REPORT ON MOSQUITO CONTROL IN THE STATE OF OHIO

P. BRUCE BROCKWAY, JR.
Superintendent, Toledo Area Sanitary District

Ohio has but one mosquito control agency, which happens to be the Toledo Area Sanitary District. This District comprises an area of 153 square miles and has mosquito problems ranging from Aedes vexans to Anopheles quadrivitatus. A total of 47 different species have been found within the boundaries of this District, but the major mosquito problems in this area are Aedes vexans and Culex pipiens.

The District's major mosquito breeding conditions are caused primarily by the relatively flat terrain and wind tides from Lake Erie.

In our quest for further information concerning the state of Ohio, the various counties within the state were contacted and it was found that only 20 out of a total of 63 counties reporting indicated any mosquito control activity at all, and in these cases the work was done on a small local scale. Fifty-five of these 63 counties wanted more information in the field of mosquito control and 8 indicated no interest as no particular mosquito problem existed within the counties involved. In answering our questions regarding equipment and materials, the answers indicated that more emphasis had been placed on fogging than on spraying, and even this operation was done generally by a pest control operator under contract with a municipality.

At the present time we are working with the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service and the Ohio State Department of Health to find a means of getting correct information to those 55 counties which indicated desire for education in this particular field. I am rather certain that the 1958 report from Ohio will show definite advancements in mosquito control in the state.

MOSQUITO CONTROL IN ILLINOIS

W. J. BUCHANAN
Manager, The South Cook County Mosquito Abatement District

Early references to organized mosquito control work in Illinois record a State Health Department malaria control demonstration at Carbondale, in southern Illinois, in 1922 and a similarly sponsored mosquito control program at Ravinia Park, about 20 miles north of Chicago, in 1925. Broadening of interest in these efforts was materially assisted during the mid 20's by LePrince and others who, sponsored by the Gorgas Memorial Institute, were responsible for the formation of the Anti-Mosquito Board of Metropoli-

tan Chicago. Subsequent to this, on July 7, 1927, the Mosquito Abatement Act became law and immediately following enactment, three districts were formed in the north part of the state and one in the south.

In reviewing material concerning the above history I was especially pleased to learn, as I know you will be, that our good friend and fellow member, Mr. Otto McFeely, President of the Des Plaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District, qualifies for the distinct honor as the "Father