

## "Quality Always Satisfies Me"

That's the reason one farm-owner recently gave for his consistent year-in and year-out loyalty to Mohawk Quality Tires.

"If honest quality is the basis of the seeds, the shoes, the tractor, the automobile, the tire or anything else I buy—I know I'm going to be satisfied with my purchase," he stated. "That's why I knew Mohawks would satisfy and that's why they have—they are quality tires through and through."

In seven years the Mohawk policy of building a strictly quality tire has not deviated for a day, an hour, a minute.

In all this time not a single ounce of quality-reducing "fillers," such as rosin, glue, whiting, clay, etc., has ever found its way into a single Mohawk.

Purest rubber—strongest fabric—only these are used in Mohawks—and an extra ply of fabric goes into most sizes of the fabric tires.

In addition to pure materials—Mohawks are strictly hand-made by tire builders who are the choice of the industry.

That this consistent quality is best in the long run is evidenced today not only by the tremendous and steadily increasing number of Mohawk users—but by the fact, proved by records, that 85% of those who buy their first Mohawks continue to use Mohawks exclusively.

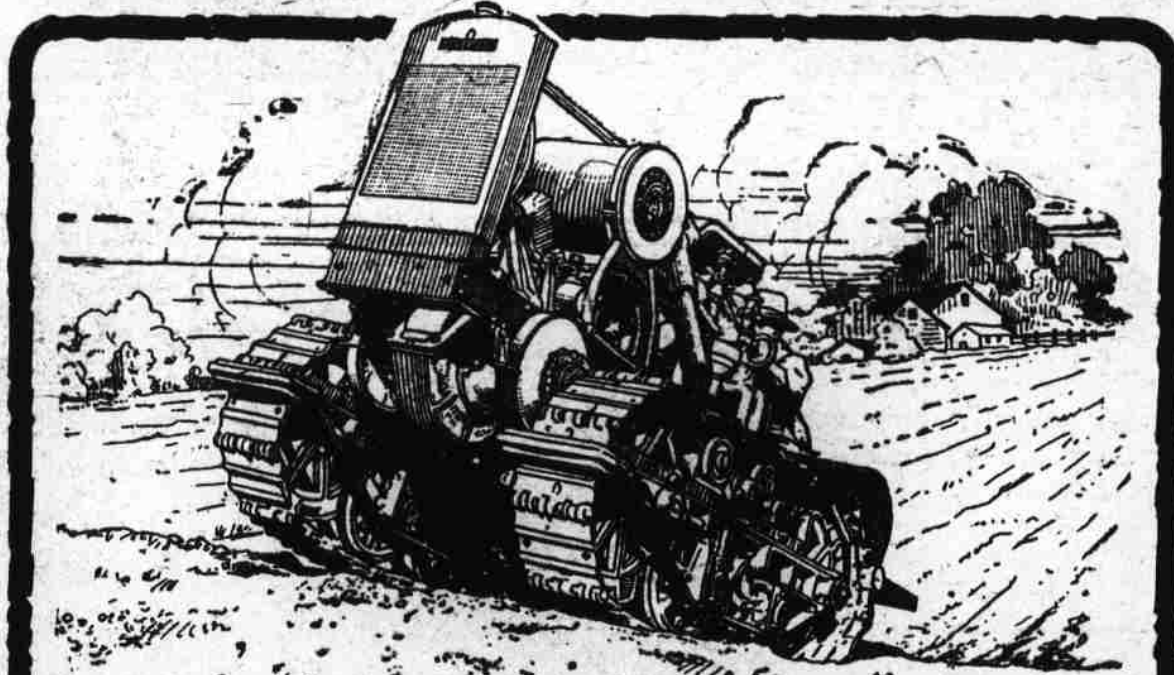
All standard sizes in both Cord and Fabric tires—ribbed or non-skid treads—and an extra ply, hand-made Ford size, also.

Good Dealers Everywhere Handle Them

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branch: 58 Auburn Ave., Atlanta

# MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES



**T**RACTION is what gives Monarch Tractors pre-eminence in every type of work. The traction is secured by means of the Monarch tracks which convert all the possible engine power into actual "grip on the ground."

The Monarch tracks are constructed of tough, wear resisting Manganese Steel. Covered by a broad and full guarantee as to wearing qualities.

There is a Monarch for every farm and the Monarch will do every type of power farm work quicker, better and more reliably. Strength, ruggedness and mechanical ingenuity are built into every part of every Monarch. Made in the following sizes: 30-18 H. P., 20-12 H. P. and 16-9 H. P.

Read what Monarch users have to say. Our "Performance Booklet" sent you on request.

General Tractors Incorporated  
234 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Worsham & Weaver, 123 Walker St., Atlanta, Ga.  
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# NEVERSLIP Monarch Tractors

## Insect Pests and Fungous Diseases

### General Pests

**CUTWORMS.**—These hatch from eggs of moths, usually laid in grassy or weedy lands. Becoming part grown by fall, they grow slowly through winter, become more active and destructive in early spring, become grown and cease damage by the end of May.

**Remedies.**—Clean culture, plow under grass and weeds in late summer or fall. If not desirable to leave the ground bare through the winter, sow a cover crop after the plowing. Late planting or setting will avoid much cut-worm damage.

**Wire Worms.**—Hatch from eggs of "jack-snappers," laid in grassy fields. Worms live two or three years before becoming beetles.

**Remedies.**—Fall plowing (cover crop if desired); long rotations by which susceptible crops shall be at least two years removed from grass.

**White Grubs.**—Hatch from egg laid by brown May beetles, also green "June bugs" in grassy lands, especially manured lands.

Control much the same as for wire worms. Hogs will root for them, or poultry to follow the plow will destroy many.

**Root Lice.**—Often destructive to cotton and sometimes corn, in restricted areas. Attended by ants which help them through winter.

**Remedies.**—Rapid shallow cultivation; nitrate of soda to stimulate rapid early growth; deep fall plowing of infested spots to scatter the ants. Avoid cotton and corn in continuous rotation.

**Weevil.**—Important with all grains, beans, peas, etc.

**Remedies.**—Prompt threshing and tight storage of small grains; shucking of corn in field and separation of infested ears; clean bins. Beans and peas can be mixed with equal quantity dry dust lime for storing. To treat stored grain, place in air-tight bins, boxes, barrels or other containers and sprinkle carbon disulphide on top at the rate of 5 pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of space in the container, close tightly and leave closed for 24 hours. The material is highly inflammable and explosive, and no fire, lighted match, pipe, etc., should be brought near. If bin is not air-tight, use more of the disulphide.

### Corn Insects

**BUD-worm.**—This is the worm stage of the spotted melon beetle, worse on low grounds in cool, belated seasons.

**Remedies.**—Time of planting is important. Late planting will avoid some injury by this, as well as by cutworms and stalk-borers. Some farmers claim to avoid it by very early planting. Practice rotations. High lands are less infested. A liberal amount of seed may give stand in spite of bud-worm. Ample cultivation and liberal fertilization helps.

**Stalk-borer.**—Two generations, both attacking early-planted corn, only one attacking late-planted corn. Winters in base of corn stubble.

**Remedies.**—Planting after about May 25 will avoid large part of the damage in the latitude of the Upper South. Plowing out stubble so as to expose to changes of weather during winter will reduce the number to appear in spring. Practice rotations.

**Ear-worm.**—Destructive everywhere, infesting ears, especially at the top. The same insect is called by other names when infesting other crops,—cotton boll-worm, tobacco bud-worm, tomato fruit-worm. It winters in the ground.

**Remedies.**—Fall and winter plowing, where badly infested crops have grown; pinching or cutting off tips, in small garden patches; dusting young silks with mixture of equal parts of powdered arsenate of lead and dry lime in corn for table use. There is no really effective treatment in the field (other than plowing) for general crop corn. The measures mentioned are not as good as could be wished.

### Cotton Insects

**LEAF Louse.**—More destructive in cool seasons, causing distorted leaves, usually disappearing with hot weather in June.

**Remedies.**—Could be controlled by spraying with tobacco preparation known as "Black-Leaf-40," one part to 800 parts water, or by laundry soap in water at the rate of 1 pound to 4 gallons, but generally such treatments are impracticable. They are usually attacked by large numbers of lady-beetles and parasites which control them before damage becomes wide-spread.

**Red Spider.**—Causes a form of "rust," followed by shedding of leaves. Worse in long dry spells. Feeds on many plants, often starting from pokeweed.

**Remedies.**—Pluck the first affected leaves into an oil-soaked sack, take out of field and burn. Isolate infested section by taking out a few stalks ahead of infection to check spread along row. Spray with ready-made lime-sulphur, 1 gallon to 60 gallons water. But the most important point in preventing red spider is to keep down all growth of pokeweed near cotton fields.

**Boll-worm.**—Same insect as ear-worm in corn. Although the total damage by it to cotton is large, yet the damage per acre is seldom enough to justify spraying or dusting. Winter plowing as mentioned for ear-worm in corn will help.

**Boll Weevil.**—Remedies consist of early planting of early varieties, hastened to maturity by ample use of quick acting fertilizers and abundant cultivation. Methods of poisoning recently developed are described in a Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### Irish Potato Insects

**POTATO Beetle.**—Known to all.

**Remedies.**—Hand-pick. Dust with poison, home-mixed or ready made. But the very best protection and the very highest net profit is by spraying two to four, times with home-prepared poisoned Bordeaux mixture, 4 pounds lime, 3 pounds bluestone, 1½ pounds powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. This kills the beetles and their larva (worms) and also protects the vines from blight, which often does more harm than the insects. This practice has produced a gain of as much as 50 bushels to the acre.

**Flea Beetle.**—This is a small, dark-colored jumping beetle which riddles leaves with small holes, doing more damage than they appear to.

**Remedies.**—Flea beetles are controlled to large degree by the regular spraying recommended for potato beetle.

**Leaf-hopper.**—Small, slender, light-colored jumping bugs which suck sap from the leaves. Same species infests apple, also grasses.

**Remedies.**—Special treatment usually not profitable. The regular spraying already recommended seems to hinder them, while its stimulation to the plants enables them to recover from slight attacks.

### Tobacco Insects

**FLEA Beetle.**—Known to all tobacco growers.

**Remedies.**—Careful burning of all trash, leaves, etc., around seed-beds; tight screening of beds. Spray plants in bed with powdered arsenate of lead, 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

**Horn-worm.**—Known to all tobacco growers.

**Remedies.**—Hand-picking. Dust with 1 pound powdered arsenate of lead to 6 pounds dust lime, or spray, 1 pound to 30 gallons of water.

### How to Fight the Hessian Fly

**T**HE methods for combating the Hessian fly are, in brief, as follows:

1. Practice crop rotation. Do not sow wheat on stubble if it is possible to avoid doing so.
2. Plow under all infested stubble and ruined wheat, where practicable, soon after harvest.
3. Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, plowing, or some other method.
4. Plow all land to be sowed to wheat as early and deeply as existing conditions permit, and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seed bed.
5. Conserve moisture against a period of drouth at seeding time.
6. Use good seed.
7. Fertilize.
8. Sow wheat during the fly-free period as advised by your farm adviser or state experiment station.—United States Department of Agriculture.

### To Prevent Weevils in Grain

**A**Gainst weevils infesting stored grain and corn, carbon disulphide is effective at the rate of 5 pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet, provided the application is made while the temperature is not below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Make the bins as tight as possible, and after sprinkling the liquid over the grain, cover tightly with gas-proof tarpaulin. Let the fumigation continue for at least twenty-four hours.—Farm and Garden Rule Book.

### Preventing Cutworm Damage

**F**OR the cutworm, no better method has yet been devised, so far as I know, than the use of poisoned baits or poisoned bran mash. The mash is usually applied before any plants come out of the ground, so that the worms crawling over the surface will be attracted to it and killed by eating the poison.—R. W. Harned.

### Apple Rust and Its Prevention

**T**HE fungus which causes apple rust lives over winter on the cedar producing the well-known "cedar galls," or "cedar balls." Carefully conducted investigations in several apple-growing sections have demonstrated that cedar trees are indispensable to the presence of apple rust, and that no rust occurs where all cedars within a radius of a mile from the orchard are destroyed. Cedar trees around the house are sometimes highly valued and the owner may desire to remove the cedar galls, instead of destroying the trees. This is a tedious operation, which must be repeated annually, and will probably soon cause the owner to revise his ideas as to the value of his pet trees.

Not all varieties of apples are equally susceptible to rust. The following list of susceptible and immune varieties will be of value to those who plan to set orchards in sections where rust occurs:

**Susceptible to Rust:** York Imperial, Rome, Wealthy, Ben-Davis, Grimes' Golden, Magnum Bonum, Jonathan, Shockley.

**Immune, or at least highly resistant:** Baldwin, Winesap, Arkansas Black, Stayman, Yellow Transparent, Black Twig, Maiden Blush.—Dr. F. A. Wolf.

Frequently during the coming twelve months we expect to say, "For fuller information on this subject, see our 1920 'Reference Special.'" If every reader will preserve this issue, it will help both us and him.