operating with the Mosquito Commission in reducing osquito breeding for the duration of the mosquito reeding season by turning-over or eliminating all ater-holding containers on their property. It will lso be impressed upon them that the Military Per-onnel residing in the encampments along the shore rea cannot prepare to fight the human enemy in oreign countries unless the mosquito is fought at ome.

Plans For 1942 Season In Norfolk, Va.

By Perry W. Ruth, Supt.
Norfolk City Bureau
Mosquito Control

Our plans for 1942 had been well developed dur-ng the preceding winter. Personnel had been lined p and equipment was ready, including a new Spencer tereoscopic microscope - thanks to the invaluable ssistance of Thomas D. Mulhern with the specifica-ions - which arrived just in time to beat the "pri-rities".

Then the Japs threw our lagging war machine into igh gear and when we caught our breath after the irst take-off it was hard to get our bearings from nfamiliar land marks. We found swamp land and wooded olls of yesterday now supporting air plane runways, arracks and hospitals and surface drainage problems hich we had nursed and doctored for years were now eing disregarded by Army and Navy engineers who had ore pressing matters to attend to.

Undoubtedly the Hampton Roads defense area is ne of the most vitally important on the Atlantic oast and rather resembles a great wheel with Norfolk

near the hub. The population of this area has been practically doubled with new-comers from every other state in the Union as well as many foreign dependencies and it may be months before temporary living conditions can offer the usual protection against the various insect plagues, including mosquitoes.

Thus our work for this year has already been cut out for us and has not been simplified by the fact that Government construction has completely nullified the satisfactory drainage we had established in two salt marsh areas when it closed their broad natural outlets with hydraulic fill and so formed artificial fresh water marshes where Anopheles have already been found in alarming numbers. I read a short paper on this subject at the Convention in Atlantic City in March.

Since our available funds were determined by a municipal budget approved before the emergency period the outlook was dark until the U. S. Public Health Service stepped into the National Defense picture. Salvation seemed at hand until it was discovered they could only operate in areas which were potential breeding places of malaria vectors. Any one who believes Anopheles to be the only mosquito enemy of National Defense has never experienced the utterly demoralizing effect on out-door workers of an attack by hungry Aedes sollicitans or A. taeniorhynchus or seen the off-duty drain of these workers' efficiency which can be caused by the unrestricted propagation of the many night biting species indigenous to this locality. Such an attitude is doubly unfortunate here where Aedes aegypti breed prolifically and are an increasing menace due to the sea and air borne guests whom we are receiving unexpectedly in ever greater numbers.

However, I feel that we can say, along with the nited States Marines, that "the situation is well in and". Our offer of assistance in training personnel or local mosquito control work has been made to and ccepted by the local U. S. Naval Health units and he cooperative spirit now existing between the U. S. ivy, the U. S. Public Health Service and our own ity organization clearly indicates that "united we tand".

Another twelve months may bring us additional roblems which we cannot foresee today but I confi- ently predict that our local research and study in ooperation with the efficient organization of other orkers who have the same interest will effectively eet any situation which National Defense may ask us o face.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOSQUITO CONTROL

Anopheles And The Light Trap

By Dr. Thomas J. Headlee,
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The electric light trap appears to be the only eans by which a reasonably adequate notion of mosqui- oes on the wing can be reported day after day through- ut the entire active mosquito season. This instrument as been shown to catch representative samples of ulex, Aedes and certain Anopheles, as well as many of he less abundant and more sporadic species. Back of his statement lies a trapping experience covering the alk of the mosquito season from 1933 to 1940 inclu- ive, in the course of which 1,211,639 female mosqui- oes were taken and identified.