

The **GLEANER**

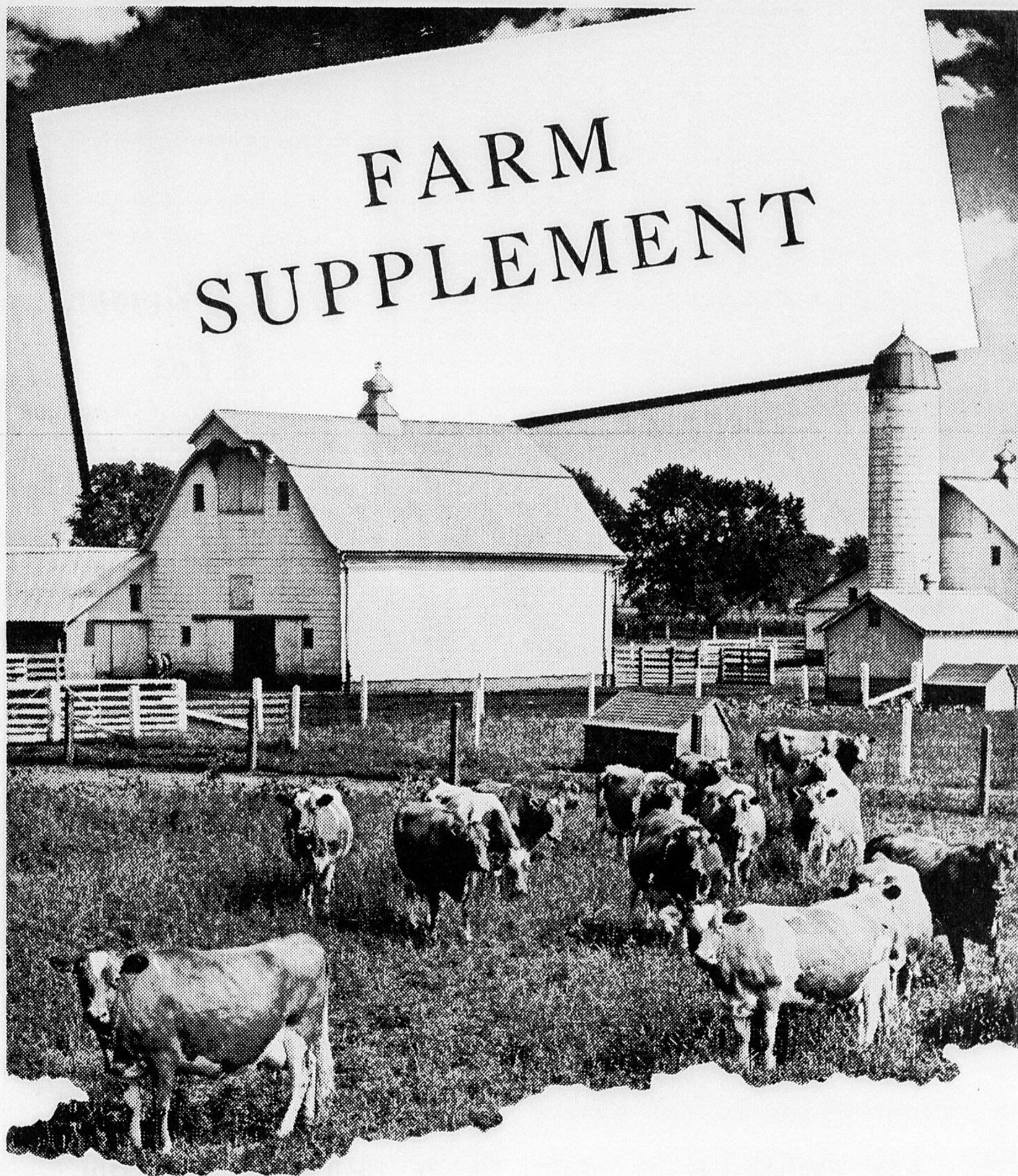
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FARM SUPPLEMENT

Huntingdon, Quebec

JUNE 3, 1970

FARM
SUPPLEMENT





"COUNTRY NOTEBOOK"

by
Walker Riley
Macdonald College

No dust was flying when the sweet corn was planted on the old farm this year. The ground was frozen. The inch-thick crust on the water-soaked soil broke into sheets behind the planter. But when you have only one week to do all the Spring's work, you break a lot of rules.

Nor does that one week allow for all the aggravating little things that tempt you to tear your hat to shreds. Like finding the tractor which had been in the garage all Winter, still unserviceable, or making your implements fit a borrowed tractor, or breaking the tongue in the disc harrow on the first stone, or snapping off the stem of the grease gun, or good friends dropping in for a leisurely chat just as you are rushing out to the field after a ten-minute supper, or the fertilizer coming "tomorrow."

But on the other hand, the tractor did not run out of gas, it did not once get stuck in the mud holes, the corn seed did not get lost in shipment, the planter plates did not break, and my glasses did not fall in the creek.

And for a bonus, there was the pure, clear call of the white-throated sparrow breaking the silence of the dawn, the first sun catching the spires of the spruce trees above the morning mist, the pair of beaver making their secret way upstream among the bull rushes, and the three deer at the bottom of the corn field, and the sheer pleasure of soaking aching bones in a steaming, overflowing bathtub at midnight.

Eleven acres of thirteen successively maturing varieties went in on the eighth of May. Another seven acres were planted on Queen Victoria's misplaced birthday in pouring rain. Now we have two clear months to worry how we can pick, sell, and deliver eighteen thousand dozen cobs of sweet corn in the month of August to an unpredictable, irrational summer clientele.

On the College Farm, the seeding of field corn also started May 8. One hundred and fifty acres and sixteen days later, it is almost complete.

Atrazine is still the number one herbicide for weed control in corn. Two and a half pounds is the amount usually recommended for ordinary weed conditions. Usual time to apply is right after seeding, while you can still see the rows for a guide. But it can go on anytime up to the point the weeds are two inches high. Adding a gallon and a half of special oil makes Atrazine more effective against emerged weeds, but it is a waste of money if there is no green leaf showing yet.

When quackgrass is bad, that rate will have to be doubled. But then no crop other than corn can be grown in that field next year because of the risk of carryover. Splitting this amount into two applications, one before ploughing and one after planting, increases Atrazine's effectiveness against quackgrass.

Where a field has been in corn for several years, annual

Corn spread

Corn, the crop that has al-

ready transformed the rural landscape of Ontario and parts of British Columbia, is on the verge of a break-through that could spread the revolution across Canada.

grasses like foxtail and barnyard grass and crabgrass can be an increasing problem. Herbicides which give Atrazine a helping hand to beat this problem include sutan, eptam, applied and worked into the soil ahead of seeding, and lasso prometryne, limuron, and ramrod applied after. These are also useful to reduce the rate of Atrazine and the risk of carry-over residue.

No one I have met has a good answer for horsetail or milkweed, except a well-directed hoe.

Every now and then, a real heartening event comes along. Maybe one person can do a bit to change the course of events after all. Maybe each of us does have a chance to make a lasting contribution to this sad old world.

For his efforts, and in recognition of his success, Harry MacDonald was honoured at a testimonial dinner a few days ago. Dr. MacDonald has been called the "Father of Birdsfoot Trefoil."

When Prof. MacDonald started his work at Cornell University, birdsfoot trefoil was not recognized as a crop in United States or Canada. Now it is one of the four most valuable forage legumes in this part of the world. In the Champlain Valley, a profitable seed-growing business has grown up based on the two varieties he developed, Empire and Viking.

Dr. MacDonald's family farm is in Scotsburn, Nova Scotia. He attended Nova Scotia Agricultural College before coming to Macdonald College to earn his degree in Agriculture in 1938. Today he is a full professor at Cornell University and his recent interests take him into the field of tropical agriculture, and the problems of world food.

Scientists at CDA research stations on the prairies have joined CDA corn breeders at Ottawa and Harrow, Ont., and industry specialists in the search for new varieties.

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Canadian hog market growing

Canadian hog marketings for the current quarter are estimated at 159,800 head per week, up 10% from the corresponding period a year earlier according to the latest quarterly forecast by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Western Canada output is forecast to increase 15%, with Saskatchewan and Manitoba up 28% and 24% respectively. An increase of 7% is forecast for Eastern Canada. In the first four weeks of the quarter, gradings have averaged nearly 172,000 head per week, however marketings later in the period are expected to reflect usual seasonal decline.

Marketings during the third quarter of 1970 are expected to average 159,800 head per week, up 13% from a year ago. Again the West is leading the production upswing with anticipated marketings of 57,600 head per week, an increase of 20% from a year earlier. In the East an 8% increase is projected as Ontario and Quebec are forecast to increase marketings for the quarter by 9% and 6% respectively.

For the six months, October through March of 1971, the prediction is for a 17% gain resulting in anticipated marketings of 181,600 head per week. Eastern output is expected to be up 11% and West-

tern production up 27%. In this forecast it is worth noting that for the three periods under review, Western Canada is leading the production upswing percentage wise, by a large margin, reflecting the interest of producers in diversifying into livestock production during this period when wheat stocks are at high levels.

U.S. MEAT PRODUCTION RECORD IN 1969

The U. S. D. A. recently released the 1969 annual report on livestock slaughter for the Continental U. S. Some highlights on the report follow:

(1) Total slaughter of all species except cattle declined in 1969. Cattle slaughter totalled nearly 35.6 million head in 1969 slightly higher than 1968 slaughter and a new high. Hog slaughter was 85 million head, down 2% from a year ago, calf slaughter was 11% under 1968 and annual slaughter of sheep and lambs was 10% below last year. Federally inspected slaughter of all species represented a larger percentage of total slaughter due to additional plants coming under inspection.

(2) Total meat production of 35.3 billion pounds in 1969 was up very slightly from 1968 and was a record high. A 1% increase in beef production in

1969 offset declines in production of all other species. Pork production was 1% less than in 1968, veal output was down 8% and production of lamb and mutton was off 9% from the previous year.

(3) Lard production of 1.9 billion pounds in 1969 was 8% below 1968. The decline resulted from a reduction in lard yield as well as the decrease in hog slaughter. Lard production per 100 lb. live-weight in 1969 was 9.4 lb. compared to about 15 lb. in 1955.

(4) The average weights of

all species, except hogs which was unchanged, were slightly higher in 1968. The average dressed weights of cattle, calves and hogs also increased somewhat in 1969, while the dressed weight of sheep and lambs averaged the same as the previous year.

(5) Farm slaughter of all species of animals decreased again in 1969, and slaughter of animals on farms only represents a small portion of total slaughter.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET CLOSES

May 15th was the final day of marketing hogs at the Chicago stockyards, bringing to an end a marketing area which began 105 years ago.

The cattle market at Chicago will continue to operate as usual. The decision to end hog marketing was suggested a couple of months ago. Declining receipts and revenue from hogs, increased operating costs and high maintenance costs were mentioned as leading reasons bringing on the market closing. Receipts of hogs at Chicago last year were 14% below the 1968 total, and to date this year, arrivals are running 26% below a year ago. The Chicago stockyards company has for several years operated a hog market at Atkinson, Illinois, some 140 miles west of Chicago and it is believed many shippers will now ship to that market.

Agrometeorological research

The members of the agrometeorology committee set up by the Quebec department of Agriculture and Colonization have agreed to have a preliminary study made this year with a view to preparing a general programme of agrometeorological research.

The task has been entrusted to professors of Laval University's faculty of agriculture and will be carried out under the auspices of the ministry's Agricultural Research Council with the help of experts at the Meteorological service of the Quebec department of Natural Resources.

The agrometeorology committee is composed of Dr. Thomas Simard of the department of Agriculture and Colonization, chairman; Dr. Lawrence O'Grady and Dr. Victorin Lavoie of Laval University; Dr. Oscar Villeneuve of the department of Natural Resources; and Mr. Rodrigue Pichette of the Quebec Crop

Insurance Board. The secretary is Mr. Marc-André Richard of the agricultural department.

The research programme itself is expected to start next year when specialists will study the relationships be-

tween climatic factors and the growth of plants.

This undertaking also has the strong backing of the Quebec Plant Productions Council. Modern agriculture is making steadily increasing use of meteorological data.

Purina joins 4-H council

C. L. Usher of Edmonton, President of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, recently announced that Ralston Purina of Canada Ltd., has joined the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. This brings to 46 the number of members from industry in the 4-H Council.

Membership in the Council also includes the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Alberta Department of Youth, University of Saskatchewan, Newfoundland Department of Community and Social Development and the Department of

Agriculture in the remaining seven provinces. In addition, 14 national agricultural associations hold associate membership in the Council.

A director to represent Ralston Purina will be named before the 1970 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs which is scheduled for May 27 in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg.

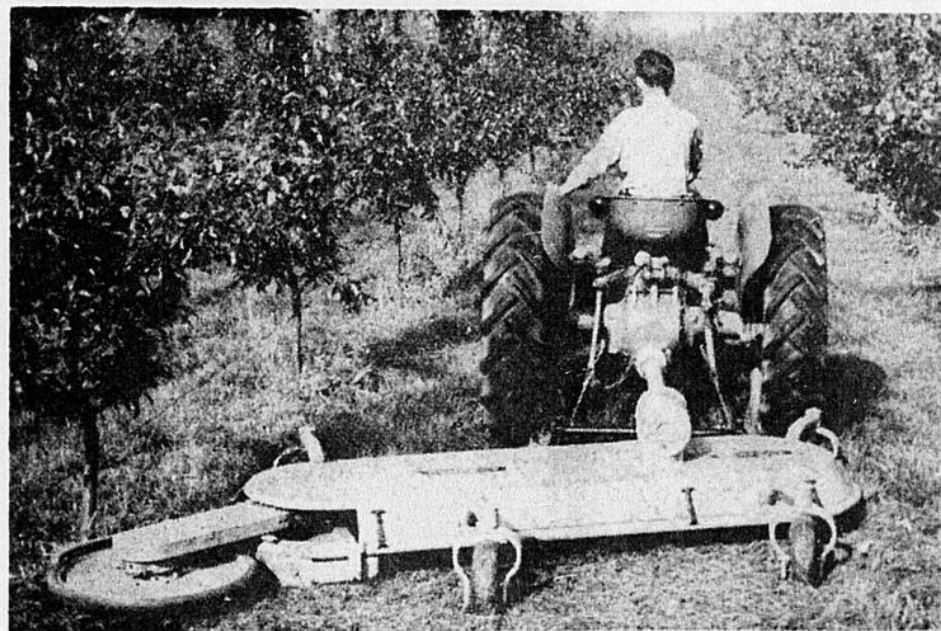
With headquarters in Woodstock, Ontario, the President and Executive Vice-President of Ralston Purina of Canada Ltd. are Mr. J. H. MacPherson and Mr. R. L. Camelin

Control insects

Biological control through "immigrant" insects is the aim of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control. Institute director Dr. Frederick J. Simmonds, who was in Ottawa earlier this month, points to two successful examples of biological

control in Canada.

In British Columbia, European insects are chewing their way through thousands of ragwort weeds and, in the Maritime provinces, apple growers are delighted with the performance of two other immigrant insects — parasites of the winter moth, which attacks apple and oak trees.



FEATURES

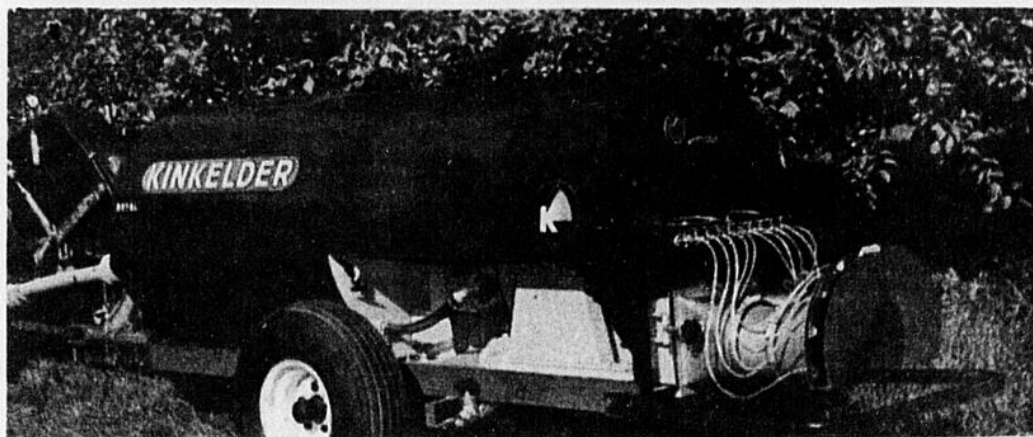
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HEMMINGFORD

Region 7 dairy farmers use DHAS

280 dairy herds in the eight counties of region 7 are on the Dairy Herd Analysis Service. These herds represent over 10,000 cows and account for more than 15% of the dairy cow population of the regions. None of the other 12 regions of Quebec have as high a percentage of the dairy cow population on DHAS.

The Dairy Herd Analysis Service is operated from Macdonald College as a milk recording and herd management program. The farmer weighs

the milk and takes milk samples from each cow one day a month - test day. The DHAS supervisor visits the farmer on this test day, picks up milk samples along with such needed information as: the milk weight from each cow, the feeds and their costs, the price of milk at the farm, etc. In region 7 there are three DHAS supervisors. Roger D'Aoust, Raymond Montcalm, and Simon Leclerc. These men work with the dairy farmers in obtaining the information necessary, and

in helping to interpret the monthly reports that come back to the farm by mail.

At Macdonald College, the fat and protein content of the milk for each cow is determined using the new automated Foss equipment. After all the information is checked, it is punched on computer cards, and fed into the college computer. The monthly reports are printed out and mailed to the dairy farmer.

The monthly reports to each dairy farmer on DHAS include such information on each cow as production to date in lactation, butterfat and protein

content of the milk, return for milk over feed cost per cow, feed cost of producing a 100 lbs. of milk average production per cow over last 12 months, and milk production per man.

Herds on DHAS in Quebec have increased income over feed costs by more than \$1,000 per year. In region 7, dairy farmers on the average increased income more than this amount. Production per cow for the 12 month period ending in April was 11,056 lbs of milk with 3.6% fat. This is above the DHAS provincial average of 10,555 lbs, at 3.6% fat, and is second highest among the 13 regions of the province. Region 10 with a production average

per cow of 11,516 is the highest.

Dairy farmers, on DHAS, in region 7, are well above the average of all DHAS herds in the province, in most of the important measures of a dairy enterprise.

Average of DHAS Herds		
	In Region 7	In Quebec
Size of herds	36.1	33.6
% cows in milk	82	80.8
Pounds of milk per cow annually	11056	10555
Pounds of meal per cow annually	3403	3215
Value of milk over feed cost per cow annually	\$340.	\$308.
Feed cost of producing 100 lbs of milk	\$1.79	\$1.87
Hours of labour to produce 100 lbs of milk	.64	.70

Name contest judges

The Quebec minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Normand Toupin, has appointed the following panels to judge the farms of contestants in this year's Order of Agricultural Merit and Order of Pioneering Merit competitions.

For the Agricultural Merit contest the judges will be Mr. Omer Beaudoin, agronome in the agricultural department, president; Mr. Fernand Perras of St-Isidore, Laprairie county, who won the title of Commander in 1965; Mr. Léo Gosselin of Ste-Félicité, Matane county, Commander in 1969; and Mr. Théo Busque, agronome of the department, who will act as secretary to the panel.

For the Pioneering Merit

contest the judges will be Mr. Armand Ouellet, agronome in the department, president and secretary of the panel; Mr. André Gravel of Roquemare, Abitibi West, who was made Commander of the Order in 1969; and Mr. Joseph Séguin of La Minerve, Labelle county, Commander in 1965.

This year the Agricultural Merit contest will be held in the first of the five competition zones. This region comprises the counties of Beauharnois, Argenteuil, Chambly, Châteauguay, Deux Montagnes, Huntingdon, Jacques-Cartier, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Napierville, Soulanges, St-Jean, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Robert-Baldwin and Fabre.

Talks on use of cement in agriculture planned

The Farm Buildings division of the department of Agriculture and Colonization in collaboration with the Quebec Portland Cement Association and the Quebec Concrete Association has arranged a discussion about the use of cement and concrete masonry in agriculture.

The talks will be held in the agricultural engineering pavilion at Laval University on June 2nd and 3rd and will be opened by Mr. Armand Roy, head of the agricultural ministry's Farm Improvement service. They are intended exclusively for agricultural engineers, agriculturists, and ex-

perts responsible for advising farmers about the subject. The great majority of the participants will come from the industry and from a number of government and associated services and bodies.

About a dozen speakers will give talks, most of which will be illustrated with films. The main themes of this meeting will be the use of concrete in construction and the possibilities offered by concrete masonry in farm building. Other detailed lectures will deal with the quality of cement products and their use in different types of buildings.

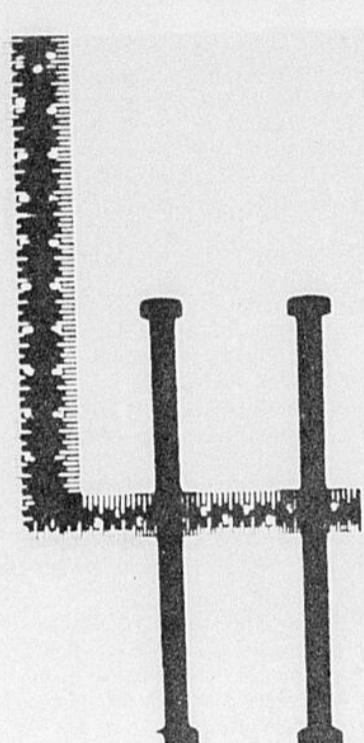
Putting D.D.T. in perspective

An international panel of experts, following the course charted earlier this year by Canada, has recommended that all unnecessary and excessive uses of DDT be discouraged.

At the same time, the experts lowered the recommended acceptable daily intake limits. Canada's current dietary load for DDT still remains much lower than (about 10 per cent of) the new recommended limits.

Lamb production due for changes

Canadian lamb producers are keeping a close watch on federal government experiments which could lead to major changes in the business. Scientists at the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Fredericton, N.B., are trying to increase the net returns per ewe by developing diets that can be fed to



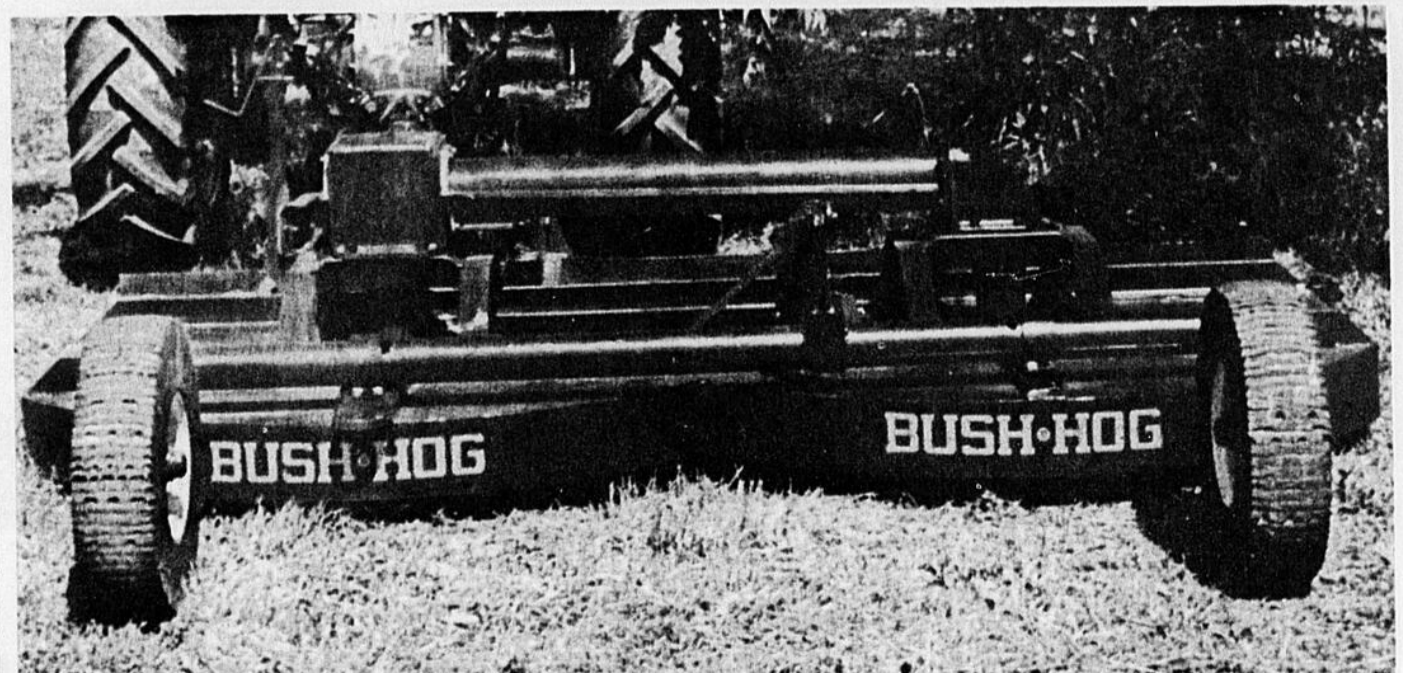
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Eastern Breeders Annual Meeting

Dr. R. G. Smiley, General Manager of Eastern Breeders Inc., at Kemptville, Ont., presented a talk on "Cuba: the Cattle, The Country" at the Annual Meeting held at Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology.

Dr. Smiley visited Cuba in January 1970 with a group of key Canadian livestock people. The country has imported many Canadian cattle over the last seven years. Canadian-bred sires and semen are being used on a cross-breeding program with their native Brahma cattle to improve milk

production and incorporate climatic ability as well as tick resistance. Cuba has contracted for 20,000 Canadian Holstein calves over the next three years to help develop their objective of 50,000 Pure Bred Holsteins.

Eastern Breeders Co-operative Artificial Insemination unit covering Eastern Ontario and part of Quebec, bred 159,083 first services in 1969. One proven sire "Seiling Rockman" was used on 34,934 first service cows during the year. This was 30% of the total 117,241 holsteins inseminated. Dun-

das County showed the greatest increase — 1260 cows, while Renfrew County registered a slight decrease of 202.

Number of services with sires of some of the particular breeds were: Hereford 20,323; Ayrshire 6,093; Jersey 4,148; Charolais 4,768; Guernsey 1,805; Angus 1,539; Scotch Shorthorn 1,282; D. P. Shorthorn 961.

E.B.I. President, Clarence Baker of Napanee chaired the meeting. The new President will be selected from the 1970 Directors at the next Board Meeting.

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HUNTINGDON

Changes in aid to farmers for purchase, transportation of lime

The government recently announced several changes in the department's programme of aid for the purchase and transport of ground limestone for use on farms. These changes, aimed at increasing use of lime for agricultural purposes, are the result of new measures taken last year under an extensive soil improvement programme, to protect persons concerned with the shipment, transport and purchase of lime.

One of the main changes made this year increases the grant to buy lime in bulk from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a ton. The grant to buy lime in bags remains unchanged at \$2.00 a ton.

Once again this year, farmers who plan to lime their land should apply to the local agricultural office for a permit as soon as possible. Truckers in-

tending to transport the lime must apply to the agricultural department's lime section for written authorization to obtain this material.

Important changes have also been made in the method of calculating the transport grant. Under the new conditions, the department will pay the trucker 20c a ton for each of the first five miles and 5c a mile for each additional mile, up to a limit of 40 miles. To obtain this grant, the trucker must present at the quarry the shipping invoice together with a permit signed by the farmer and an official representative of the department.

Costs of shipment by rail or boat will be paid directly to the company concerned in accordance with prior agreements and at a special tariff for ground limestone intended only for agricultural purposes.

To qualify for these grants, the lime must satisfy certain standards, namely: have a neutralizing power of at least 85%, an agricultural value index of not less than 62.5%, and a range and proportions of particle sizes governed by specified percentages of the material which will pass through three different-sized meshes. The standards are designed to ensure suitability for amending soils and improving their productive capacity.

The changes made in the programme this year have made it necessary to set up a stricter system of verification. In order to facilitate claims procedures, the Farm Improvement service has summarized them in a circular letter recently sent to quarry operators and to truckers who were engaged in this type of hauling last year.

A W I S H
TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE LOCAL
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**GOOD WEATHER
GOOD CROPS
GOOD HARVEST**

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ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
FOR THE FARM

Start spring cleaning schedule with calendar of safety events

Take spring cleaning a necessary step further this year by creating a calendar of safety events that will help sweep your home clean of accidents all year 'round.

Here are some ideas for Mother's Own Calendar of Home Safety Events, suggested by the drug industry-sponsored Council on Family Health in Canada, a non-profit public service organization working to encourage home safety and family health:

Official Accident Prevention Discussion Time for the entire family. This event should be

scheduled before spring cleaning gets under way. Instruct the whole family to pick up clutter, wipe up wet spots, use care in climbing for objects on high shelves and recap and put away medicines and chemicals immediately after use — in medicine chests and on high shelves far out of reach of little children.

Mother and father should discuss and practise caution when working at the stove and using kitchen utensils or household repair tools. Mother must remind herself to always put youngsters in a safe play

area — a playpen or crib with raised sides — when occupied in another room.

Official Medicine Cabinet Cleanup. This simple task should be scheduled for the start of each new season. It means putting contents in proper order — external medicines on one shelf; internal medicines on another. Toiletries should be stored apart from medicines and on lower shelves. Discard medicines left over from previous illness. Throw away containers without labels, or with unreadable labels. Check light over medicine cabinet to see if it is bright enough to read labels easily.

Official Check of Family Health for vacation period: First week in May. Plan for safety during vacation, whether taking a trip or remaining at home. Arrange for physical checkup, including immunization booster shots, prescription renewals, and anything that should be discussed with the family doctor prior to the hot weather season.

Official Fire Prevention Check of the Home: Check electrical appliances for frayed cords, faulty wiring, possible current leakage. Check outlets for overloading. Hold family conference to confer on details of escape route in event of fire, and check-in point outside the house so each member

may be accounted for. Discard accumulated rubbish from basements and attics.

Back-To-School Preparations: Last week in August. These should include an up-to-date child supervision plan for the safety of pre-school youngsters. Prepare a list and telephone

numbers of sitters — relatives, friends, neighbors, your own teenage children — who may be counted on to supervise small children in your absence. Arrange that youngsters are never left unsupervised, even if you only go next door for a
(Continued on page 8)

Trace of selenium may prevent animal disease

Addition of a trace of selenium (one pound per 5,000 tons) to livestock feed may be enough to prevent some serious ailments of animals and poultry. This conclusion has been arrived at after a study made by personnel of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's Research and Education division following frequent reports of nutritional myopathy by veterinarians in all regions of the province.

According to the study, Quebec soils, which are generally marked by an accumulation of iron and alumina, are classed as non-seleniferous by specialists. Disorders of livestock due to this deficiency are thus often found in Quebec; the commonest is known as white muscle disease or stiff calf disease.

This disease mostly affects calves, spring lambs, and gestating females fed entirely on forage grown on the farm.

An article in a recent (Winter 1970) issue of "Science in Agriculture" also blames selenium deficiency for certain heart disorders in pigs weighing 100 to 150 pounds and for head diseases among chicks.

Specialists of the agricultural department's Research and Education division, however, advise farmers to consult their veterinarian or agronomer before adding the above-mentioned

supplement to livestock feed or resorting to injections.

More information about selenium will be found in contribution No. 102 obtainable from the Research and Education division, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, Building D, Parliament, Quebec. Information on the subject may also be obtained from Mr. Emile Chamberland, head of the soil and plant analysis laboratory, Institute of Agricultural Technology, St-Hyacinthe.



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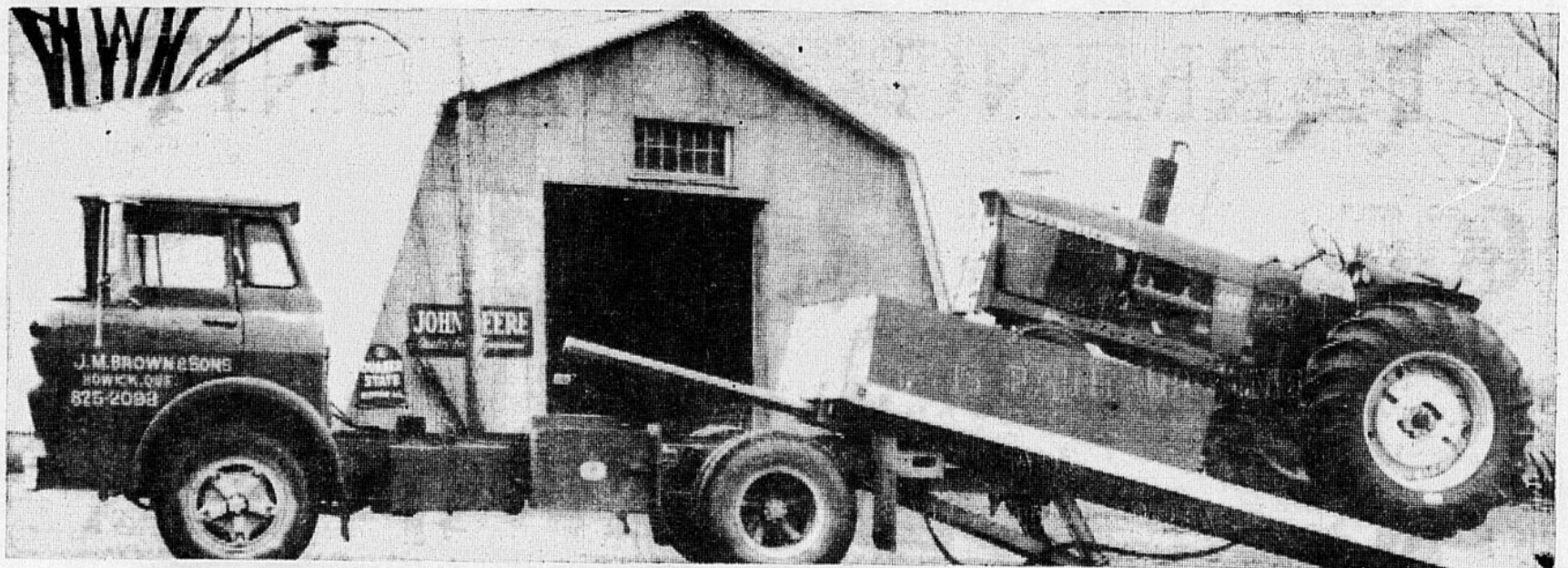
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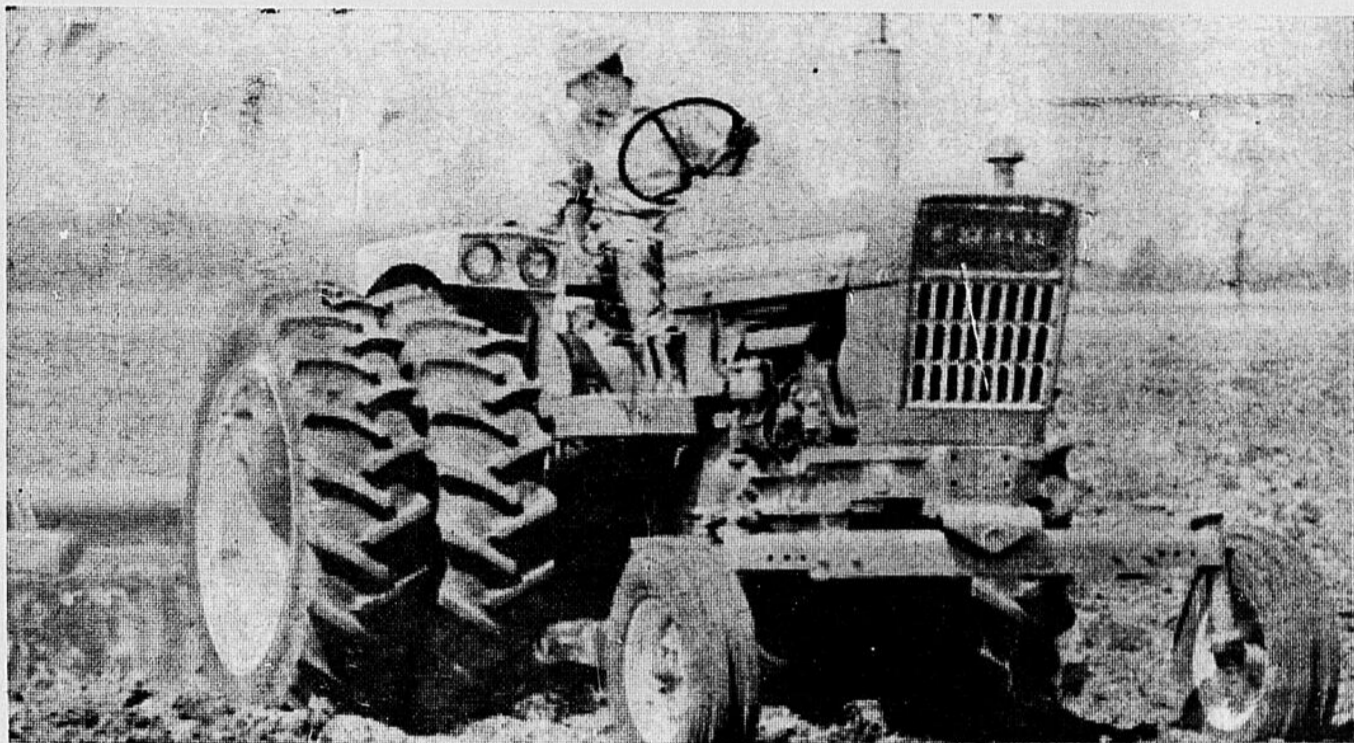


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STE. MARTINE

Dairy farmers need financial support

The House of Common Committee on Agriculture is to be commended for its recognition of the need for additional funds for price and income support to dairy producers beyond those projected, to date, by the Federal Government. It is also to be commended for its support for a national market sharing quota system for industrial milk designed to bring a balance between supply and demand in milk production in Canada's dairy industry, supplementing existing provincial plans for tailoring supply to demand in the fluid milk business.

Mr. William A. Woolfrey, newly elected President of Dairy Farmers of Canada, stated that Parliament's support for the basic goals of Dairy Farmers of Canada policy is much appreciated. He said he recognized that the recommendation for replacement of the projected \$10,000,000 reduction in the dairy stabilization fund was as far as the Committee could go under its terms of reference. Dairy Farmers of Canada believes that with the continuous increase in the cost of living over the past two years this would still be insufficient and it is very glad that the House Committee has recognized the legitimacy of the problem.

Mr. Woolfrey also said that he appreciated the Committee's support for the closest possible working relations between Dairy Farmers of Canada and the Canadian Dairy Commission in working out the difficult details of a national market sharing plan.

A recent meeting of Dairy Farmers of Canada representing all the provinces except Newfoundland came last week to the conclusion that although the official dairy year starts on April 1, it would be wrong to accept a delay in implementation of a market sharing scheme for a full year. Such a scheme involves, Mr. Woolfrey said, the co-operation of provincial and Federal governments as well as producers. Full implementation of the plan, while not possible by April 1, should not be set back a year but should be proceeded with all possible speed so that, first of all, it may be implemented as early as possible in 1970, and so that secondly, the program to be announced for April 1 will be compatible with the objectives of a national market sharing plan as conceived by Canadian milk producers.

Other aspects of the recommendations of the House Committee deserve special mention. The support given by it to intensive attention to inadequacies in the nutrition of Canadian people, and measures adopted for the correction, is particularly welcomed, Mr. Woolfrey said. Although not well documented in research, there is little doubt that severe inadequacies do exist and dairy products undoubtedly have a key role to play in the correction, through programs such as school milk, school lunches and other programs to supplement the diets of low income consumers. Dairy Farmers regrets, Mr. Woolfrey said, that the Com-

mittee did not give more attention to the international potential for meeting critical food needs through use of the significant supplies of skim milk powder that Canada has beyond its present domestic needs.

Canada can and should cooperate with international agencies, Mr. Woolfrey said, to establish intermediate and longer term plans for meeting critical food needs, especially of mothers and young children, in poor

countries.

Other recommendations of the Commission respecting accommodation to special regional problems and needs, special status of farm separated cream producers as opposed to those shipping unseparated whole milk and possible feed uses for our milk powder surplus are all

questions which Dairy Farmers of Canada have under examination. These aspects of the problem, Mr. Woolfrey said, all deserve attention but whatever may be done should be carefully integrated into a total national program that is at the same time equitable and practical for national application.

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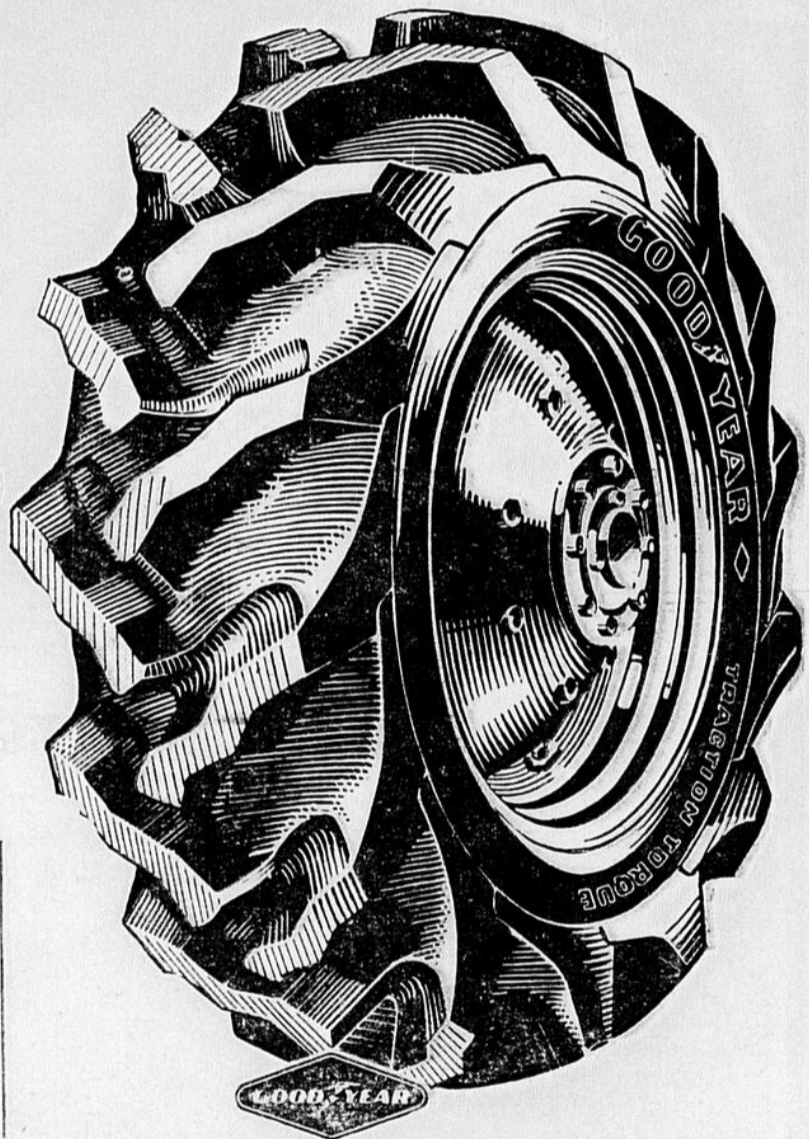
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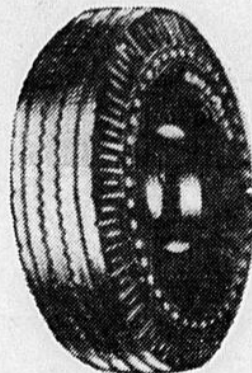
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Start spring...

(Continued from page 6)

cup of coffee. Accidents often happen when children are alone in the house.

The prevention of accidents in the home is an everyday subject, says the Council on Family Health in Canada. Thousands of deaths and disabling injuries each year are caused by accidents in the home — and the terrible toll is a good reason for constant alertness for the whole family.



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Eleven projects at La Pocatiere Agricultural Research Station

Eleven research projects will be conducted this summer at the Agricultural Research Station at La Pocatiere. Eight of them concern plants. Of these eight, four are field crop adaptability trials and two are similar trials of vegetables.

The field crop trials chiefly involve five varieties of forage corn, five of reed canary grass and seven of birdsfoot trefoil all recommended by the Quebec Plant Productions council. The vegetable trials cover six varieties of sweet corn and

thirteen varieties of tomatoes.

The plant research programme also includes a study of germinability and quality of oats on heavy soils in the Lower St. Lawrence and bay region. A study is also being made of the influence of climatic factors and mechanized works in relation to different seeding dates for oats.

The only soils research project concerns N-P-K levels for growing sugar beets.

Animal science

Livestock research includes lamb feeding trials conducted jointly with the St-Augustin and Lennoxville stations. In this project, undertaken on the recommendation of the Quebec sheep rearing supervisory committee, four rations with different amounts of hay will be tested in 1970.

The other livestock project is a genetic study of factors related to the breeding value of boars of five different breeds or crossbreeds, namely: Landrace, Yorkshire, Landrace-Yorkshire, Hampshire-Landrace, and Hampshire-Yorkshire.

The preliminary stage of the first part of this project concerned the rearing and sexual precocity of young boars. The second stage of the first part, which is now being carried out, involves a study of the semen.

The second part of this project, scheduled for the coming fall, will deal with a possible relationship between the semen of young boars and that of the same animals at a more mature age. The results are expected to be of considerable help for predict-

ing the breeding potential of young boars.

The final step will be to assess the breeding value of

the boars and the significance of the data obtained about the semen, following artificial insemination of sows.

Dairy products get new standards of composition

The Dairy Products and Dairy Products Substitutes Act which came into force on February 28th now allows the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization to regulate the percentage of fat and non-fat solids in all dairy products not standardized under the Food and Drugs Act. It also authorizes the addition of vitamins to milk.

In effect, dairy products intended for human consumption will have to satisfy standards of composition set by the Department, which has itself adopted those of the federal Food and Drug regulations. This will apply to skim milk, partly skimmed milk, modified skim milk and modified partly skimmed milk. Standards concerned include the following:

- milk must contain at least 3.25% of fat and 8% of non-fat solids;
- partly skimmed milk, a modified milk, must contain 1.5 or 2 per cent of fat and at least 8% of non-fat solids;
- skim milk, a modified milk must contain not more than 0.1% of fat and not less than 8% of non-fat solids;
- modified partly skimmed

milk, an enriched modified milk, must contain 1.5 or 2 per cent of fat and not less than 11% of non-fat solids;

- cream must contain at least 10% of fat;
- yoghurt, a semi-liquid, semi-solid or frozen dairy product must have been fermented by the addition of certain lactic bacterial cultures and contain at least 9.5% of non-fat solids and 0.3% of lactic acid.

Composition standards and product descriptions not specified by the Department must meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

VITAMINS

The Dairy Products and Dairy Products Substitutes Act has also complied with the wishes of medical associations and particularly of the Department of Health by authorizing addition of vitamins to milk.

Thus since the end of February, it is permissible to add vitamin D to milk and vitamins A and D to modified milk.

The Act likewise enables the government to regulate the use of vitamins, additives and preservatives in dairy products, thereby improving their market quality.

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The conditions of aid to farmers for drainage have been changed

Aware that underdrainage of farmlands is one of its main priorities, the department of Agriculture and Colonization has recently made changes in the regulations concerning its aid to farmers who want to drain their soil and thus raise the yield and quality of their crops. Starting April 1st., farmers wishing to install a sub-drainage system may obtain increased help from the department.

This assistance consists of expert help in planning drainage systems and financial aid for installing them.

One of the main changes concerns the financial assistance for the transport and laying of drains. The department's assistance to farmers undertaking to do the work themselves or get it done will henceforth be 10 cents a foot in the drainage districts of Drummondville, Montreal and Quebec, and 11 cents a foot in the drainage districts of Alma, Macamic and Rimouski. Alternatively the department will make a bucket ditching machine available to the farmer and then lay the drains free

of charge.

Under the old regulations, the department paid a grant of seven cents a foot on between 700 to 5,000 feet of drain laid by a farmer, per year, or made a bucket ditcher available and laid the drains, but at a charge of one cent a foot.

PROCEDURE

Professional farmers wishing to take advantage of this assistance policy should apply to their agronomer who will supply them with the application form and tell them the proper procedure to follow.

The regional office will study the farmer's application, inspect the site, obtain the information needed to prepare its own report on form D-1-187 giving the real purpose of the project, an estimate of the possible financial gains it might bring and its importance within the context of the regional agriculture, and send two copies of each of these forms with a non-returnable deposit of ten dollars to the Agricultural Hydraulics division.

The Department's expert help consists of:
—giving the farmer basic

technical advice, during a visit to the site;

—preparing a plan of underdrainage with a map and profile showing the location, size and depth of the drains recommended following a survey of the terrain;

—direction and supervision of the work in cases where the Department actually helps to lay the drains.

BENEFICIARIES

Any professional farmer, whose status is defined in the Farm Credit Acts of Quebec and who installs an underdrainage system in accordance with plans prepared or approved beforehand by the Agricultural Hydraulics division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and with the following conditions, may qualify for the government's aid.

The conditions require the (Continued on page 12)

Agricultural merit contest will be held here this year

The Quebec Order of Agricultural Merit competitor will be for farmers in southwestern Quebec this year. The department of Agriculture and Colonization reminds prospective competitors that their entry forms must be submitted before the first of June.

The area involved — region one of the five parts into which the province is divided for purposes of the contest — covers the counties of Argenteuil, Beauharnois, Chambly, Châteauguay, Deux-Montagnes, Huntingdon, Jacques-Cartier, Laprairie, l'Assomption, Laval, Napierville, Soulanges, St-Jean, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Robert-Baldwin and Fabre.

To take part in the contest, a farmer must have operated a farm with 60 acres or more under cultivation for at least

the past five years, either as owner, tenant, usufructuary, or on a crop-sharing basis.

The judges, who will be appointed in the near future, will visit the competitors' farms during the summer to rank them on the basis of a number of standards connected with management, land and crops, livestock, buildings, industrial productions, etc.

As is the custom, the winners will receive their awards during a banquet at the next Quebec Provincial Exhibition.

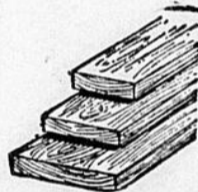
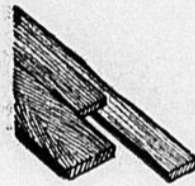
This year's Order of Pioneering Merit contest will be held in the Lower St-Lawrence and Gaspé region, comprising — for purposes of the contest — the counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, Matane, Matapédia, Rivière-du-Loup, Kamouraska, Témiscouata and Rimouski.

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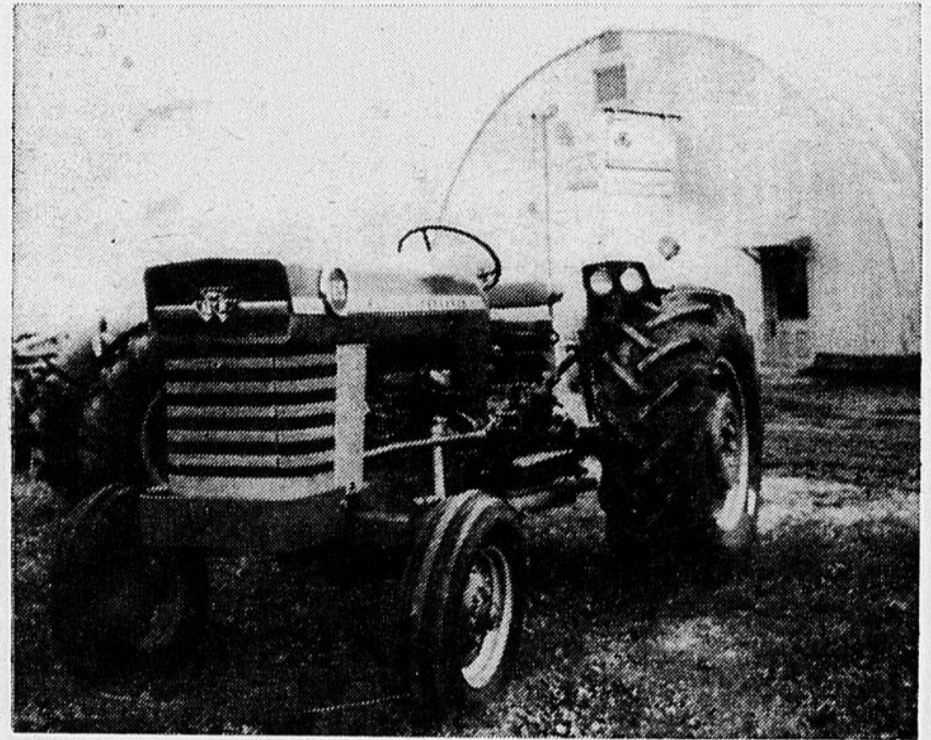
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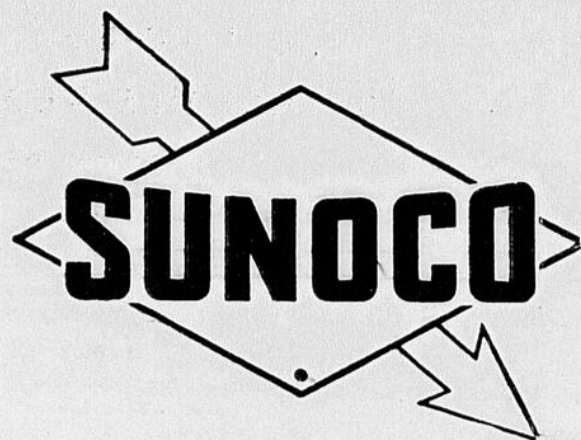
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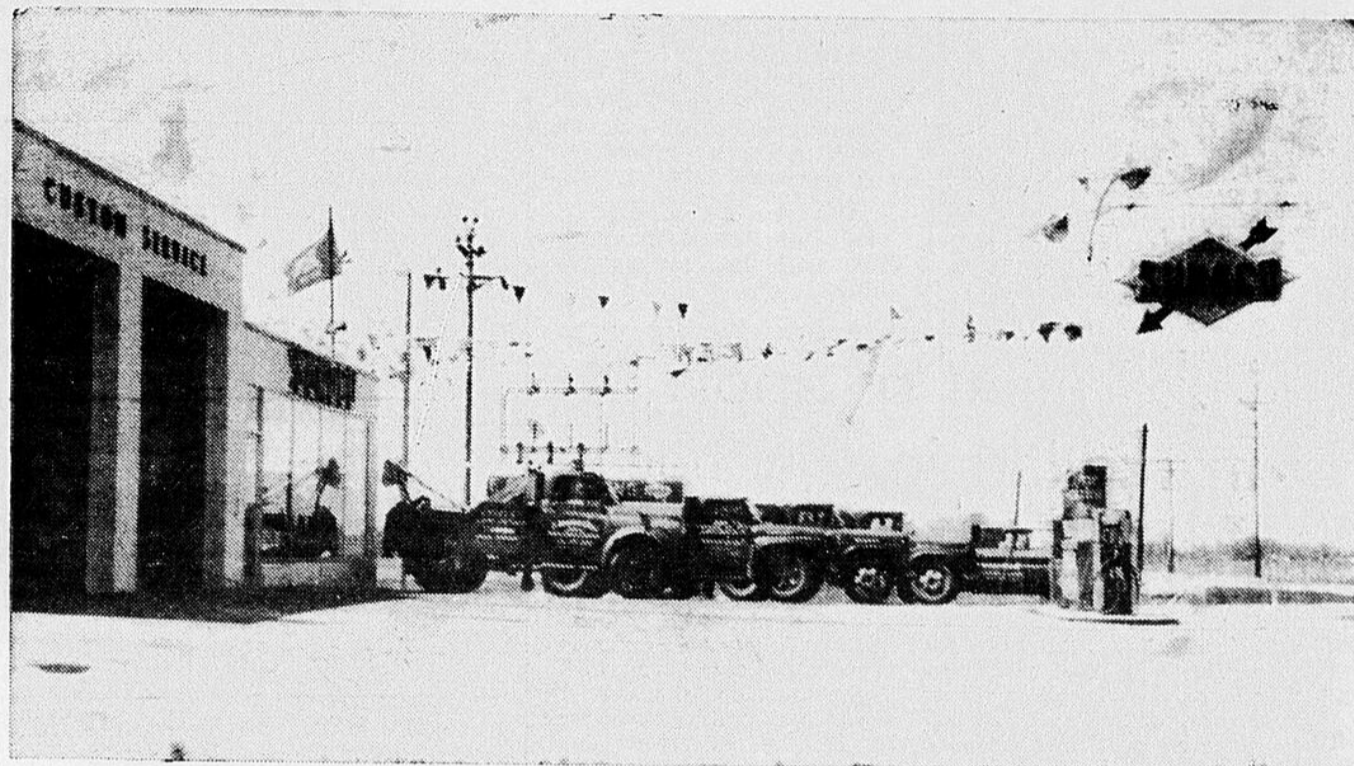
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1200-lb. yearling Herfords at Saskatoon station go into A.I.

In all, 199 bulls came off test April 24th at the Saskatchewan Central Beef Cattle Test Station at the University of Saskatoon. Ten were Charolais, ten Galloway, fifteen Shorthorn, Angus totalled 24 horned Hereford 20. The biggest group was polled Hereford, with 120 bulls tested.

During four and a half months on feed, the 199 bulls consumed over 300 tons of a feed mixture made up mainly of hammered hay and rolled oats. Average daily gain per bull was an impressive 3.02 pounds per day.

Top honours both for gain and yearling weight went to a Charolais owned by Roy Beinsch of Marsden, Saskatchewan. He gained 4.25 pounds per day and also had the top adjusted yearling weight of 1,378 pounds. He was followed by a polled Hereford from Neil McArthur of Watrous,

Saskatchewan. This bull gained an even 4 pounds per day. His adjusted yearling weight of 1,206 pounds placed him sixth in that category. Both he and a bull from Don Horkoff of Kamsack, Saskatchewan were purchased by the breeding co-operatives of Ontario. Semen will be collected from them and used in artificial insemination across Canada.

The Horkoff bull was the only other Hereford to top the 1,200 pound yearling level. His adjusted yearling weight of 1,221 pounds was fifth out of the 199, one place ahead of the McArthur bull. All the bulls ranked above them for yearling weight were Charolais.

Yearling weights over 1,200

pounds are considered excellent in any breed, particularly in a test station, under group feeding conditions.

At Saskatoon the bulls were fed in pen groups of twenty-five. Rate of gain and efficiency figures were kept for each group. The slowest gaining pen group averaged 2.68 pounds per day, while consuming 7.85 pounds of feed per pound gain. In comparison the fastest gaining pen group, at 3.18 pounds per day, required only 6.21 pounds of feed per pound gain.

Thus, the fastest gaining group made 13% better use of their feed than the slowest gainers.

With the emphasis in beef cattle turning increasingly toward gain and efficiency, the traditional beef breeds are looking toward artificial insemination as a means of widening the use of their growthiest bulls. Hereford breed regulations on artificial insemination are presently under revision and it is expected that in the near future bulls such as those purchased from the Saskatoon test group will be available to purebred as well as commercial breeders.

Publication of apple marketing in Quebec

The Quebec farm products marketing division has just published a new study of apple marketing in Quebec in 1968-1969.

This booklet is the second appendix to an initial publication on this important sector of production, which was issued last summer. It is thus intended for agricultural experts and economists and for growers.

Like the previous one, this publication is clearly presented and contains several tables prepared with the help of the Quebec department of Agriculture and Colonization's agronomes and inspectors, the Domin-

ion Bureau of Statistics, and experts of the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce.

Surveys of world, national and provincial apple production in 1968-1969 are summarized. There are also estimates of stocks in storage on November 1st 1969 and of exports and quantities processed, sales forecasts and market prices.

The booklet has already been widely distributed among those concerned but copies are still available from Mr. Gilles Lasnier, Farm Products Marketing division, 201 Crémazie Boulevard East, Montreal 354.

The conditions of...

(Continued from page 10)

applicant to:

—submit a request for a grant to carry out the work, on the form supplied with the drainage plan, stating the quantity of tile which will be laid during the current fiscal year;

—obtain a written promise of grant from the department of Agriculture and Colonization before starting any work;

—abide by the conditions of the department's promissory letter.

This assistance policy applies without restriction to terra cotta drainage tile which meets the latest standards of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM Standard C-4), and is made in the Province of Quebec.

Installation of other drainage material such as pipes made of plastic, bituminous fibres or metal, made in Quebec, may be subsidized on strict condition that the material has been duly approved, before being laid, by the authorities of the department following successful laboratory testing.

The farmer must produce bills showing the quantity of tile or pipe bought and also its nature, quality, source and the price paid for it.

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"To ensure that the tax system does not end up by ruining the farming industry" Sainfoin

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture supports the basic proposals for tax reform, as outlined by the Benson White Paper, while at the same time outlining a number of changes which must be made to ensure that the tax system does not end up by ruining the farm industry.

The Federation, in supporting the taxing of capital gains which are in fact really income, raised serious questions about the application of capital gains tax on farms, and particularly when such taxes occur simultaneously with estate taxes and succession duties. The combination of these taxes, would in the Federation's view be sheer confiscation.

To provide some realism for the levying of capital gains tax on farms, the Federation noted three principles which it viewed as absolute essentials:

(i) That capital gains not be realized as long as a farm stayed within a family succession of ownership, whether it is passed on by inheritance or by sale. (The White Paper provides that there be no realized capital gain when a farm passes as inheritance). The Federation recommends that if a father sells to his family, and even before his death, there should not be a capital gain realized on such occasions.

Where there is an inheritance, there are substantial estate and succession duties, and legal costs involved, and since these are part of the cost of the property they should be added to the value of the farm on inheritance for purposes of later capital gains computation. The Federation noted that these are significant costs, and all should be included in establishing a cost.

(ii) There should not be a taxing of gains which are not in fact real gains but are only inflation.

The Federation advised that unless some means was found to introduce a "deflation" defactor to avoid such confiscation, it would have to outrightly oppose capital gains tax, of any kind, on farm land.

(iii) When there is a capital gain on a farm, the farmer ought to be able to put some part of it, tax free, into a registered retirement plan.

The Federation noted that these requirements are not alternatives but that all must be

taken account of otherwise the proposed taxes would have a serious negative effect on farm financing and development.

Acknowledging capital gains, with these required qualifications in the application of them, the Federation noted that it was essential, too that capital gains when due could be averaged back over 5 years, and moreover that because farmer earnings were traditionally low, that the tax rate on capital gains should not be greater than the average rate of tax which the farmer paid during the time he held the property following the valuation day.

On the matter of valuation of the farm at V-day, the Federation suggested that valuation should be the cost of the property, or the current value whichever was the higher. Noting that land prices, in the prairies particularly, had slumped substantially from the levels of a year or two ago, the Federation advised that it would be grossly unfair to charge capital gain on capital price increase from present levels up to the price paid for the land.

The Federation asked for a detailed spelling-out of valuation procedures and asked that where there is a difference of view between the government and a taxpayer on property values the government should be responsible for any costs involved in resolving the differences.

The White Paper proposals allow for a \$1000.00 per year addition to the capital value of a principal residence. The Federation, noting that many family operated farms are jointly

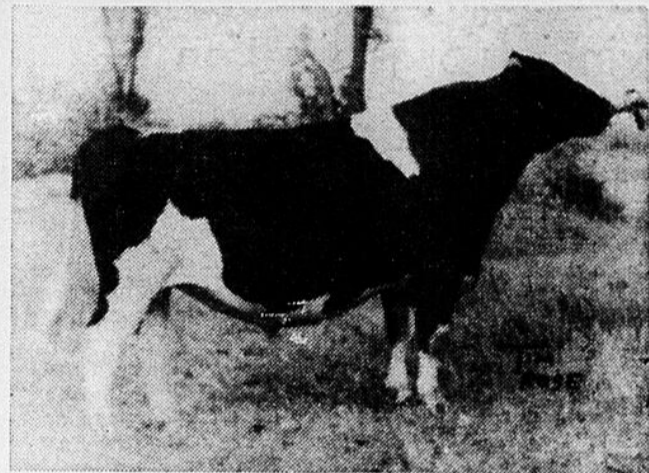
owned farms, and therefore that the \$1000.00 per year should be credited for each owner's residence. The Federation also recommended that if the farm passes from father to son, and where capital gains are not reckoned at that time, the \$1000.00 per year should be credited throughout the whole period which the residence is used. The Federation recommended too, that the farm need not be incorporated for the \$1000.00 per year to be credited for additional housing units in a jointly owned farm.

Another aspect of the tax system which discriminates against unincorporated farms, and which the Federation recommends be changed, is that where farmers wives are paid wages, such wages should be deductible as a legitimate business expense, without the farm needing to be incorporated.

The Federation supports continuance of the "Basic Herd" clause, and the decision to leave optional the method of calculating depreciation. The Federation also urges that governments at all levels give serious attention to the equity of the

impact of the whole tax system to different groups of taxpayers. The Federation believes that there is inequity as between farmers in Canada, and between farmers and others, when income taxes, succession duties, property taxes and all are considered, and that a more equitable overall tax system must be found.

Five years ago, few people in Canada had heard of the perennial forage legume, sainfoin. Today this crop is familiar to many farmers and ranchers and is being tried all across western Canada in plots ranging in size from a few square feet to a hundred acres or more, says Dr. M. R. Hanna of the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alta.



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Farmers In Such A Hurry Tend To Disregard Safety

The degree of farmers' safety consciousness lags far behind their greatly increased occupational skills. Norman H. Bell, President of the Canada Safety Council, told the 12th annual Ontario Farm Safety Conference held early this month in Guelph.

"The wrong attitude of getting the job done quickly without adherence to safety rules remains much too prevalent on the farm as the grim statis-

tics prove," he said.

Speaking on the Conference theme, "Protect our Farmers of Tomorrow Today," Mr. Bell, also President of the White Motor Company of Canada, said the number of accidental deaths and disabling injuries suffered by Canada's farmers has reached epidemic proportions.

Alarming statistics

"The accidental death rate on the farm is estimated to be

20 per cent higher than the national average," Mr. Bell said. "The absolute number of these fatalities is higher for farming than for any other industry and it follows only mining and construction in the accidental death rate per number of workers."

He referred to farm machinery accident statistics showing the death rate has doubled over the past 10 years and, even more disturbing, that 20 per cent of these fatalities occur in the under-10 age group with

another 17 per cent comprising young people aged 10 to 17.

Questions Rejection

Mr. Bell commented on the rejection of a resolution, which urged legislation prohibiting passengers riding on farm machinery while driven on the highway, at last year's Farm

Safety Conference. The main argument against it was "how are our children going to learn to handle farm machinery if they aren't allowed to ride as passengers."

"Surely there is a better way to teach our youngsters how to (Continued on page 18)

Young Farmers forming provincial organization

A province-wide association of Quebec's Young Farmers' clubs is now well on the way to being formed. The main aims of the association, which will unite the ten present regional federations of the clubs, are as follows: to give the Young Farmers provincial status; through tested methods, to coordinate and harmonize programmes aimed at practical an all-round individual development; to supply the movement with information; to keep in touch with similar associations, and promote the movement's progress and expansion through adequate financing.

These aims were announced during a meeting of a provisional committee of the proposed association at the end of March. The committee had been set up a month earlier to study the procedures necessary to create such a body and request the funds to establish it. In the ordinary course of events, the association should have its charter within a few months.

Several steps have already been successfully taken towards the province-wide grouping, and the department of Agriculture and Colonization, which has sponsored the Young Farmers for 40 years, is now endeavouring to redefine its attitude and position in view of the movement's progress. To begin with, a special committee was set up consisting of two of the agricultural department's regional coordinators — Mr. Léonel Bombardier and Mr. Gaétan Lussier — and a young people's counsellor also from the department, Mr. J. E. Audet. In January, the committee's report on the movement's situation was submitted with the conclusion that a reorganization was necessary.

In their report, the members

of the committee also recognized the need for a type of self-governing association in rural areas, which, by a method of "learning through working," would allow young persons between 10 and 35 years of age to acquire a necessary addition to their academic, general and vocational education to initiate them into their role as future members of a democratic society, promote development of genuine local leadership, and occupy their leisure time profitably. The committee also admitted the need for the agricultural department to synchronize its effort with that of the government's High Commissioners for youth, leisure-time activities and sports, and of the "Confédération des Loisirs du Québec." Entrusted with the coordination of the government's activities on behalf of young people, the "C.L.Q." would in effect be in a position to provide the Young Farmers with new facilities for action in the fields of promotion, communication, leadership training, and also with a number of other services.

The committee's report is now the subject of wide-scale consultation among the Young Farmers within the ten existing regional federations. These consultations are arousing great interest and proving to be very encouraging. At their conclusion, it is to be expected that the provincial association will be founded and will eventually be affiliated with the C.L.Q., if its members so wish.

There are now some 7,000 Young Farmers operating in the 200 clubs of the 10 regional federations in Quebec. The part of the membership mainly involved in the provincial organization (that is, those aged 14 to 25) numbers about 4,000.

Abnormal calf birth records

Cattle breeders could give themselves and the entire industry a helping hand if they would keep records of the birth of abnormal calves. Operators of artificial insemination centers need the information to help cattle producers avoid problems.

F.C.C. loan demand decline

Fewer farmers obtained long-term mortgage loans from the Farm Credit Corporation during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1970, than during the previous year. The FCC approved 5,829 mortgage loans amounting to \$160,466,000 during the 1969-70 period. This compared with 9,159 loans valued at \$208,330,500 during the preceding year.

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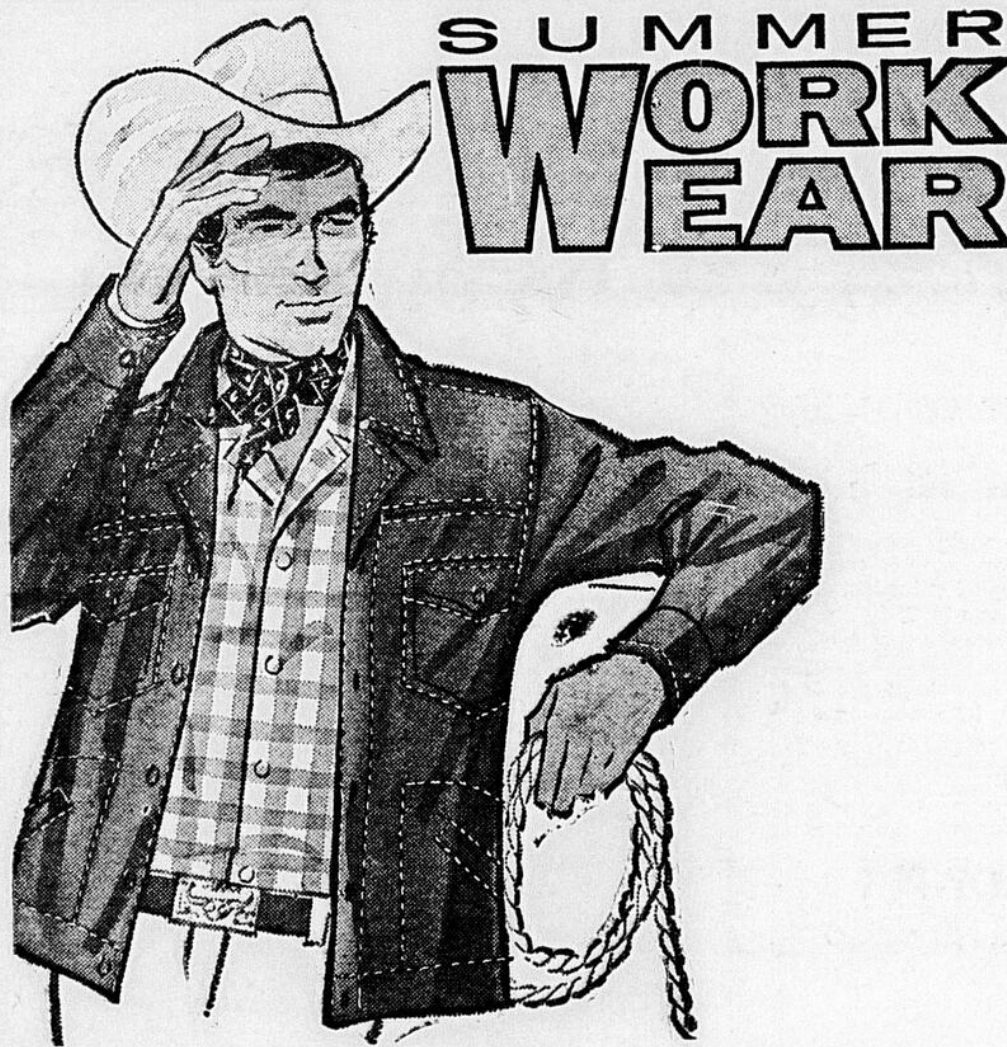
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CAZAVILLE

Agricultural board now regulates milk transport

The transport of milk and cream from producer's farm to factory, hitherto regulated by the Quebec Transport Board, will in future be regulated by the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board, as stipulated in the Dairy Products and Dairy Products Substitutes Act assented to on November 28th 1969 and in force since February 28th 1970.

The Act confers upon the Agricultural Marketing Board the power to issue permits and set minimum rates for the transportation of milk and cream and decrees that "no person shall convey or cause to be conveyed milk or cream from the farm of a producer to a factory unless he holds a transportation permit issued by the Board." The permit may indicate the territory in which the transporter may operate as such.

These provisions do not apply to a producer "transporting the milk produced by his herd nor to a producer transporting gratuitously, in addition to the milk produced by his herd, the milk produced by the herds of not more than six of his neighbours under the terms of an agreement whereby such producers transport in turn the milk produced by their herds."

The Act's regulation also stipulate that the permit holder shall perform the authorized transportation as often as may be necessary to ensure that the quality of the milk or cream does not suffer. "If he omits or ceases to do so, the Board may annul the permit forthwith, unless the holder shows to the Board's satisfaction that he was prevented by an act of God or force majeure."

OTHER REGULATIONS
A number of other regula-

Interceptions blocked pests

Keeping minute 'aliens' out of Canada is a full-time job for Canada Department of Agriculture Plant Protection inspectors stationed at various customs points across the country. Between April 1, 1968, and March 31, 1969, plant men made 1,124 pest interceptions.

tions, formerly administered by the Transport Board, still apply. Thus, article 22 of the Order in Council requires that, "for the transport of milk or cream in cans, the vehicle must be equipped with a rigid closed body so constructed and used that the milk and cream and their containers are completely protected from dust, the rays of the sun, heat, freezing and all causes of contamination. When the vehicle is in motion the doors of the body must be completely closed."

The regulations also require that the transport of milk and cream must be direct and without unnecessary stops; that the sampling and weighing of milk which is to be transported in bulk must be done, before the milk is loaded, by a person holding a recognized tester's certificate; and that, after having transferred the milk from a producer's bulk tank to the tank truck, the driver of the vehicle must thoroughly rinse the bulk tank and empty it.

Article 27 requires that "every person collecting milk or cream from a producer's farm must be cleanly attired and may not smoke while inside the farm milk-house nor during the loading or transfer of the said products."

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4.00/12	4	18.05	13.49	—	2.52
4.00/15	4	14.70	8.67	—	2.64
5.00/15	4	16.75	9.76	12.40	2.24
5.50/16	4	18.25	12.19	13.95	2.59
5.50/16	6	22.85	13.95	16.35	2.59
6.00/16	4	20.60	13.95	15.25	2.59
6.00/16	6	25.90	15.30	16.45	2.59
6.50/16	4	22.65	14.95	15.70	2.71
6.50/16	6	28.25	15.95	17.85	2.71
7.50/16	4	29.40	19.70	20.40	3.05
7.50/16	6	36.75	20.95	22.40	3.05
4.00/19	4	16.60	10.40	12.70	2.77

Size (Rear)	Ply Rating	List Price	'Farm Hand' Price	'Farm Master Price	Tube Price
8.3/24	4	49.75	33.50	—	6.65
9.5/24	4	58.95	34.45	—	6.45
11.2/24	4	68.40	41.15	52.95	7.90
14.9/26	6	120.00	70.30	83.20	11.95
11.2/28	4	67.20	46.95	54.80	7.95
12.4/28	4	76.70	54.95	62.80	8.90
13.6/28	4	91.80	66.50	71.40	11.60
14.9/28	6	127.50	74.50	101.94	13.65
16.9/30	6	154.50	95.90	100.30	13.80
9.5/32	4	77.70	41.95	—	11.50
11.2/36	4	91.15	59.10	—	15.20
11.2/38	4	100.10	61.55	63.25	9.35
12.4/38	4	106.05	68.50	80.30	10.50
13.6/38	6	123.60	86.95	—	12.90

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Farmers' income continued steady decline last year

Failure to provide funds to raise the rate of direct payments to industrial milk producers means a further drop of real income to those farmers, faced with steadily rising costs. Mr. W. A. Woolfrey, President of Dairy Farmers of Canada said recently. This is a severe blow to those producers. The assistance rate, before deductions for export costs, is being maintained to quota holders at last year's rate of \$1.25 per hundred pounds of milk.

This gradual reduction, through inflation, of the real value of the dairy stabilization program is very unfortunate, Mr. Woolfrey said. While incomes of non-farm people rise, the income of farmers continues to decline. It is not completely clear whether the Standing Committee on Agriculture's recommendations to maintain the total fund for the program at \$125 million is being met, but at first look it would appear not.

The penalty being placed on over-quota production of industrial milk shippers of \$1.25 per hundred pounds will be dam-

agingly heavy on many producers. It emphasizes the desirability of early implementation of a national supply management system, as recommended by Dairy Farmers of Canada and referred to favourably by the Minister. Related to this is the need for fluid milk producers to share equitably, on the milk they produce for manufacturing purposes, in meeting the cost of export of surplus production, which the \$1.25 penalty is designed to meet in part.

Dairy Farmers of Canada welcomes, Mr. Woolfrey said, the Minister's stated intention to move more urgently to discussions with provincial authorities on questions of sharing of the cost of surplus exports and a comprehensive supply management program.

The quotas providing eligibility for Federal assistance payments should be made negotiable, separate from the sale of herds, Mr. Woolfrey said. The Minister's statement made no reference to this, but it is to be hoped the policy will be followed in the year ahead.

Agricultural Marketing Board intervened in over 50 disputes

Members of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board's conciliation board intervened in 51 disputes between producers and buyers governed by joint plans during the 1968-1969 year of operations.

Ten of the disputes concerned fluid milk, 7 manufacturing milk, 32 wood, one maple products and one blueberries. Thirty-six of the disputes were settled by the conciliators, 15 by arbitration tribunals of the Board, and two by arbitrators named by the parties.

RATIFICATIONS

During the same period the Board confirmed 745 agreements: 712 concerning wood, 28 milk, and 6 maple syrup or sugar.

As provided for in the Dairy Products Act, it also approved seven new agreements between dairies and producers who are not bound by joint plans. These agreements, negotiated at the Board's request, provide for an increase in the price of surplus milk bought by the dairies concerned.

There are now only 13 pasteurizing plants which do not have agreements with their producer-suppliers, although they pay them prices for milk set

by order of the Board.

DAIRY FACTORIES

Following a revision of dairy factory permits, the Board has published a new register giving the name and site of each factory and the operations it is licensed to carry out.

According to the register there were 332 dairy factories operating in Quebec in January 1969 as compared with 413 in 1967. The 332 factories are classed as follows: 128 pasteurizing plants, 55 butter factories, 17 butter and casein factories, 2 casein factories, 32 butter and dried milk factories, 52 cheese factories, 9 ice cream factories, 18 receiving stations, 3 yoghurt factories, 4 concentrated and evaporated milk factories, 2 powdered milk and casein factories, and 10 reworked butter factories.

PAYMENT GUARANTEE

SURETY-BONDS

In connection with surety-bonds to guarantee payment of milk to producer-suppliers, the

Board issued 279 insurance policies in 1968-1969 as against 329 in the preceding fiscal year.

On March 31st 1969, only 246 of these policies were still in force. This is a clear indication of the concentration which has been going on in Quebec's dairy industry during the past two years. The policies guarantee payment for milk shipments valued at \$214,216,556, i.e. \$132,111,556 worth of manufacturing milk and \$82,105,000 worth of fluid milk.

Premiums collected by the Board on the policies amounted to \$128,700 and claims totalled \$419,620. Payments, during the fiscal period, of the amount claimed came to \$63,816, the remainder being subject to special inquiry.

In view of this situation, the Board will raise the annual premium rate on policies from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per \$1,000 and the maximum amount subject to the premium to \$3,000,000, for the 1969-1970 fiscal period.

Quebec's agricultural regions get agronome and veterinarian

The government recently announced the appointment of two assistants — an agronome and a veterinarian — to the coordinator in each of Quebec's twelve agricultural regions.

The appointments are part of a reorganization of the agricultural department's regional administrations and meet a need due to manifold activities in the two big sectors of agronomy and veterinary medicine. The new assistants will help the coordinator to prepare and carry out regional projects in their respective sectors. All the assistants were already employees of the department and members of regional teams. Their names and the agricultural regions (in numerical order) to

which they are attached are as follows:

(1) Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé: Mr. Laurent Bouchard, agronome, and Dr. Benoit Dumas, veterinarian;

(2) Quebec region: Mr. Jean-Claude Verville, agronome, and Dr. Denis St-Jacques, veterinarian;

(3) South of Quebec region: Mr. Bernard Champagne, agronome, and Dr. Paul Perras, veterinarian;

(4) Nicolet region: Mr. J. René Paradis, agronome, and Dr. Jean Lessard, veterinarian;

(5) Eastern Townships: Mr. Lionel Lachance, agronome, and Dr. Paul Archambault, veterinarian;

(6) Richelieu region: Mr. J. Bernard Prieur, agronome, and Dr. Joachim Hébert, veterina-

rian;

(7) Southwest of Montreal region: Mr. Hubert Melanson, agronome, and Dr. Jean Mautfette, veterinarian;

(8) Ottawa Valley: Mr. François Bouchard, agronome, and Dr. Alfred Chartrand, veterinarian;

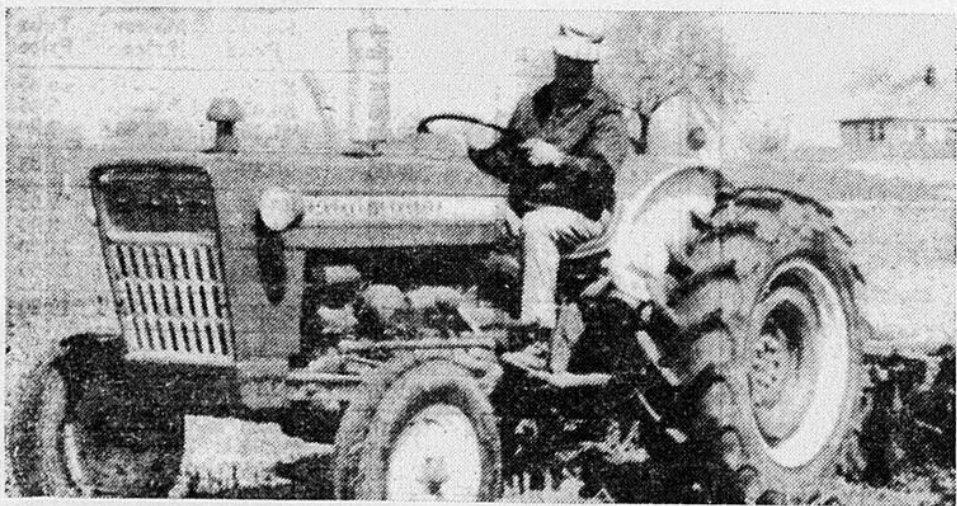
(9) Northwestern Quebec: Mr. Théobald Jourdain, agronome, and Dr. Jos. Edouard Chartier, veterinarian;

(10) North of Montreal region: Mr. J. Guy Paquin, agronome, and Dr. Marc L'Heureux, veterinarian;

(11) St. Maurice Valley: Mr. Raymond Laflamme, agronome, and Dr. Jean-Guy Tardif, veterinarian;

(12) Saguenay and Lake St. John: Mr. Paul A. Paquin, agronome, and Dr. Wilbrod Dufour, veterinarian.

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Rabies still the scourge of the farmer

What Is Rabies?

Rabies is an infectious disease caused by a virus that affects the nervous system of all warm-blooded animals, including livestock and man.

How Is Rabies Spread?

It is usually spread by the bite of a rabid animal. Infection can result if the saliva, blood, milk or any other body fluid of an infected animal enters a cut or scratch. Animals that bite, such as the skunk, fox, wolf, coyote, cat and dog, are the most active spreaders of the disease. Wild animals are excessively bold, have no fear of man and other animals and often attack domestic animals in pastures or barns.

How Long Does It Take

Rabies To Develop?

In a farm animal, symptoms or rabies may appear as early as 10 days after it has been bitten, but three to six weeks is more usual. Symptoms in dogs may not show for up to six months. The length of time between infection and the onset of symptoms depends on the severity of the bite or wounds and their distance from the brain.

How Does A

Rabid Animal Act?

Cattle: Infected cattle may have a wild, staring expression due to excitement. This is followed by violent actions, which are sometimes brought on by approaching objects. Cattle may suddenly let out a loud, hoarse, unnatural bellow, as though terrified; pull strenuously backward and forward if tied up; rush about wildly and leap into the air if loose; stamp their feet and switch their tails; shake their heads violently; bite viciously at any object or animal within reach, sometimes biting the manger and injuring their mouths. Between these violent outbursts there may be periods of calm in which they stand quietly with head slightly raised. Twitching of the muscles of the ears, skin and tail, accompanied by frequent blinking of the eyelids, may be noticed. At times cattle may be restless and kick at their abdomen. Sexual desire may be increased and they will "ride" other cattle. A strong and often persistent desire to lick objects is present. There is an abundant flow of saliva. The animals do not eat and as a result become very weak and thin. Following this stage, paralysis sets in, affecting the hindquarters first. Soon the cattle are unable to rise. They may become unconscious and die rapidly, or struggle for a few days before dying.

In some cases of rabies, the excitement stage is absent or very short and goes unnoticed and only the paralytic stage is seen. Cattle usually stay away from the rest of the herd, are dull, yawn a good deal, shift their feet and knuckle at the fetlocks; and their face and neck muscles twitch. They may strain considerably and arch their back, urinate frequently, smack their lips and grind their teeth. Milk production drops suddenly, salivation is excessive and rumination ceases, causing bloating. As the animals are unable to swallow or close their mouths, they sometimes appear to be choking. They rapidly become thin, get weak in the hindquarters, stagger and go down. Death usually occurs 4 to 6 days after symptoms appear.

Horses: Symptoms of rabies in horses are similar to those described for cattle. In the initial stage of excitement horses stand with their ears erect, quite alert, and their eyes have a glassy stare. Their muscles often twitch and their eyes move quickly back and

forth. Horses with rabies may get up and lie down frequently, roll and shake their head. The site of the bite may be intensely irritated and they will lick and frequently chew it viciously. Violent spasms, which may be brought on by a noise, are common. Horses kick, rush and bite savagely at the manger, burying their teeth in the wood and sometimes breaking them. Later they may smash their stall to pieces and escape from the barn. Saliva flows copiously and the horses are extremely thirsty, grind their teeth frequently, suddenly snort loudly, and have difficulty in swallowing, with the result that food returns through their nostrils. They begin to move stiffly and jerkily; become quite vicious, rushing at other animals and biting; become quite thin; and have frequent convulsions, during one of which they may die.

In other cases, horses are dull and depressed. Muscles twitch, including those of the eyes, which have a reddened, unnatural appearance. Breathing is labored and jerky, accompanied by snuffling sounds. The animals may press their heads against the manger or wall and grind their teeth. As the disease progresses, they knuckle over on their fetlocks, stagger and eventually go down. Horses become quite thin and the flow of saliva increases. They may bury their teeth in the ground or other objects and hang on. Convulsions set in, and gradually become more severe. Finally, paralysis and death occur 4 to 6 days after the onset of symptoms.

Sheep: The symptoms seen in sheep are similar to those in cattle. They hold their heads erect; their eyes are bright and rolling; they grind their teeth; give frequent loud hoarse bleats; have a desire to lick; are quarrelsome, running and butting others viciously, and occasionally biting; have increased sexual desire; have increased salivation; stop eating, becoming thin and weak; eventually stagger and fall; go into convulsions and die 2 to 5 days after symptoms appear.

In some cases, the period of excitement is absent and sheep are found lying down, unable to get up, breathing heavily, with muscles and eyes twitching, and salivating profusely. They become quite thin, go into convulsions and soon die.

Pigs: Swine affected with rabies frequently hide in bedding or other places and may, without any apparent reason, rush out in terror their eyes

quite brilliant, grunting and squealing loudly. They stop eating but will chew on wood and other objects. They may have increased salivation; "champ" their jaws; be extremely restless; and attack and bite savagely. Swine rapidly become paralyzed, with throat and hindquarters affected first. They go into convulsions and die quickly, 1 to 6 days after symptoms appear.

How Rabies Is Diagnosed

Although the symptoms of rabies are fairly characteristic and a veterinarian may make a clinical or tentative diagnosis, a final diagnosis can be made only by laboratory examination of an animal's brain. It is therefore important that, when an animal has to be killed, it is not shot in the head.

Treatment

There is no treatment for rabies. The disease in farm animals is fatal.

When Rabies Is Suspected

Notify the Health of Animals Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture as quickly as possible; or notify your local veterinarian, police, or agricultural representative. Under federal law, rabies is a reportable disease.

When a person is bitten, call a doctor immediately. If a doctor is not available, thoroughly scrub all wounds to their full depth, for 15 to 20 minutes, using a strong soap and changing the wash water frequently. Then apply an antiseptic.

When an animal is bitten, confine it away from people and other animals.

Make every effort to capture or confine any suspect rabid animal in order to determine definitely whether or not it is rabid. Do not kill it unless it presents a further danger to human health or unless killing is necessary to prevent its escape.

If an animal must be killed, as would be the case with wild animals, do not shoot it in the head, as the brain must be preserved undamaged for laboratory examination. Take precautions to prevent people and other animals from coming in contact with the carcass, saliva, blood and other body fluids. To preserve the head, keep it as cool as possible and in winter let it freeze.

Wear heavy gloves if you must handle a suspect animal, or an animal that may have just been bitten by a suspect animal, or objects which may have saliva from a suspect animal on them.

Do not put your hands or

fingers in any animal's mouth if it appears to be choking, as you could expose yourself to rabies if you have cuts or scratches on your hands.

Do not touch, with your bare hands, wild animals that appear to be excessively tame or sick. Squirrels, chipmunks, gophers and bats often bite children when they try to feed them or pick them up.

How To Prevent Rabies

In areas where rabies exists, do not let your dogs and cats run loose. All stray animals should be reported to a dog control or police officer. Have your dogs and cats vaccinated against rabies every year. This will protect most of them al-

though a small percentage may not receive full protection from vaccination. Consult your veterinarian about the vaccination of other pets and livestock.

As the reservoir of infection is wildlife, especially foxes and skunks, the populations of these animals should be controlled.

To report a suspected case of rabies or for further information, contact the Health of Animals Branch Veterinarian for this area.

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100 years of Ayrshire recording

In 1870, the recording of pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle commenced in Canada. Volume I of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record states:

"It was considered expedient in 1870 to open to subscribers a WRITTEN RECORD OF PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, under the supervision of a Committee of Ayrshire importers and breeders, named by the Council of Agriculture, Province of Quebec, with the later Mr. N. S. Whitney as Chairman and Mr. Georges Leclerc, M.D., as Secretary. The Herd Record Committee considered it advisable to form a permanent organization to be called THE AYRSHIRE IMPORTERS' AND BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA."

The Association formed a Committee with the authority to compile and publish a herd book. This committee experienced much difficulty in obtaining and verifying records. Only animals that could be traced directly to importation were recorded.

Volume I of the Herd Book was not published until 1886. The officers at that time were President, William Rodden, Montreal and Plantagenet, Ont.; Vice-President, James Drummond, Petite Cote, Mon-

treau, Que.; Secretary-Georges Leclerc, M.D., Montreal. This volume contained 970 males and 1,827 females, born up to 1881. One bull, Rob Roy — 1819 — was born May 23, 1836. There were 54 members at that time, mainly from Quebec with some in Ontario and the U.S. The members included Agricultural School, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que. and Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Both firms have bred Ayrshires continuously for over 100 years.

Volume I of the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book was published in 1884 by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario for those interested in breeding Ayrshire Cattle. It contained 785 males and 1,425 females. The recording of stock of this herd book commenced in 1872 with Henry Wade, Toronto, responsible for this work. It contained animals born as early as March 14, 1845. The owners were mainly from Ontario and they included Michael Ballantyne, Sebringville, Ont.; Alex Campbell, Metcalfe, Ont., and Lawrence Naismith, Bennie's Corners, Ont.

In 1899, the two organizations amalgamated to form the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The officers were Robert Ness, Howick, Que., President; A. Kains, Byron, Ont., Vice-President; Henry

Wade, Toronto, Secretary-treasurer and J. P. L. Bérubé, Montreal, Eastern Secretary.

From 1870 to 1899, there were 16,000 registered Ayrshires recorded in the herd book. At the beginning of 1970, there were 583,595 registered Ayrshires recorded in the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book.

Down through the years, the Ayrshire Association has played a prominent role in milk recording. The early volumes of the herd book refer to the necessity of a full year test rather than a few days at a fair or exhibition. The Canadian Ayrshire Association played a leading role in having the milk recording agency, R.O.P., established in 1905 by the Canada Department of Agriculture. This was a result of proposals made by the Ayrshire Association in 1904.

In 1953, the Ayrshire breed adopted the Breed Class Average system which is an index comparing all records to the National Average. This was soon adopted by the other breeds in Canada. The production average of all Ayrshire cows in Canada has been increasing steadily each year. Last year, it took a dramatic increase of five B.C.A. index points for milk and the National B.C.A. average is now 121 for milk and 118 for fat.

PROTEIN FOR CHICKENS

There has been much talk recently about increasing the lysine content of animal feeds. Dr. E. E. Gardiner, a poultry nutritionist at the Canada Agriculture Research Station in Lethbridge, Alta., says chickens require 11 of the amino acids that are the building stones of the proteins, including lysine.

Farmers in such...

(Continued from page 14) drive than having them ride on a tractor travelling on the highway!" Mr. Bell said, "Especially in view of the fact that tractors are not designed for highway travel in the first place."

He urged protection of future farmers by keeping them away from the farm machinery work area. One main reason

for this is the inability of the operator to see small children playing around the wheels of large equipment.

Cites Sweden

Turning to protective equipment for operators, Mr. Bell emphasized the protective frames, crush-resistant cabs and safety belts. The installation of this equipment, now available in Canada, reduced farm machinery deaths in Sweden by 50 per cent following legislation making their use mandatory.

Number of cattle on P.Q. farms increase last year

The number of cattle on farms in Quebec rose by 3.7% from December 1st, 1969 according to a report issued recently by the agriculture section of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. There were 1,686,000 cattle and calves in December 1968 and 1,748,000 in December 1969. During the same period the number of dairy cows increased by one per cent to 1,020,000 and the number of calves by 4.2%, from 288,000 to 300,000.

Also during the same period, the number of sheep and lambs rose by 3.3%, from 61,000 head in 1968 to 63,000 in 1969. Meanwhile, the farm horse population continued to

decline — from 51,000 in 1968 to 49,000 in 1969.

The number of fowls and chickens on Quebec farms increased from 18,830,000 in December 1968 to 20,190,000 on December 1st 1969. These 20,190,000 birds consisted of the following kinds: hens and chickens five months and older, 4,710,000; chickens less than five months, 1,480,000; cocks and cockerels, 1,300,000 broiler chickens, 12,700,000.

The numbers of turkeys increased by 3.1%, from 970,000 in December 1968 to 1,000,000 in December 1969, while the duck population fell by 5.7%, from 53,000 to 50,000. The number of geese remained steady at about 6,000.

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EEC affects Cdn. farmers

Canadian trade has been affected by the European Economic Community's Common Agricultural Policy. Exports to the EEC countries fell from the five-year 1962-67 average of \$198,000,000 to only \$156,000,000 in 1968.

Canadian barley exports

were down by \$14,000,000 in 1968 and Canadian rapeseed exports to the EEC fell from a high of \$14,200,000 in 1966 to \$1,200,000 in 1968. On the world market, EEC subsidies on exports have been cutting into Canada's wheat, barley and cheddar cheese markets.

Raising Replacer cattle

Dr. A. D. L. Gorrill of the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Fredericton, N.B., foresees a day when Ontario and Quebec dairy farmers that are more interested in their milking herd than in raising calves and heifers, will have their replacement cattle raised

on contract by Maritime farmers.

"The Maritimes is the logical location for this new type of business because we have relatively large quality forage and pasture available," says Dr. Gorrill.

WHY
NOT

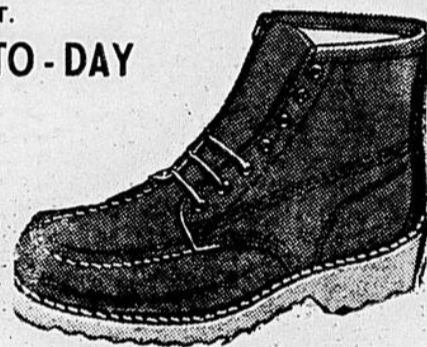
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Thresher self-feeders and the Dion brothers

In Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, there was the farm of the Dion brothers, Amédée and Bruno, upon which they devoted themselves to general farming and the raising of pure-bred Jersey milk cows. About the year 1915 these brothers became interested in the mecanization of farm machinery and in the course of their experiments, they conceived the exclusive self-feeder adaptable to all kinds of stationary threshers, most of which at that time were equipped with a cylinder tooth type feeder where the feed was fed manually.

After a few years of experimenting and efforts to manufacture this new product, they soon realized that they would never succeed to produce with enough profit unless this new self-feeder could be adapted to the type of western thresher designed to feed under the cylinder.

In the year 1918, in order to satisfy the always increasing requirements of their own farm, they decided that they would manufacture their own wooden thresher. After much hard work and many important modifications, this prototype thresher combined with their revolutionary self-feeder was found to be very satisfactory by the two Dion brothers.

With very little tools and equipment and using their own farm buildings which were a long way from giving the same services as an industrial building, production was finally started in a very slow and painful way. Most of the essential parts required were fabricated manually by themselves or with the assistance of the local blacksmith shop in the City of Ste. Thérèse.

From the year 1918 to the year 1920, their first thresher was used and tested on their own farm. During these trials, they soon came to the realization that their invention was not a copy of any existing thresher and this prompted them to apply for and obtain many Canadian and United States patents, especially in reference to the self-feeding system, the straw-deck and rotating agitators, the chaffer sieve which required no adjustments.

All of the new patented ideas made it possible to offer a superior product able to operate under the most severe and wet conditions where competitors conceded the superior efficiency and the cleanliness of the grain with practically no loss.

Finally in the year 1920, the company of Dion & Frère was formed and the first manufacturing plant was erected on the brothers' farm which was used at the same time for farming and the manufacture of threshers. Even though production was very small, they found that their products were extremely well received by the farmers, so much so that to reach the demand they were obliged to enlarge their plant facilities each year.

Even with limited finances and the difficult 1929 financial crisis, the Dion brothers began the daring project of converting their wooden thresher to a steel thresher. This project was the turning point for the Dion enterprise and contributed greatly to open a new Canadian and American mar-

ket. Thousands of these new Dion steel threshers were manufactured up until 1954 and during this period of intensive production, the Dion brothers developed a new product called the unique stationary ensilage cutter for which many Canadian and United States patents were obtained.

This new product did not lose any time in becoming well-known for its unsurpassable capacity, its fine cut and most particularly its low power requirement. Because of the continuous increases in sales, the Dion brothers found it necessary to incorporate their Company under the name of Dion Frères Inc., by letter patent issued the 24th of April 1944 in virtue of the first part of the Province of Quebec Company Law.

The experience acquired by the founders and the accumulated good results attracted the attention of neighboring financiers who did not hesitate to bring in their own financial support, contributing in a big way to maintain a constant progress to the enterprise.

During the years 1946 and 1947 Dion Frères Inc. continued to develop and progress and a new modern foundry was then erected which was enlarged in the year 1951, in 1954 and again in 1965.

The rapid expansion of the Company made it necessary to examine carefully the needs of specialized and qualified tradesmen, men who were skilled in their work in order to add quality to the already famous machines.

At the time of the death of the Dion brothers, the Company was already well-organized and the sons who replaced them ensured the continuity of the Dion enterprise. The new administrators, inspired by the ingenuity and progressiveness of their predecessors, worked hard to direct the production of their manufacture to fill the urgent needs to mecanize farms which were becoming larger and larger.

Consulted and guided by many agricultural institutions and experimental farms, they created in 1953 a research centre well-staffed by specialized engineers and draftsmen in agricultural mechanics.

Results from this research centre came quickly and Dion Frères Inc. offered in 1954 a complete new line of machines to harvest corn and green silage. These new machines were called the Forage Harvester with the necessary attachments, the Forage Blower and semi-automatic Wagon Box.

The numerous lines offered to farmers did not stop the Company from diversifying and in 1959, Dion Frères Inc. came out with a complete line of automatic feeding systems. These lines are exclusively distributed under license and make it possible to enlarge the field of action of the enterprise in the domain of automation and to offer a complete line of automatic farm machinery to harvest, store and feed all kinds of silage.

1961 was a year marked by the introduction of a new product called the self-unloading Forage Box. This new self-unloading Forage Box, as all other previous Dion products, is protected by Canadian and United States patents.

In answer to an urgent need, Dion Frères Inc. offers since 1963, a prefabricated concrete stave silo. This silo has a normal maintenance of very low cost and guarantees the modern farmer a larger capacity storage of feed and thus increase his production of cultivated acreage with a minimum investment.

Always anxious and eager to improve the revenue of today's farms, the Dion engineers offered in the year 1966 a new and exclusive Forage Blower identified under the name of Dion Elephant 59 Forage Blower because of its larger fan drum and exclusive feed table and working with the Dion self-unloading Forage Box,

combine to make a pair which constantly enjoy a more popular place year after year throughout all Canada and the United States.

The year 1970 will see the Dion Enterprise moving towards a more radical expansion because of the presentation of the new Dion exclusive type Forage-Harvester with cylinder cutting head which ensures the finest cuts, more tonnage stored in a specific space, better and easier feed conservation and a richer NTD.

The administrators of Dion Frères Inc. are pleased to offer to their numerous Canadian and American customers this "50" Year Story of the

Dion company and are confident this anniversary is only a beginning towards greater progress in contribution to the better ease and welfare of the rural centres. The record of the growth and progress of Dion Frères Inc. over half a century represents a wonderful Canadian achievement, reflecting credit on the working of the private enterprise system and works with the great drama of agricultural mecanization.

The Dion Frères Inc. company is surely embarking on the second half of its century with the same purpose and ambition that prompted the Dion brothers Amédée and Bruno to become founders of a new Canadian Industry.



The little factory that was erected decades ago on the farm of Amédée and Bruno Dion in Ste. Thérèse de Blainville has grown into a huge manufacturing complex. The invention of the thresher self-feeder revolutionized agriculture. Dion Frères Inc., which has branched out into the manufacture of all types of farm machinery, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

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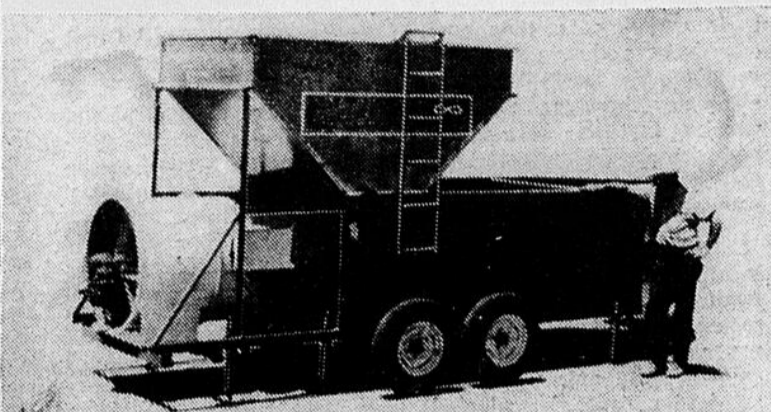
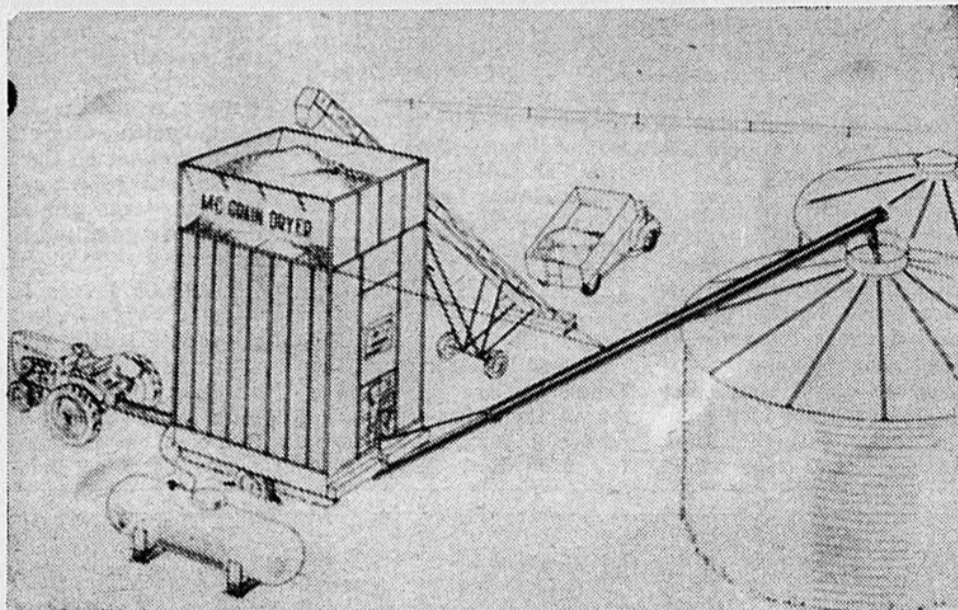
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Grain Dryers

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SECHOIR A MAIS

METHODE DE SECHER LE MAIS :

Une méthode de sécher le maïs est de l'éplucher, de le placer dans soit un séchoir temporaire ou permanent et de laisser les vents d'automne le sécher. C'est le moyen le plus économique si la moisson est petite. Le contenu d'humidité maximum de l'épi de maïs, lorsque placé dans le séchoir, devrait être de 25-30%.

BIN BATCH DRYING (SECHAGE EN COFFRE) :

Une quantité de grain, d'habitude la moisson de la journée, est étendue à une épaisseur peu profonde sur un faux plancher d'un coffre circulaire. Le coffre est muni d'un système mécanique pour l'emplissage et le vidage. La vitesse de séchage doit assez bien égaler la vitesse de moisson et la quantité de grain sèche doit être enlevée après chaque cycle de séchage. S'il y a un coffre à part qui est muni d'un système d'aération, le grain encore chaud peut y être refroidi à une température d'extérieur, ainsi réduisant la durée du cycle complet. Autrement le grain doit être séché et refroidi dans le même (bin).

Le temps requis pour le séchage dépend de la superficie du plancher du coffre qui est employé. C'est flexible. Le système peut être employé pour l'aération du grain qui est emmagasiné et le séchage ne dépend pas de la température. Généralement le maïs est à une profondeur de pas plus de 30", sans quoi les grains du fond développeront des fissures causées par une chaleur inégale.

SECHOIR PORTATIF :

Le séchoir portatif est de classe séchage-acceléré faisant usage de chaleur et ne dépendant pas de la température. Le fait d'être portatif le rend très en demande chez la main-d'oeuvre faisant l'ouvrage sur commande. Parce qu'une partie du grain est exposée à une chaleur plus intense, la plupart des séchoirs sont munis pour recirculer le grain pendant que le séchage et le refroidissement ont lieu. Le grain circulé de nouveau est mêlé afin que la température et le contenu d'humidité finale soient uniforme dans le coffre. Le mouvement continu peut endommager le grain, surtout s'il est trop sec.

Un séchoir de ce genre, d'une capacité de 300 boisseaux, peut réduire l'humidité du grain de 25% à 14% en deux heures. Considérant le temps requis pour emplir et vider le séchoir, la capacité journalière de ce dernier est de 1,200 boisseaux, le coût d'installation et d'opération de ce genre de séchoir est plus élevé que le coût d'achat du "Bin Batch Dryer". Cependant sa capacité journalière est plus élevée.

SECHOIR A MOUVEMENT CONTINU :

Le séchage à mouvement continu veut dire que le grain provenant d'un coffre rempli de grains trempés (humides) passe par le séchoir sans interruption. Dans le séchoir il y a une section pour chauffer le grain et une pour le refroidir. La vitesse du mouvement dans le séchoir est contrôlée en ajustant la vitesse de la sonde (Auger) ou de tout autre courroie de transport déplaçant le grain hors du séchoir. La quantité de grain séché doit être emmagasinée temporairement jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit transportée à un endroit d'emmagasinage final. Le séchage à mouvement continu est très flexible en ce qui concerne opération et contrôle. Devant le séchoir il est préférable d'avoir un coffre à grain-humide d'une capacité qui est de 1½ fois plus grand que la capacité du séchoir lui-même.

GRAIN CORN DRYING SYSTEMS :

One method of drying corn is to husk it and place it in a crib and let the fall winds do the drying. This is the most economical if the corn acreage is small. Maximum moisture content of cob corn when placed in the crib should be 25-30% moisture.

BIN BATCH DRYING :

In this type of dryer, a batch of grain, usually the amount that is harvested in one day is spread evenly in a shallow layer over a fake floor in a circular grain bin. The bin is equipped completely for mechanical filling and emptying. The rate of drying must be matched to the rate of harvesting reasonably well and the dried batch of grain must be removed after each drying cycle. If a separate storage bin is fitted with aeration equipment the hot grain can be cooled there to outdoor temperatures thus decreasing the cycle time. Otherwise the grain must be dried and also cooled in the same bin.

The time for drying depends primarily upon the floor area of the bin that is used. It is flexible. The system can be used for aeration of grain in storage and drying is independent of weather. Usually the corn will not want to be a depth greater than 30" or the lower kernels may develop stress cracks due to uneven heating.

PORTABLE BATCH DRYING :

The portable batch dryer falls in the fast-drying class that uses a large amount of heat and is independent of weather conditions. Portability of these amounts make them attractive to custom operators. Because in a batch dryer some of the grain is exposed to higher temperatures than the rest, most batch dryers are equipped for recirculating the grain as the drying and cooling proceed. The recirculating grain is mixed so that the final temperature and moisture content are uniform throughout the batch. Repeated movement of the grain may cause some kernel damage, particularly if the grain is over dried.

A 300 bushel dryer of this type could dry corn from 25% moisture to 14% moisture in about two hours. If you consider loading and unloading time also the daily capacity of this size dryer would be about 1,200 bushels.

The installation and operating costs of this type of dryer are higher than the costs of the bin batch dryer. However the daily capacity of this dryer is also greater.

CONTINUOUS FLOW DRYING :

Continuous flow drying moves grain continuously from a wet grain holding bin through the dryer. Included in the dryer is a heated section for drying grain an unheated section for cooling. Flow rate through the dryer can be controlled by adjusting speed of auger or other conveyor which removes grain from the dryer. The dried batch must be piled or held somehow until it can be conveyed to final storage. Continuous flow drying is very flexible in operation and control. It is preferable to provide a wet corn holding bin capacity 1½ times dryer capacity — ahead of the unit.

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