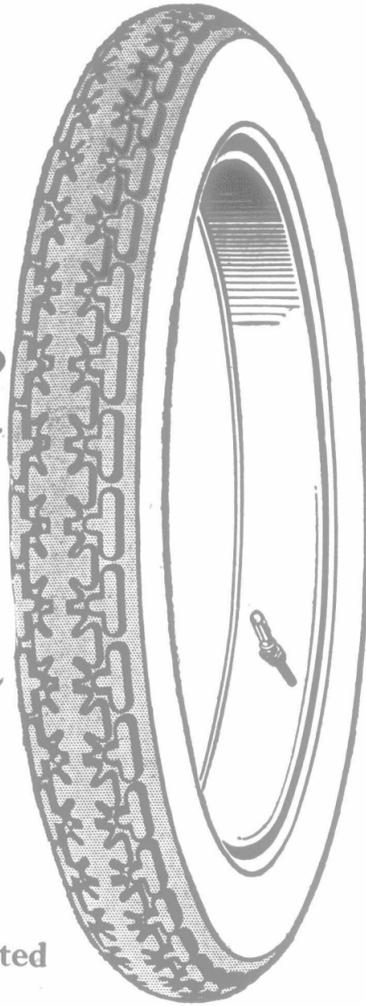


NOT by secret formulæ, but by selected, tested materials, and better workmanship, have "Gutta Percha" Tires won the phrase—"The Tires That Give Satisfaction." The motorist, who has his car equipped with "Gutta Percha" Tires, travels with a light heart—he knows his tires will "stand up." Motoring is an exhilarating pleasure when the mind is free from the thought of tire trouble.

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extent of several million pounds in England, but here again standard grades are wanted, just as can be had on the White Burley markets of Kentucky. England has never bought White Burley in the United States very heavily, and might not be expected to buy of our best, well graded, more than a comparatively few million pounds unless a very big re-organization and change in the trade should occur.

In the past England has bought very heavily of the dark fire-cured, snuff or dark shipping tobacco, both fire-cured and air-cured. This type has been grown successfully in small quantity for several years in the Blenheim district of Ontario. It is grown very extensively in Western Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. On account of the price and exchange rate, great quantities of this tobacco remain in the hands of the growers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The possibility of substituting Canadian White Burley for the air-cured heavy shipping tobacco of Tennessee and Kentucky and taking advantage of the 32 cents preference and the difference in exchange to do it is now being investigated.

Summing up it can be seen that there is a lot of work ahead. The task is by no means impossible. Once done sufficiently well to get our tobaccos on the English market we shall discover that another big thing has been done, that of improving our domestic tobaccos by better methods of growing, handling and grading, to such an extent that our home markets and manufacturers can absorb twice as much of it as they are taking today. The too high per cent. of low-grade to high-grade tobacco that is to be found in many crops, as everyone knows, can be eliminated. That conditions are such as they are in our growing, handling and marketing of tobacco to-day is no one man's fault, and no one man can correct them, but working unitedly and intelligently the difficulties mentioned can be quickly overcome. The situation calls for united honesty, fairness and action from every one. The next article will be on "Grading Tobacco."—H. A. Freeman, Tobacco Inspector.

Cutworm Control Measures.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Careful study of tobacco insect pests and methods of eradication has been made by H. A. Freeman, Tobacco Inspector. Some knowledge of the life history of these insects is necessary to properly cope with them. Frequently they can be best attacked when in that stage of their development in which they do no damage to growing crops. One of the simplest and easiest methods of attacking these insects is through fall plowing of the tobacco field, which destroys all vegetation on which the insects may feed, and also exposes these insects in their winter stages to alternate freezing and thawing.

During the crop growing season the most certain and practical method of control is through destruction of the insects by poisoning. There are three ways if using poisons against cutworms: 1. Spraying the tobacco plant; 2. Spraying trap crops, and 3. Using poisoned bait. Poisoned bait is most generally used. In using this material it is advisable to keep the field as clean as possible of weeds two or three weeks preceding transplanting time in order to reduce the food supply of the worms and render them hungry. A couple of days previous to transplanting spray a small patch of clover with Paris green at the rate of one ounce to six gallons of water. Cut the clover in small pieces and scatter in small handfuls about the fields, preferably on a cloudy day and in the evening when cutworms are out for feed, and the clover will not dry out too rapidly. If these poison baits are not more than 6 to 8 feet apart the worms will have no trouble in finding them. This treatment should be repeated once or twice.

Instead of poisoned clover bait poisoned bran mash may be used. This is made by mixing one pound of dry Paris green with 40 pounds of bran. To this add a little sweetened water or cheap syrup, stirring it thoroughly until moistened uniformly. This is scattered about the field in the same way as the clover bait, and seems to be more attractive to the worms even than clover. All poultry should be excluded from the area for sometime, or at least until the rain has washed the poison away.—H. A. Freeman, Tobacco Specialist.

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