

OBITUARY

Traber Norman Dobbins

1896-1952

The sudden death from a heart attack of Traber Norman Dobbins at his home in Moorestown, N. J. on April 14, 1952, came as a shock to his friends and associates, ending almost 20 years of continuous service in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He was buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at Beverly, N. J.

Traber Norman Dobbins was born at Las Animas, Colorado, on November 25, 1896. He received a medical certificate from the University of Mississippi in May 1924, his B.S. degree from Mississippi State College in May 1927, and his M.S. degree from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in May 1932, having completed courses in entomology, bacteriology, pathology, physiology, chemistry and physics.

He was an instructor in biology and English at the Oktibbeha Agricultural High School, Longview, Miss. from September 1927 to May 1928, and an instructor in biology, English and music at the Sunflower County Junior College, Moorehead, Miss. from September 1928 to May 1931.

He was appointed field aid in the Division of Fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in 1932 and was assigned to the Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Moorestown, N. J. He was promoted progressively and received an appointment as entomologist in 1940. While at the Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Mr. Dobbins assisted the late Dr. Henry Fox and Dr. Ira M. Hawley in studies of the biology of the Japanese beetle, and later he assisted Dr. S. R. Dutky in investigations of diseases of the beetle. October 20, 1946, he was transferred to the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations at Beltsville, Md., where he assisted in investigations on the control of alfalfa, red clover, and peanut insects and conscientiously contributed to the insecticide residue studies connected therewith.

Mr. Dobbins was married to Vera D. Pruitt at Meridian, Miss. on June 4, 1926. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Robert Norman, Carolyn and Beverly.

He was an accomplished musician, playing the clarinet, saxophone and other wind instruments. He enlisted in the Navy in March 1918 and served as a musician, 2nd class in the Naval Band at the Naval Hospital, Ft. Lyon, Colo. until his discharge in February 1919. While at Mississippi State College, Mr. Dobbins played in the college band, and more recently, he played in local bands in Palmyra, N. J., Burlington, N. J., and in Laurel, Md. While at Sunflower County Junior College, he was instructor for the band, orchestra and glee club.

Mr. Dobbins was interested in all wild life, particularly birds and wild flowers, and thoroughly enjoyed outdoor activities. He was also an enthusiastic fan of high school and other sports—football, hockey, basketball, bowling, etc. He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomolo-

gists, Entomological Society of Washington and for many years the Entomological Society of America, and of Trinity Episcopal Church of Moorestown, N. J.

W. E. FLEMING
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BOOK NOTICE

GROUND EQUIPMENT AND INSECTICIDES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL, Bul. No. 2, American Mosquito Control Association, Inc., Yaphank, New York, 116 pages, illustrated. Edited by E. F. Knipling, 1952.

During World War II and the period following it, many new and efficient insecticides and a wide variety of equipment for their application were developed. This resulted in a rapid accumulation of much valuable knowledge which needed to be brought together in concise form for use by mosquito control workers. This has been undertaken by the American Mosquito Control Association through a special committee which prepared this bulletin.

The bulletin is designed to provide mosquito workers, manufacturers, distributors and others who might be interested in mosquito control operations with concise information on the kinds of insecticides and ground equipment, as well as the principles involved in their use.

The general principles involved in the use of fog, mist, dust, aerosol and the other more conventional types of equipment are described and illustrated. The places and conditions under which they can best be used in mosquito work are also outlined. The many insecticides and formulations used for mosquito control and factors to consider in their use are discussed. Excellent tables are provided to give the operator information on formulations, dosages and suitable equipment for their application under a variety of conditions and situations.

There is an appendix which provides much useful information on sources of supply for the insecticides and equipment discussed, as well as a series of tables for preparing insecticide dosages for use in the different applicators.

The material in the publication has been assembled from many authentic sources such as the U. S. Public Health Service, the Fish and Wild Life Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Stations and the American Mosquito Control Association.

There is a section on precautions outlining how best to use the several insecticides and different types of equipment so as to protect man and animals and minimize the harmful effects on wildlife, beneficial insects and plants.

This booklet will be found useful to anyone interested in mosquito control work.

G. S. LANGFORD

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