

James Allan M.P.

I appreciate very greatly the privilege of saying a word to my many farmers friends in the Jarvis and Port Rowan area. First of all, however, I should like to wish the new owners of the Jarvis Record the greatest possible success as publishers of a weekly paper that has served the Communities so well for so long.

A few short years ago, under similar circumstances, I would have been directing my remarks to those agriculturists known as General Farmers. I would have been thinking mostly of the operators of 100 acre mixed farms - of Dairy or Beef cattle - of pigs and hens - of wheat and grass seeds, as cash crops - truly quite a mix.

To-day Farmers are facing an entirely new situation - an ever changing one. Farm expenses have increased tremendously during this period, indeed at a much faster rate than have prices for the products of the farm. It is a sound economic principle however that the sale of these products must provide sufficient income to enable the farmer to carry on a successful operation from a financial point of view.

The farmer therefore finds himself involved in a situation where change was not only indicated - it was essential if his operation was to survive. He was faced with many decisions, one of which was to discontinue those activities that could not produce a profit as a small scale operation. He found also that he must increase his revenue - the need for more

specialization became apparent at once, as did the need for greater production per acre and in many instances more acres were a part of the change - as was improvement in farming processes. Changes we speak of as technological advances.

Much progress in this direction is taken place in the area covered by The Jarvis Record. I am therefore delighted to congratulate those farmers who have successfully met this situation. The end product is one of which we can be extremely proud - namely a Farming area among the most prosperous in the Province - one that is recognized for the high quality of its livestock - for high yields of grain (particularly corn) and for the exceptional quality of its alfalfa and other fodder crops.

I congratulate most, a high percentage of the farmers in this area who have met the challenge. They have produced more with fewer hands. This accomplishment over such a short period has to me been a phenomenal one.

I extend my best wishes to one and all for success in this our basic industry in the days ahead.

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2,4-D Economical Bulk Curing Barns Save Labor

Spray Keeps Grain Yields Up

By K.J. Mindreboe, Cand. Agric., P. Ag. Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology Ridgetown

Control of certain broadleaf weeds with 8 oz active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D increased the yields of fall wheat and spring barley one of which we can be extremely proud - namely a Farming area among the most prosperous in the Province - one that is recognized for the high quality of its livestock - for high yields of grain (particularly corn) and for the exceptional quality of its alfalfa and other fodder crops.

Although 2,4-D does not kill grasses and many broadleaf weed species, it is still a very economical herbicide in wheat and barley fields.

In areas with 2, 4-D-susceptible crops, such as tobacco, tomatoes and beans, done regardless of weather there is a spray drift hazard when using 2,4-D and similar chemicals. Use of amine "cased" easily by circulating forms, low pressure, and outside air, or by adding increased water rates will moisture to the air if decrease the possibilities for necessary. In experimental spray drift. And most work in the United States, important, wind direction barns of bulk tobacco have and velocity must be watched been brought into case in less carefully when 2,4-D is used. than two hours.

Spraying during the night when the wind is down may be considered. The principal disadvantage of bulk curing is an economic one, since the barn and equipment cost about twice as much as a standard kiln. This makes it difficult or impossible for the majority of growers to consider converting completely to bulk curing at one time.

For control of certain 2,4-D resistant weeds, such as smartweeds and wild buckwheat, dicamba or bromoxynil may be used.

However, if new kilns are being planned, either to increase capacity or to replace old buildings, the construction of one or more bulk curing barns should at least be considered. The majority of growers who appear to be from 60 to 80% cured in bulk in 1968 were also curing tobacco in conventional barns. However, of a commercial conversion kit for the standard kiln until full conversion to bulk curing has taken place.

During 1965 and 1966 there was only one small bulk curing barn in Ontario. In 1967, seven larger bulk barns were built and used successfully, while in 1968 about 160 were constructed. It is expected that a still larger number will be constructed in 1969.

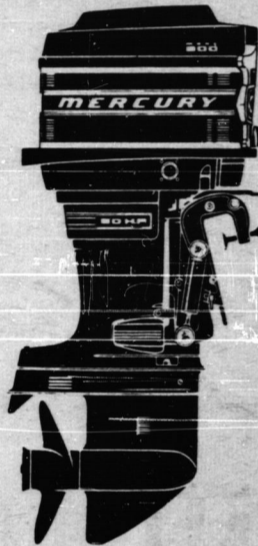
There are two main reasons for the rapid increase in bulk curing. The first is that curing in this way may permit as high as a 50% saving in labor as compared with conventional stick curing in a standard kiln. The second reason is that bulk tobacco cures extremely uniformly, so that little, if any, sorting is required before baling. What

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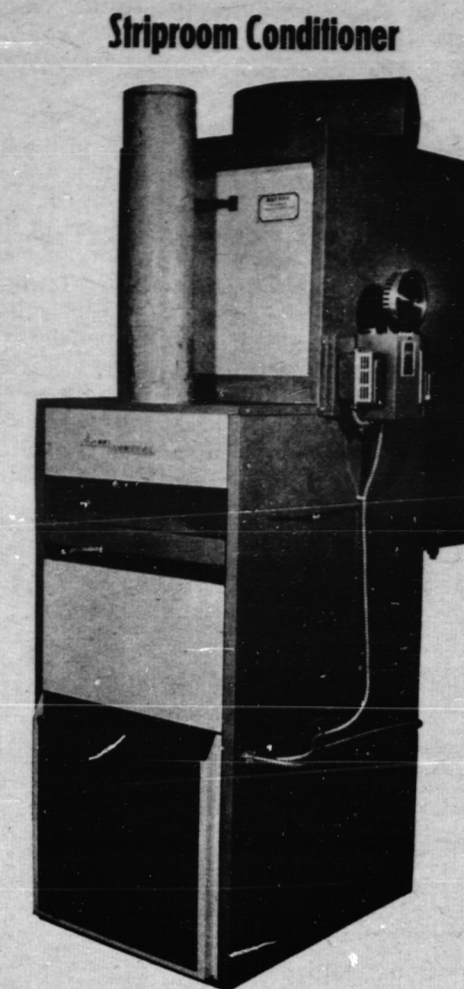
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By K. Bereza

Insect and Disease Specialist University of Guelph

Surveys conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food in 1968 established the distribution of the corn rootworm in the province for the first time. It was found to be present in all counties west of Toronto. Although it is not a new pest to Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, and Brant counties, it is relatively unknown in the other counties. It has not yet been found east of Highway 400 in York county, but as corn production intensifies eastward the insect will likely become common in time.

The insect's only known host is corn, and where this crop is grown continuously the population builds up to cause injury in two ways. First, the worm stage feeds on corn roots, thereby interfering with the uptake of nutrients, and weakening the root system to cause "goose-necking," which hampers harvesting operations with the resulting loss yield. Secondly, the green beetle (adult stage) feeds on the silks which may interfere with pollination if they appear early in relatively large numbers.

The mere presence of the insect in a particular field does not mean that control measures must be taken immediately. On some farms in the southwest where corn

has been grown continuously for a dozen years controls have not been applied. Although this may be the exception rather than the rule it does indicate the variation in time required to cause economic loss. Each field on the farm should be assessed separately. This is done by checking for goose-necked plants. Since this condition has many causes, the plant roots should be examined for feeding injury and presence of the worm. Once positively identified, the extent of infestation and damage in a field should be determined in order to know whether a control measure is warranted for the following year. (Note: the presence of the green beetles on the silks is not a reliable indication of an infestation since they may have flown in from a distance. In the fall there is a tendency for the beetles to move to the fresher, latermaturing fields.)

Where insecticides are needed, Publication 296, 1969 Field Crop Recommendations, lists buxten, diazinon, thimet, dis-system and chlordane. Six other granular insecticides are registered - birlane, sevin, paranthion, furadan, hetachlor, and aldrin, but are not being recommended for use in Ontario due to certain inadequacies such as inconsistent effectiveness, food residue problems, hazards to the handler, being too costly at present, or insufficient trial data to support recommendation.

Eight to 12 rigid laboratory tests are performed on each blood donation to ensure that it meets the high standards of the Canadian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and Canadian hospitals.

Donated blood has a life of 21 days. If it is not used within that time, the plasma is drawn off and made into vital blood products such as gamma globulin, serum albumin, fibrinogen and cryoprecipitate.

Target

Cont'd from Pg. 4

"My pet baby has been to set up a three-year agreement with Britain for forecast commitments.

"We did get a two-year commitment from Britain this year," he said.

Mr. Demeyere said the buyers have complained the Ontario tobacco producers have fallen below their target by some 75 million pounds during the last four years.

"We would be giving a good indication to the export people that we want to produce the target this year by growing an additional 6 million pounds.

"There was no haggling over the range price this year, although, of course, we do like to see more money," he said.

The companies in a memorandum to the tobacco board said the price should probably exceed 67 cents a pound and could conceivably go higher than 71 cents.

The companies also stated in the memorandum the range price would apply if an additional 6 million pounds were grown.

Director George Lysy told the board his interpretation of the memorandum was that if the production goes over the additional 6 million pounds the companies were not interested and would probably pay on the low side of the memorandum price.

Director Rene Strobbe said every time the board has come close to producing the crop target in the last four years more tobacco has been exported.

"We also get paid the highest returns from the export companies," he said.

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