

gates and a full executive committee will be appointed to prepare a platform and program of operations.

Elimination of mosquitoes and sand flies is the biggest problem facing the East Coast of Florida today, spokesmen declared. Possible co-operation of the Federal Works Agency, the Florida Inland Navigation District, the Florida State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service and other agencies was discussed at the meeting.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOSQUITO CONTROL

OIL FLOWS THROUGH 531-MILE SECTION OF GIANT PIPELINE 200 DAYS AFTER START OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Completed Project Will Carry Crude Oil from Texas to Atlantic Coast—
Will Be World's Largest Installation of Its Kind
From The Hercules Record, St. Louis, Missouri

Among the many big jobs of today, the 1,250 mile long pipeline from the Texas oil fields to the refineries on the Atlantic seaboard is one of the most spectacular.

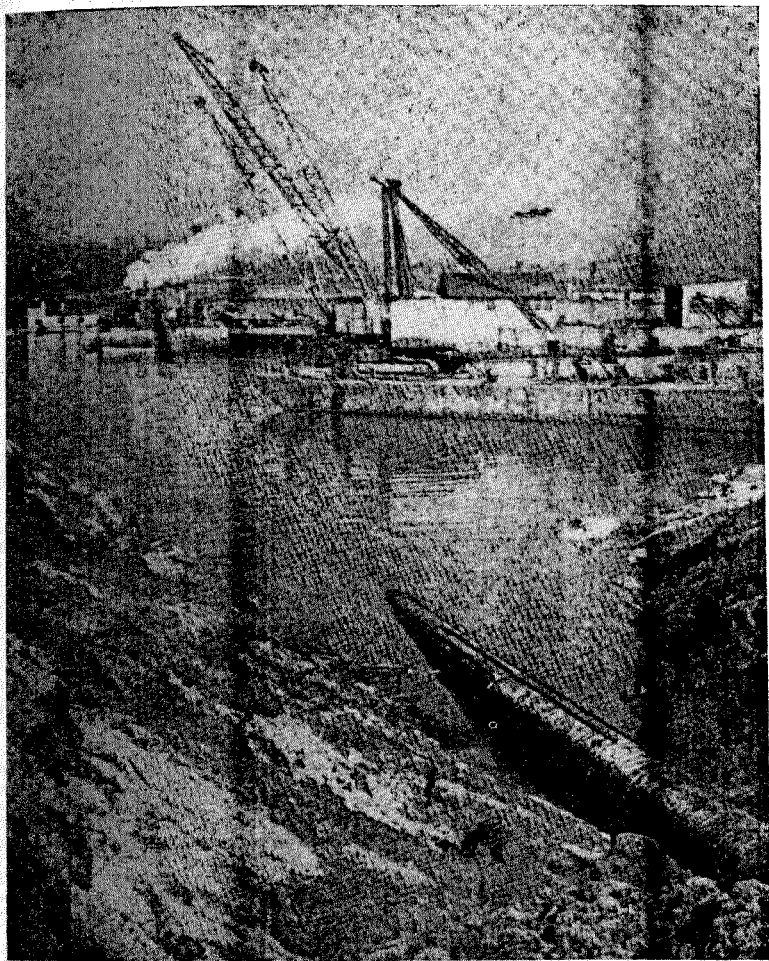
On August 1st, 1942 seven experienced pipeline contractors began work on the 530 mile section of this project which runs from the oil fields in north-



Somewhere along the route of the world's biggest oil line. This shows pipe on skids ready to be lowered into position.

eastern Texas to a terminus in southern Illinois. Two hundred days later, or on February 20th, 1943, Texas crude oil had reached the Illinois terminal, from which point it was forwarded by railroad tank cars to the East.

The design and supervision of this pipeline is being carried out by the



Here is shown some of the equipment used by the George C. Bolz Dredging Company in laying the 24 inch pipe under the Mississippi River. This work is a part of a pipe line project that will carry crude oil from Texas to the Atlantic Seaboard.

War Emergency Pipeline, Inc., which was organized and is owned by eleven large oil companies who serve the Atlantic seaboard. As previously stated, the Texas-Illinois section of this project was let to seven well known pipeline contractors, as follows:

Anderson Brothers, Little Rock, Arkansas.
 O. E. Dempsey Construction Company, Tulsa, Okla.
 Charles S. Foreman Company, Kansas City, Mo.
 Midwest Engineering & Construction Co., Tulsa, Okla.
 Williams Brothers Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.
 Oklahoma Contracting Company, Dallas, Texas.
 Ray L. Smith Const. Co., Eldorado, Kan.

These contractors working simultaneously at different points, laid pipe at a rate averaging about six miles a day. In addition, an exceptionally interesting part of this project was done by the George C. Bolz Dredging Company of St. Louis. Their job was to lay the pipe across the Mississippi River. Most of the accompanying illustrations show their work.

All of the pipe on this project is of 24 inch diameter with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thickness. The sections average from 38 feet to 44 feet in length, and weigh from 3,800 to 4,200 pounds. Within the completed section are eleven pumping stations. Eight major river crossings were involved.

Oil was pumped into this pipeline in Texas on the night of December 31st, 1942. It reached the storage tanks at the Illinois terminus on February 13th, 1943, at the rate of about 50,000 barrels a day. The maximum capacity of the line is 300,000 barrels a day. In the line, at all times, will be 1,525,000 barrels of crude oil.

This is another of the many vital war projects on which Hercules (Red-Strand) Wire Rope is taking an important part, as it was used by a majority of the original seven contractors.

On October 28th, 1942, the W.P.B. authorized the extension of this pipeline to an eastern terminus in Pennsylvania, and work on this extension is now under way. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$95,000,000.00.

QUININE STATUS OF ALLIES EASED Guatemala Plantation Offsets Dutch Indies' Loss

Cinchona trees at El Porvenir, a 17,000-acre plantation on the slopes of an extinct volcano in Western Guatemala, provide a fresh source of quinine for the United Nations.

It would be a dream come true for President Justo Rufina Barrios if he were alive today. He started the plantation some sixty years back in an effort to develop and diversify his country's economy.

But the Dutch in the East Indies grew cinchona more cheaply than President Barrios could, and El Porvenir—which means "the future"—grew rank and untended. The cinchona trees were being used for firewood and fence-posts.

Then Japan captured the world's supply of quinine in the Dutch East Indies. Cinchona production for quinine became of great importance again in Latin America, where it originated.

El Porvenir is the largest single concentrated source of quinine known in the Western Hemisphere. Aerial surveys indicate that it has enough cinchona trees to provide an estimated 25 per cent of our supply of quinine for the next few years. After that, other Latin American areas may catch up.

The Guatemalan source is particularly handy because the bark can be shipped overland to the United States for processing.

Contracts have been signed through the Board of Economic Warfare with the Guatemalan Government whereby the entire output becomes available to the United States.

In addition to furnishing quinine, this plantation will provide sufficient seeds for the rest of this hemisphere, it is stated. A laboratory being established there will carry on experimental work in creating higher-producing