sults of the above tests show that the use of S/V
licide over a season would result in important
onomies because only one application may be re-
ired as compared to repeated sprays with fuel oils.
quent inspections would not be necessary. Further-
re, the adoption of S/V Culicide Oil may enable
otection of stump holes, catch basins and out-of-
e-way places which heretofore could not be treated
hout incurring excessively high labor costs.

The credit for the development of this larvicide
s to Dr. James W. Ramsey, Captain D. E. Longworth
Milton Wise.

Because of the flight range of adult mosquitoes suppression of these insects was early recognized to a regional problem which could not be met effectuall through any uncoordinated action by individual prop erty owners, even under compulsion; but which deman ed organized community action with some inevitable clash of private and public rights and privileges.

Legislation to effect such community action ha undergone a very significant progressive evolution its step by step adjustment to new problems, new procedures, new concepts of public service, and new developed consciousness of the growing complexity o interactions among special interests which have com more and more urgently to be involved in one way or another.

Advancing experience with community action for suppression of mosquitoes and with related legislati has led to greater public consciousness of the fact that many other insect pests likewise can be effect- ually suppressed only by similar community action.

In consequence, as legislation originally directed solely toward the suppression of mosquitoes has been amended from time to time, or has been copied from State to State, it has tended to assume more comprehensive forms.

In California and Utah, for example, such legi lation has come to read "----mosquitoes, and/or---- naming also various other insect pests, the suppres sion of which can be best accomplished by community action.

It begins to appear, therefore, that sooner or later, such new responsibilities will be placed upo

existing mosquito control commissions, or that new commissions must be provided to deal in a similar but appropriate manner with such added public requirements.

It seems probable that, since all such new pest control activities must, like present mosquito control work, be organized in response to local initiative, administered by local agencies, and financed with local funds, considerations of simplicity and economy in the organization and operation of this new work might be best served by the assignment of these new responsibilities to existing agencies where such exist.

Among the many pest control problems that might be best met by community action, the control of blackflies, for example, would be an especially appropriate addition to the responsibilities of a mosquito control commission.

Accomplished by use of a pyrethrum larvicide, and thus with materials and equipment normal to the suppression of mosquitoes, the economies resulting from such an extension of responsibilities could doubtless be multiplied many times as other insect pests might be added to a community pest-control program.

New Jersey Mosquito Larvicide For Control of Blackflies (Simuliidae).

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