

Sprayers such as this help control weed problems that can reduce yields in many crops. (ODAF Photo)

Weed Control

Continued From Page 7
improve annual grass control.

One of the most effective is Sutan plus a reduced rate of Atrazine applied and disced in before planting. Others include Lasso or Bladex plus Atrazine, applied after planting, before the corn or weeds emerge.

Chemical cost per acre for overall application of these mixtures is approximately \$8.40 for Sutan-Atrazine, \$11 for Lasso-Atrazine and \$10 for Bladex-Atrazine. The mixture average about \$10 per acre for chemical compared to \$6 for oil-Atrazine. Therefore, improved annual grass control will cost approximately \$4 more per acre.

If we assume corn yield will increase 20 per cent with better annual grass control, a crop with a 90 bushel yield potential will have an increase of 18 bushels per acre. If corn is selling for \$1 per bushel we now have an \$18 increase in return per acre. If we subtract the extra \$4 we paid for the herbicide mixture, we have a net return of \$14 from an investment of \$4 per acre.

This looks good on paper and may not always work in practice, but it appears the extra \$4 is a reasonably safe investment in fields



Going away?...
Don't forget to be
a Blood Donor
before you go!

known to be infested with annual grass. For complete information on herbicides, rates and methods of application, please refer to Ontario Dept. of Agriculture and Food Publication 75 - "Guide to Chemical Weed Control" and always read and follow label instructions carefully.

AH SPRING.....

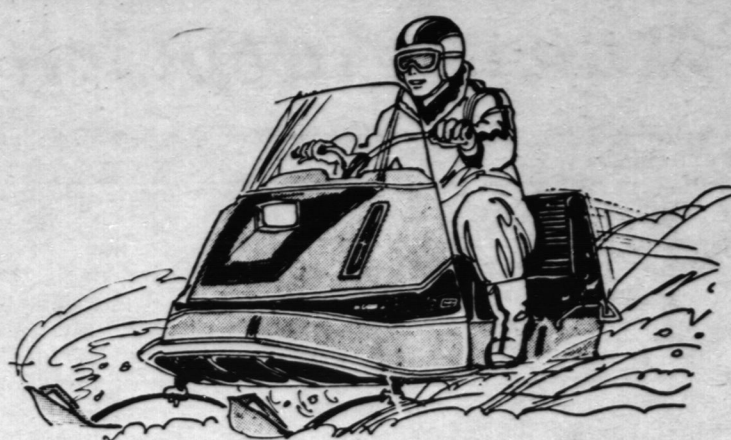
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AT DRASTIC REDUCTIONS



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If snowmobilers injure themselves on your property, would you be able to sue them? You can take information about your responsibility.

Category	Amount of Donation
Snowmobilers on your land	HAGERSVILLE
Tire	\$5.00
Sham	\$5.00
Spencer, Springvale	\$5.00
Drop	\$5.00
Topper	\$3.00
Coal & Lumber	\$3.00
ks	\$5.00
trespass signs, care should be	\$3.00
or concealed objects (wire	\$3.00
ens and Boys Wear	\$3.00
a trap set intentionally to	\$3.00
machine. Liability insurance's L & B Country	\$3.00
injured where it is evident	\$3.00
because of a deliberately	\$2.00
Electric	\$2.00
Bertson Seeds	\$2.00
dwane	\$2.00
permission and free of charge	\$2.00
acquaintances. Because you have	\$2.00
you should warn them of the	\$2.00
stumps, stone-piles, steep embankment	\$2.00
and perhaps restrict their activity to the	\$2.00
farm. Liability insurance protects you against	\$2.00
claims. And if you warn these snowmobilers	\$2.00
on your farm as outlined above, a	\$2.00
negligence claim will probably be successful.	\$2.00
Invitees are snowmobilers using your land	\$2.00
permission and for a fee. They are customers and	\$2.00
well protected against all hazards. Plainly marked	\$2.00
should be planned and set up in safe snowmobiling	\$2.00
your farm. Traffic should be regulated to prevent	\$10.00
and collision. This is a business and should be specified in	\$10.00
liability policy for effective coverage. If you rent snowmobiles	\$10.00
to others, the risk of negligent operation should be covered	\$0.00
by an automobile insurance policy.	\$0.00

Defense and expense of a snowmobile court case

If you have CIAG's Farm Family Protection plan, you are defended in a civil suit alleging injury or damage occurring on the property covered under the liability section of your policy. Whether the suit is successful or groundless, false or fraudulent, the policy pays the cost of defense. And this amount is additional to the liability limit of your policy.

More than 13,000 Ontario farm families reduce their risks with the help of CIAG's Farm Family Protection plan. For information, please call or visit the CIAG representative or office in your area



Exotic Cattle Breeds Cause Excitement

By Ralph McCartney
Beef Cattle Specialist, Guelph

Exotic breeds of cattle have caused much excitement and enthusiasm in the beef industry in recent years. However, many people have questioned the effect of these breeds on the Canadian beef industry. Will some or all of these breeds ride the crest of popularity only to assume an insignificant role after the speculative phase has passed?

I will define an exotic breed as any breed other than the three British beef breeds (Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn). In this century, the Brahman would be considered the first exotic. The Brahman were crossed with existing breeds to produce breeds such as the Santa Gertrudis, Beefmaster, Braford, Brangus and others.

Imports from the European continent include Charolais, Simmental, Limousin, Maine-Anjou, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Fleckvieh and Parthenais. Lincoln Red, Devon, South Devon and Welsh Black originated in England.

Murray Grey semen is imported from Australia. In our own backyard, we discovered the dairy breeds such as Holstein and the Brown Swiss.

Some information is now becoming available on the economic traits of these breeds of cattle. However, the great number of new breeds coupled with the possible crosses are so great that research cannot keep pace with promotion.

The Canada Department of Agriculture is testing Charolais, Simmental and Limousin in Western Canada (see Table 1).

Table 1. Evaluation of Charolais & Simmental (Lacombe)

Item	Charolais	Simmental
No. Sires	15	9
No. Calves Born	563	515
Birth Wt. (lbs.)	85	86
% Difficult Calving	10.6	7.2
% Dead at Birth	3.3	3.9
205 day weaning weight (lbs.)	498	501
Postweaning growth (lbs. per day)	Plus 14	Plus 14
1969	Plus 20	Plus 20
1970	Plus 1.2	Plus 1.2
Dressing Percent (%)	Plus 1.2	Plus 1.2

From Table 1, Charolais sired calves presented slightly more calving problems (10.6% vs 7.2% for Simmental sired). However, Charolais sired calves had a slightly higher postweaning growth and a higher dressing percent.

Table 2 compares Limousin, Simmental and Shorthorns tested at the Canada Department of Agriculture station at Brandon.

Table 2. Evaluation of Limousin, Simmental sired crossbred calves and Pure Shorthorns (Brandon).

	Breed of Sire	Limousin	Simmental	Short horn
No. calves		72	59	194
Birth Wt. (lbs.)		79	83	75
% Normal Calving		87	72	95
% Difficult Pull (all age groups of cows)		6	24	0
% Difficult Pull (2 yr. old heifers excluded)		2	9	0

Limousin are intermediate in birth weight between pure Shorthorns and the Simmental cross calves. If only the mature cows are considered, calving problems are minimized. The research shows that there are great sire differences within a breed.

Thus, a person should only consider those bulls which are known to produce offspring which calve normally and easily.

The American Brown Swiss and the Holstein should be considered in beef cross breeding programs. Traditionally, it was not considered possible to have beef and dairy characteristics in one animal. Beef animals were supposed to be blocky and rectangular and dairy animals triangular and bony.

However, if we accept that beef production involves the efficient production of a lot of lean meat regardless of how the animal looks, then we can pursue the possibility of a dual purpose type.

The University of Alberta compared Hereford, Charolais and Brown Swiss sired calves (Table 3).

	Breed of Sire					
	Hereford		Charolais		Brown Swiss	
No. of calves	M	F	M	F	M	F
Birth Wt. (lbs.)	40	33	22	18	20	22
180 day wt. (lbs.)	80	75	89	80	89	81
365 day wt. (lbs.)	434	434	459	414	464	436
	851	682	902	665	952	693

Carcass information on the steers was collected and Hereford sired cattle were fatter

and had slightly less bone. Charolais sired steers did not differ greatly from Brown Swiss sired steers. Dairy type cattle were superior to traditional beef types in lean distribution and trimmed retail cuts.

The exotics which contribute to more efficient beef production will be those which grow faster, produce more milk and have leaner carcasses than our present beef cattle. The major disadvantage is calving difficulty which may be minimized by breeding mature cows and by selecting sires which have been proven to produce few calving problems.

14 Branches Form West Haldimand WI

The 14 branches which comprise the West Haldimand District of the Women's Institute continue to be very active in 1972. Last year was a busy year with the International Flowering Match on our doorstep. Most of the Branches sponsor 4-H Homemaking Clubs and take advantage of the attractive and useful courses offered by the Home Economics Branch.

The district holds two afternoon meetings a year and the District Annual which is a full day. Many of the Branches as well as the district are compiling a history of Haldimand County.

An important event will take place at the Hagersville United Church on Wednesday, April 19, 1972. At this time the West Haldimand Institute members will be joined by Helen McKercher, director of the Home Economics Branch and Mrs. Marion Pardy, editor of the Home and Country at a banquet to honor the 75th anniversary of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario. We are sure we have real talent among our members who will provide the evening's entertainment and all are looking forward to the fellowship together.

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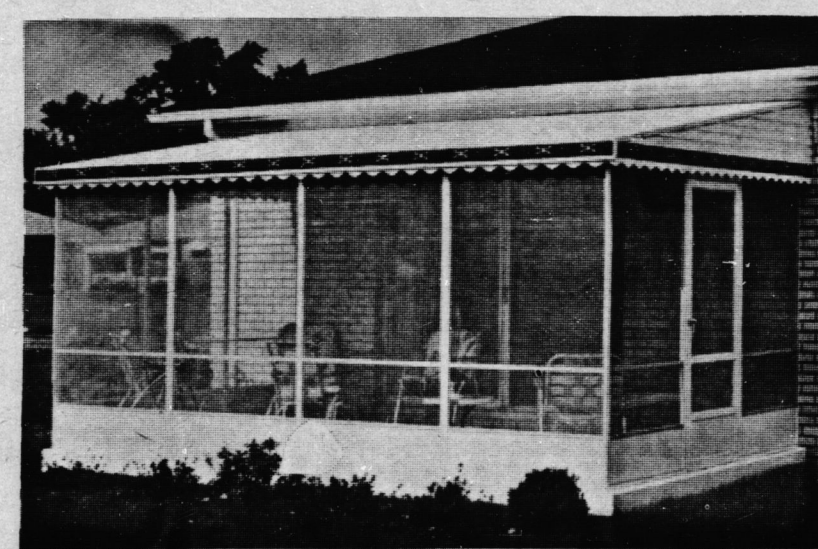
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