

NEWS AND NOTES

DEVICE FOR KILLING MOSQUITOES IN AIRCRAFT DEMONSTRATED BY BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE. On August 20, 1948 members of the staff of the BEPQ demonstrated an automatic aerosol distributing device in an Army C-47 plane in flight to some 65 officials of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Health Service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, British Armed Forces, British Commonwealth Scientific Office and United States Department of Agriculture.

Mosquitoes, flies, Japanese beetles, grasshoppers and other insects were released in the plane after the take-off and for three seconds the aerosol was released. The knock-down and kill of the insects were then observed, also the effect of the insecticide on the officials. The results were entirely satisfactory and only one sneeze was heard.

The device demonstrated is a flexible manifold system which has been mechanically perfected for use of a satisfactory aerosol formula. The equipment consists essentially of a centrally located aerosol supply tank from which copper tubing connects to electrically controlled valves containing aerosol nozzles. The latter are so located that, as the valves are operated by a single switch with an automatic time control, the insecticidal aerosol completely fills the plane and comes in contact with insects that may be present. A counting device automatically registers each time the aerosol is released.

Work on this project was originally initiated several years ago by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Navy and has also been participated in by a number of other agencies including the U. S. Public Health Service, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Army. The British, also recognizing the need for controlling insect hitch-hikers in planes, tested a different type of apparatus for that purpose as early as 1938.

For the development of this device credit goes largely to Donald Snow of Pan American Sanitary Bureau and C. S. White of the Navy and for its perfection to A. H. Yeomans, W. N. Sullivan, and O. C. McBride of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

It is planned to try the equipment on several different types of planes and ultimately bring it into general use.

F. C. BISHOPP

THE JOINT MEETINGS—AMCA AND CMCA. Great events are forecast for the Annual Meetings of the American Mosquito Control Association to be held jointly with the California Mosquito Control Association next February in Berkeley, California. As yet, there is only an outline of the tentative program; but it can be

reported that there is planned an International Day for Feb. 7, an AMCA Day for Feb. 8, and a CMCA Day for Feb. 9. Harold Gray, AMCA First Vice-President, is Chairman of the Program Committee for that association, and Ed Washburn is in charge of general organization for California. A marvelous route is mapped out for the Caravan, Feb. 10-14. Yosemite, a Fresno winery, some mosquito abatement districts, and Hollywood are included in the itinerary. A detailed program will be printed in the December MOSQUITO NEWS

According to Ted Raley, President of the CMCA, California is tops. But can this Convention equal or surpass that of the Floridians, last spring at Fort Pierce? Will the weather be as balmy, or the coffee as good?

FOR THE ANSWER, BE IN CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 7-14, 1949!

H. L. T.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE PREPARES TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR 1949. On June 15, the CMCA Program Committee met to conduct early planning for the joint meeting of the California Mosquito Control Association and the American Mosquito Control Association to be held in Berkeley, California, Feb. 7, 8, and 9, 1949. A three-day conference featuring an International Day, an American Day, and a California Day, was proposed and tentatively agreed upon by the Committee. Business sessions of both Associations will be held in the evenings, with a Dinner-Dance scheduled in between to provide social color to the event.

Following the Conference, a tour of the various representative mosquito abatement districts in California, to include several by-points of interest, is slated. A caravan will be assembled in Berkeley and take interested persons from Alameda County via the Central Valley south to even include Hollywood. Coming?

MOSQUITO BUZZ

HAROLD GRAY RECEIVES PUBLIC HEALTH POST DISTINCTION. Harold Gray, Engineer of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District, aside from his well established place in the field of mosquito control, has recently been given further prominence in the related field of public health, being elected President of the Northern California Public Health Association.

MOSQUITO BUZZ

F. Y.—'49 STATE AND C.D.C.A. PERSONNEL ON MOSQUITO CONTROL ACTIVITIES. A synopsis of State and C.D.C.A. personnel to work on Bureau of Vector Control activities in California during fiscal year 1949 reveals staff assignments as follows:

R. F. Peters, Sr. Vector Control Specialist—

Mosquito Consultation Services, including editorship of the BUZZ.

R. F. Portman, W. J. Buchanan, and R. W. Jones, III, Vector Control Specialists, C. E. Snyder and James Bray, Sanitarians—Subvention and District Relation Activities.

H. I. Magy, Vector Control Specialist, S. E. Kirkwood, R. C. Foreman, G. Campbell, R. C. Officer, and T. Yamashida, Entomological Inspector—Airplane Studies at Merced and Kern.

B. G. Markos, Entomologist—Prehatching *Aedes* Studies at Merced.

Roy Fritz, E. Meyers, and W. W. Firth, C.D. C.A. Entomologists—Encephalitis Virus Recovery Studies.

N. S. Wysong, Entomological Inspector—Central Valley Project.

Student Research Assistants assigned to the Ground Aerosol, Toxicity and Sewer Farm Studies, include: Jim Witt, Ed Loomis, Tom Bowles, and Maurice Deutsch.

A vacancy exists on the Central Valley Project for a P₃ Engineer, either Civil, Sanitary, or Agricultural.

All Bureau activities are coordinated by Arve H. Dahl, Chief, Bureau of Vector Control.

MOSQUITO BUZZ

COACHELLA EYE GNAT STUDIES SHOW NEED FOR FURTHER WORK. Studies by the Bureau of Vector Control in the Coachella Valley this spring on the evaluation of established methods of mosquito control as applied to the control of the *Hippelates* gnat netted little as such and points out the need for concentration on future studies to determine an economically feasible method of gnat control instead.

The mosquito control methods tried against the gnat were as follows: 1. Pre-emergence treatment—DDT dust and DDT emulsion were applied to two separate plots at the rate of one pound of DDT per acre. Effective results endured for about three weeks.

2. Ground aerosol—DDT aerosols in diesel oil were applied to two plots at .3 and .4 pounds of DDT per acre, resulting in immediate reduction of the gnat population, but with build-up in a day or two.

3. Plane treatment—DDT emulsion sprays and DDT in oil solvent as an aerosol were applied to two plots at .4 of a pound of DDT per acre. Immediate reduction of the gnat population resulted, but build-up occurred again very soon.

Entomological observations are being continued throughout the year in order to obtain further ecological understanding of the gnat species.

MOSQUITO BUZZ

CONSOLIDATED MAD USING SMALL OIL GUN FOR SMALL SOURCES. The Greco S-575 oil gun which was demonstrated at the Spring Conference in Fresno by the Consolidated MAD has been found to be most practical in the control of small sources of mosquitoes. The gun has

a capacity of 1½ pints and is easily outfitted with any type of nozzle. Its small size and light weight make this gun a pleasure to the inspector, especially in following up service requests. James T. Hart and Elton J. Hansen of New Jersey suggested use of this small oiler.

MOSQUITO BUZZ

DIRECTORY OF MOSQUITO CONTROL COMMISSIONERS IN VIRGINIA. The following list of commissioners have full responsibility and direction of mosquito control operations in their respective districts:

<i>Deep Creek</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>
G. A. Treakle	E. Lee Everett
Donald Keay	Herbert West, Jr.
<i>East Ocean View</i>	<i>Tanners Creek</i>
R. B. McCoy	J. W. Dennis, Jr.
I. A. Johnson	Joseph McDonald
<i>Elizabeth City Co.</i>	<i>Virginia Beach-P. Anne</i>
Stuart M. Gibson	W. Peyton May
W. R. Freeman, Jr.	Rev. G. T. Forrester
<i>Newport News</i>	<i>Warwick County</i>
Sol Ellenson	J. C. Morris
Lee Todd, M.D.	Jonathan Gibson
<i>Norfolk City</i>	<i>Williamsburg</i>
John M. Huff, M.D.	V. D. McManus
Henry George, III	W. C. Drager
	<i>Portsmouth</i>
	L. H. Denny, M.D.
	F. J. Bergeron

Dr. L. J. Roper, State Health Commissioner, is ex-officio chairman of each of the mosquito control commissions. He has appointed R. E. Dorer to act in his place on all the commissions.

THE "SKEETER"

LARVICIDING, NEW METHOD, WITH SMALL CANS IN PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA. We have found the following method to be much faster and it uses only about 20% as much oil as the old way of applying straight oil from trombone spray back cans. Laborers on field ditches are equipped with a 5½ ounce spray can and a flask carried in a pocket for refills. Spot checks showed only a fair kill at first; but since laborers and foremen have been instructed to use more larvicide per foot, these checks have shown up as satisfactory.

A very good feature of this method is that inspectors are equipped with spray can and flask and, where breeding is found in spots that cannot be destroyed the place is treated during inspection. This is especially suited to the old tires problem.

Every outside employee of this commission carries a spray can and is instructed to treat all suspicious places seen by him during his daily routine.

The public is inclined to ridicule the method

because of the small amount of larvicide used. Whenever possible, we demonstrate and explain the spreading quality of the new larvicide to anyone offering criticism or showing interest.

We believe that the method will prove successful and economical. With a crew of four laborers, one foreman, one inspector, and a superintendent, we are covering our territory once every ten days; and in addition, we are able to do some necessary bushing and cleaning of ditches.

A. P. PAGE, JR.,
SKEETER, JUNE, 1948

COUNTY OF ELIZABETH CITY MOSQUITO CONTROL COMMISSION. The report to the commission of Superintendent N. S. Beaton for work performed from May 6 to June 2, 1948, reads in part as follows:

"During the period, we changed from large cans to a smaller pressure can for larviciding, also, went from oil as a larvicide to a mixture of DDT; and on close observance, we are finding quite a saving in cost on account of the change. When the men become more accustomed to the new cans, we will be able to effect even more saving."

SKEETER, JUNE, 1948

COUNTY OF WARWICK, VIRGINIA, MOSQUITO CONTROL COMMISSION. In his report for the period May 6 to June 2, 1948, to the commission among other things, Superintendent Beaton called attention to the fact that in changing from large pump cans to small pressure cans and from oil larvicide to a new DDT mixture a considerable saving was effected and that the DDT mixture was found to be very potent.

The following table covering a period of six days' treatment gives some very interesting figures:

LARVICIDING			
<i>With Oil</i>			
Lin. Ft. Treated	Gals.	Cost	Cost ea. Gal.
42,900	154	\$18.64	12.1 cents
<i>With DDT Mixture</i>			
Lin. Ft. Treated	Gals.	Cost	Cost ea. Gal.
50,700	29	\$9.58	33 cents
Difference:			
7,800	125	\$9.06	

It will be noted from Mr. Beaton's figures that the spraying with DDT mixture covered 7,800 lineal feet more than that covered by the oil, and the cost of the DDT mixture operation was approximately one-half of the cost of oil—a very large saving.

SKEETER, JUNE, 1948

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONGRESS HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 8-15, 1948. The Inter-American Association of Sanitary

Engineering (AIDIS) has now been lifted to a permanent status and provided with its initial group of elected officers as a result of the Association's First Congress held in Santiago, Chile, during April 8-15 of this year.

Mr. Clarence I. Sterling, Jr., of the United States and Mr. Alberto Ortiz Irigoyen of Mexico were unanimously elected first President and Vice-President, respectively, of AIDIS. Mr. Sterling, the present Director of the Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, was formerly the Chief-of-Party of the Institute's Chilean and Paraguayan field offices. He was previously connected with the Sanitary Engineering Department of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Mr. Ortiz Irigoyen, who also holds the position of President of the Association's Mexican Section, is the Chief, in Charge of Construction for Mexico's Secretaria de Recursos Hidraulicos. This agency is directly responsible for sanitary works planning and construction in that country. The Congress also elected Mr. Donald L. Snow, Sanitary Engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service assigned to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau's Lima, Peru, and Washington, D. C., offices to serve as General Secretary of AIDIS. Mr. Snow was previously employed by the Wisconsin State Board of Health.

Mexico City has been selected as the site of the Second Inter-American Sanitary Engineering Congress scheduled for 1949. This news was disclosed by the group's Board of Directors at the final session of the Congress. The dates and details of the meeting will be announced in the near future by the Mexican Section which is in charge of the arrangements.

By far the most successful of the three meetings which have been held, the Congress drew more than 250 members of AIDIS from 19 of the American Republics. Particularly large delegations attended from Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela. The Congress was honored to have the President of Chile, Mr. Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, present and officially open the sessions on April 8.

At the meeting it was called to the attention of those persons attending that the Association now has over 1,300 active members from the 21 Republics and that national sections have been formed in the majority of the countries. Adhering to the policy of conducting the major part of its activities in cooperation with or through the present structure of professional societies in each of the countries, the various national sections have enjoyed particularly close relationships with other allied professional and scientific groups.

Papers on present and future programs of the national sanitary engineering departments in the various republics occupied the spotlight at the meetings as did a number of contributions on the development of water supplies. Malaria control engineering problems again drew the attention of a large group of the sanitary engineers present.

One of the most successful features of the program was the large industrial exhibit of equipment used in the sanitary engineering field. More than a score of manufacturers from the two continents demonstrated their products there.

News release contributed by H. L. T.

Usually, it is the AMCA members that attract mosquitoes, but in the past year or so, mosquitoes in the Far North have been attracting members! Dr. Fred C. Bishopp and Harry Stage are among those most recently thus attracted away from Washington. In July, Dr. Fred flew to join Barney Travis in Alaska, and Harry travelled to the Arctic Circle. H. L. T.

The AMCA had a wedding in its midst not long ago! Those attending the spring meetings in Florida who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the lovely Ernestine Basham and Mr. D. C. Thurman of Jacksonville, will be happy to learn that the lady is now Mrs. D. C. Thurman. Incidentally, they expect to attend the AMCA meetings in California next February, so it is suggested that you extend your personal "Best Wishes for the Future" to them in Berkeley.

H. L. T.

The *Servicio Especial de Profilaxia* of Bolivia has changed its name to "*División de Endemias Rurales*," as announced in the following circular received by the Editor:

Cochabamba 31 de mayo de 1948

CIRCULAR No. 37/48

Señor:

Nos es grato hacerle conocer que el organismo hasta ahora conocido con el nombre de Servicio Especial de Profilaxia, mantenido por la cooperación del Gobierno de Bolivia con la Fundación Rockefeller, que tenin por objeto el control de la fiebre amarilla, el paludismo, la uncinariasis y la peste, habiendose hecho cargo ultimamente del control del tifus exantemático he pasado a denominarse en adelante "*División de Endemias Rurales*." La dirección de esta División sigue siendo la antigua del Servicio, a la cual le agradecereamos dirigirse:

División de Endemias Rurales
Avenida Ballivian 638
Cajon Postal 516
Cochabamba, Bolivia

La dirección teleférica continua siendo "Rockfound" Cochabamba.

Con este motivo reitero a Ud. mis consideraciones mas distinguidas.

(Signed) DR. NEMESIO TORRES MUÑOZ
Director de la División de
Endemias Rurales

Perry W. Ruth, President of the Virginia Mosquito Control Association, sent the following letter to members of his Association:

"As you know we are in the midst of our mosquito breeding season which makes it inadvisable to hold a general meeting of our Virginia Mosquito Control Association during the summer months. Knowing your interest in the welfare of our Association I feel it my duty, as your President, to keep you advised as to the progress that is being made.

"For your information we now have ten mosquito districts which include Virginia Beach-Princess Anne County, Newport News, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Suffolk, Elizabeth City County, Warwick County, Deep Creek and Tanners Creek in Norfolk County and the City of Norfolk. In addition, mosquito control is being carried on in the cities of Hopewell and Richmond. The U. S. Army and Navy are undertaking extensive mosquito control work in their various jurisdictions and, their work, which is coordinated with the local effort, is an important factor in the over-all mosquito control movement.

"It has been largely through the untiring efforts of this Association that the General Assembly and many communities have been enlightened as to the need for mosquito control in Virginia. The importance and value of this educational program cannot be overestimated."

H. L. T.

The Fourth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria were held in Washington, D. C., May 10-18. Forty-five countries, including the U. S., were represented, and a total of 1,256 persons attended.

The meetings were held in three auditoriums simultaneously. There were 12 Sections: research and teaching, institutes, tropical climatology and physiology, bacterial and spirochaetal diseases, virus and rickettsial diseases, malaria, helminthic diseases, protozoan diseases, nutritional diseases in the tropics, tropical dermatology and mycology, tropical veterinary medicine, public health, and medical and veterinary entomology. Dr. Fred Bishopp was Convener of this last Section.

Secretary of State George Marshall delivered an inspiring address at the opening session. That evening, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Thorp invited the delegates and members to an official reception at the Pan-American Union. Other social highlights included Mrs. Harry S. Truman's tea at the White House for the women of the Congresses, and the colorful garden party at historic Dumbarton Oaks for the entire group. A Sunday morning boat ride down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon was climaxed by a wreath-laying ceremony at the tomb of George Washington. Music throughout the Congresses was furnished by the Army, Navy, and Marine Bands.

One night was devoted to a commemorative celebration of Walter Reed's demonstration of

mosquito-transmission of yellow fever. Dr. Philip Hench of the Mayo Clinic gave the main address; and there were present some of the volunteers from the original experiment. A second celebration was held another evening in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the discovery by Sir Ronald Ross of the method of malaria transmission. Sir Malcolm Watson was the principal speaker; and during his address, he spoke in glowing terms of the accomplishments of the two Americans, Herms and Gray.

There were conducted tours of the laboratories of the Army Medical Center, Naval Medical Center, and the National Institutes of Health. An outstanding event was the excursion to the 12,000 acre Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. A motorcade of nine buses transported the party directly from headquarters in downtown Washington to the airfield of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, where demonstrations of ground and air equipment for insect control were held throughout the day. A picnic lunch (hot dogs and all) was served; and a delightfully informal atmos-

phere prevailed as the delegates relaxed and ate as they sat on the grass, boxes, or plank benches. The blazing sun and cooling breeze conspired to endow most visitors with an identifying mark for the remainder of the Congresses—a brilliant sunburn!

The N. J. Mosquito Extermination Association sent Dr. Bailey Pepper and T. D. Mulhern as official delegates, and the AMCA sent Dr. Glasgow and Harry Stage. Dr. and Mrs. Herms were among the Californians present.

Foreign delegates included many well-known investigators in malaria, mosquito, and related investigations. Among these were: Doctors Gabaldon, A. Missiroli, G. Raffaele, N. H. Swellengrabel, F. J. C. Cambournac, F. J. Dy, P. A. Buxton, A. Galvão, Lt. Col. M. K. Afridi, Major General Sir Gordon Covell—and dozens of others just as nice, just as interesting, and all of whom impressed us and cause us to say, "Thank you for coming, we hope to meet you again."

H. L. T.

There once was a fellow named Peter,(s)
 Who struck at an active young skeeter,
 The skeeter struck first,
 And so quenched her thirst
 For the skeeter was fleetier than Peter.(s)

A man in a jeep saw the skeeter
 He said, "I know just how to treat 'er."
 He fogged up the street,
 Skeeter couldn't retreat
 For the fog, it was fleetier than skeeter!

—Contributed by JOHN PANZAK, Fowler Area,
 Consolidated MAD—*Mosquito Buzz*