

# REELFOOT LAKE BIOLOGICAL STATION<sup>1</sup>

## A. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, A RICHARD BLISS, JR.

*Alterations and Repairs to the Laboratory Building.*—All of the alterations and repairs to the laboratory directed and authorized by the Executive Committee of the Academy have been completed. The major items were the laying of a concrete floor in the basement, the painting of the ceiling and sidewalls of the basement, and the repair and painting of the roof. The building, grounds, fence, and bridge are now in excellent condition.

*Summer Staff and Summer Work at the Station.*—Professor Robert W. Morrison, Professor of Physiology in the University of South Carolina, appointed by the Board of Trustees, Resident Assistant Director, reported for duty July 1 and remained continuously at the Station until December 30. Dr. Morrison, with Dr. Bliss and Miss Jessie May Gill part-time collaborating, carried on an investigation not yet ready for publication. Dr. J. A. Le Prince and Dr. C. W. Johnson, of the United States Public Health Service, made the Station their malarial headquarters and will shortly make a report on some of their findings. This will prove to be a valuable contribution to the malarial and mosquito problem.

Accompanied by instructors, groups of students from the University of Tennessee Junior College, the Memphis Branch of the University of Tennessee, Southwestern, the West Tennessee State Teachers College, Vanderbilt University, Union University, George Peabody College for Teachers, and the University of Illinois have visited the Station and remained for from one to five days. Many visitors to the Station during the summer commented on the beauty of the location and expressed surprise that with such a small expenditure a laboratory had been so well equipped for biological work.

## B. REPORT OF THE TREASURER, J. T. MCGILL

Receipts prior to 1933: Appropriation of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (1931) for the benefit of the Reelfoot Lake Biological Station.....	\$2,500.00
Disbursements prior to 1933: For Laboratory Equipment, Repairs, etc. ....	1,788.57
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Balance to the credit of the Tennessee Academy of Science, December 31, 1932 .....	\$ 711.43
Receipts during 1933: Appropriation by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee .....	\$2,500.00

<sup>1</sup>Abridged for publication. The complete report may be examined in the Secretary's office.

Disbursement during 1933:	
Expenses of the meeting of the Executive Committee at Walnut Log, March 25 .....	\$ 11.60
Expenses of the meeting of the Academy at Walnut Log, April 27, Apportioned to the Biological Station.....	46.00
Cost of remodeling and repairing building, and laboratory equipment .....	2,253.72
Cost of bridge over bayou .....	110.00
Station sign and upkeep of grounds.....	23.00
Cost of electric lighting and fuel.....	5.60
Expenses of Secretary-Treasurer on trip to Walnut Log in August .....	14.20
Salary of Robert W. Morrison, July, August, September.	120.00
Salary of caretaker (Mr. Johnson) for nine months to December 31, 1933 .....	45.00
Total .....	\$2,629.12
Balance to the credit of the Tennessee Academy of Science, December 31, 1933 .....	\$ 582.31

### "WOLVES" OR GRUBS IN CATTLE

Derris powder is deadly to the cattle grub and various methods have been used for getting the powder to the grub living beneath the hide of a cow's back. United States Department of Agriculture scientists have devised an effective method that has proved satisfactory and economical in large-scale experiments in Colorado and elsewhere. They make a mixture of an ounce of derris powder, 6 drams of gum arabic, 2 drams of glue, and 2 drams of tannic acid powder. (A dram is one-eighth of an ounce.) They add enough water to make a stiff paste and roll the paste into slender rods, which become brittle as they dry.

With a supply of these rods a man can go over the backs of cattle and wherever he feels the lump or swelling which a grub causes he can locate the hole through the hide and insert a rod, breaking it at the surface of the skin to leave a small piece under the skin. This kills the grub and has proved a reliable treatment. It has proved much quicker than the older methods.