest Commission of this state, I noticed that the water left over in the wash tubs, every week in warm weather, was literally filled with wiggletails—the larvae of the mosquito.

"To combat them I concluded to set two barrels, each half filled with rainwater, side by side. One I left standing pure. To the other, I added one-half pound of paris green, and covered it with a screen wire mesh (one inch) to allow the mosquitoes to enter, but keep out any of the animals about the place.

"In a week the pure water barrel was alive with wiggletails, and the poisoned barrel did not have a trace of them. So I concluded that the larvae were poisoned, and never matured.

"I then, and from that day to this, in season, have kept poisoned water, protected against danger, about and around the premises, which in great measure destroyed the mosquito.

"This method of destroying the mosquito is inexpensive, and if generally used would almost annihilate them.

B. W. Marston, Sr."

This antedates the Barber and Hayne article by more than 5 years, and so far as known is the first record of the use of this arsenical as a mosquito larvicide. The actual tests were evidently carried out several years previously. As stated in his letter, Mr. Marston was a member of the State Crop Pest Commission of Louisiana, which was organized in 1904. I find that he was senior author with L. S. Frierson and Wilmon Newell of Circular No. 8 of this Commission, dated May 1906, dealing with paris green experiments against the boll weevil. The mosquito larvicide tests were probably carried out about this time also, or perhaps 15 years before the work of Barber and Hayne.

NEWS FROM UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. Mr. William H. Randolph, Vice-President of the Commission died on October 20, 1951. Mr. Randolph had been a member of this Commission since January, 1919, and Vice-President since 1929. In 1924 he served as President of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association. Mr. Randolph had always taken an active part in the activities of the Commission and freely spent his time to further this work in which he was so keenly interested.

Mr. Andrew J. Krog of Plainfield, N. J., a member of the Commission since 1936, resigned as his present business schedule prevented him from actively participating in Commission work.

Mr. Frank M. Doughty of Plainfield and Mr. Thomas Lowe of Roselle have been appointed to fill these two vacancies.

LT. COL. F. W. WHITTEMORE has left for Heidelberg where he will be Chief Entomologist in the European Theatre. His replacement in the Office of the Surgeon General at the Pentagon is Lt. Col. Ralph Bunn.

IN NORTH BANTEN, INDONESIA, 10,000 acres of rich rice land, deserted since the war because of endemic malaria, are being brought back into production after being sprayed with DDT. The spray teams were under the direction of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Malaria Control Section. Supplies, equipment, and technical assistance were furnished by the Mutual Security Agency. It is planned that the people who have resettled the area will carry out permanent malaria control measures, such as repair of drainage ditches. The pre-war drainage system was destroyed by the Japanese.

The MSA Malaria Control Specialist and Entomologist in the area is Mr. Donald R. Johnson who is on leave of absence from his position as Assistant State Entomologist of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. His address is U. S. STEM, c/o American Embassy, Djakarta, Indonesia.

RICHARD H. FOOTE recently received the degree of Doctor of Science from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and is now associated with Dr. Alan Stone at the U. S. National Museum where he is employed by the Division of Insect Detection and Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DR. DONALD J. PLETSCH of the International Health Division, U. S. Public Health Service recently left Washington for an assignment in Formosa. His address is W.H.O. Malaria Team, Taiwan Provincial Medical Research Institute, Ch'ao-Chou, Ping Tong, Formosa.

C. M. GJULLIN of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Corvallis, Oregon Laboratory in cooperation with the Bureau of Vector Control of the California State Department of Public Health has continued his studies of the resistance problem and has recently shown that in one district EPN applied by airplane has given excellent control of *Aedes nigromaculis* and *Culex tarsalis* which have shown resistance to DDT and toxaphene.

THE MOSQUITOES OF THE NORTHWESTERN STATES is the title of a bulletin which will be published soon by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The authors are H. H. Stage, C. M. Gjullin, and W. W. Yates. This is a companion publication to THE MOSQUITOES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES by King, Bradley and McNeel which has been so widely used.