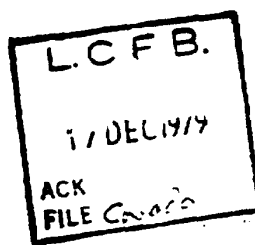


CAN



D.J. Wood

DJW/JP/46D-5

14th December, 1979

R.S. Wade, Esq.,
Imperial Tobacco Limited,
P.O. Box 6500, C.P.,
Montreal, P.Q.,
CANADA, H3C 3L6.

Dear Bob,

Many thanks for your letter of the 7th December, 1979,
relating to the November meeting of the A.C.S.C.

The analytical results on the seven reference tobacco
samples show some interesting features. In the case of nicotine,
RJR/Macdonald consistently report the highest values and Rothmans
the lowest; agreement between Imperial Canada, Imperial N.C.
and Delhi is good. In the case of reducing sugars there is less
consistency, although Rothmans tend to report high results;
Eenson & Hedges are peculiarly erratic. The results could
perhaps be explained on the basis that different techniques are
being used in the various laboratories, but Brian Carpenter of
Carreras-Rothmans, commenting on information received from his
Canadian associates, seems to imply that all laboratories employed
an autoanalytic method using ferricyanide for sugars and cyanogen
bromide for nicotine. Does your information support this belief?

I note your comments about Ridomil, and the fact that it is
more efficient as a preventative than as a curative agent. I have
spoken briefly to Jim Drummond about the 4th December meeting in
Raleigh, and he seemed particularly hopeful about the blue mould
early warning system. It will be interesting to see now whether
Ridomil is in fact registered for use in 1980, either by individual
States or by the E.P.A.

With best wishes for Christmas,

Yours sincerely,


D.J. WOOD

c.c. Dr. L.C.F. Blackman 

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