

Canadian Plants May Face Less Protection In Future

EDMONTON (CP)—The federal government may soon relax many Canadian industries from the nourishment of tariffs and other forms of protection, deputy finance minister R. B. Bryce has warned.

He said three departments are studying intensively "the possibilities of more industrial specialization and what it implies for our policies and action."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bryce hinted at a kind of force-feeding that will help industry specialize as it is being shoved into world competition.

He referred to selective industrial development and quoted a reference by Finance Minister Sharp to "other possibilities for restructuring of Canadian industry besides the U.S.-Canada automotive agreements."

The agreements established a limited form of free trade in automotive vehicles and parts between the two countries. Mr. Bryce said the department of finance, industry and trade and commerce are reviewing tariffs and other measures of protection and assistance to industries.

"We are trying to see whether perhaps these measures are maintaining an uneconomic variety in the use of our industrial resources."

As part of the general approach the government is also increasing greatly its grants to industry for research and development. It wants to see what can be done to help bring about a more rational specialization of industry.

He said industrial specialization is necessary to expand secondary industry, a step necessary in turn to expand exports of manufactured goods.

Improvement of these exports, coupled with increased savings by Canadians, could serve over the long term to reduce Canada's dependence on foreign investment.

Mr. Bryce said it has been the objective of successive ministers of finance to cut down on foreign borrowings.

Text of his remarks was released to the press in advance.

Cabinet Meeting Set For Alberton

It was announced yesterday by Premier Alex B. Campbell that the Provincial Cabinet will hold its October 10th regular Cabinet meeting at Alberton.

Premier Campbell stated: "I believe that meetings such as these will afford all members of the Cabinet the opportunity of becoming more familiar with all areas of the Province, while at the same time affording local organizations greater opportunity to present briefs and to make representations to the Cabinet."

It is presently proposed that Cabinet will visit the hospitals and tourist facilities of the West Prince area as well as some of the established industries. The Premier has suggested that any group wishing to present a brief to the Cabinet should contact Mr. Earle Kennedy, Clerk of the Executive Council in advance of the October 10th meeting.

Following the official tour of the West Prince area, the Cabinet will meet in Alberton at the Western Hotel at 3:30 p. m. where they will be able to receive representations.

Premier Campbell also stated that it is expected that Cabinet will meet in the East Kings area before the winter season.



BOARD MEETING

It was past presidents night at the quarterly dinner meeting of the Summerside Board of Trade Wednesday night. All past presidents were present.

ed with a plaque in memory of their service to the board. From the left, W.M. Mellish, who served as president from 1946 through 1947; Thomas J.

Flood of Industrial Enterprises Incorporated, who was the guest speaker, and Roy Johnston, who now holds the office of president.

P.E.I. Agriculture Executive Gives Recommendations

Executive members of the P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture yesterday met with Premier Alex Campbell and presented general recommendations with respect to agricultural policy in the province.

The federation wished to point out that a modern, expanding, prosperous agriculture depends to a large extent on the education and training those involved in it are able to acquire. For this reason, the Federation places high on the list the matter of education for farming.

To the visitor to Prince Edward Island, we have an attractive province, we also have a tremendous potential agriculturally, land values are still quite low and present a temptation to speculators and those interested only in recreational aspects. For this reason, the delegation believes it is highly important that serious thought and planning be directed to land use and to setting up of at least an initial committee to consider and advise on land and water use in this province.

The Federation of Agriculture also feels that the program of the Experimental Farm should be strongly focused on promotion of livestock and potatoes rather than with the emphasis being placed on grain and pest control.

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The Federation's concern here is that every effort should be made to persuade the federal government to upgrade its services. In this respect the Federation would appreciate the opportunity of jointly attacking this problem in concert with the provincial department of agriculture.

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The delegation expressed consideration that young people through the 4-H movement merit more emphasis and the best staff available. Club leaders at the present time are asked to undertake work with minimum of training and assistance. It was suggested that a good

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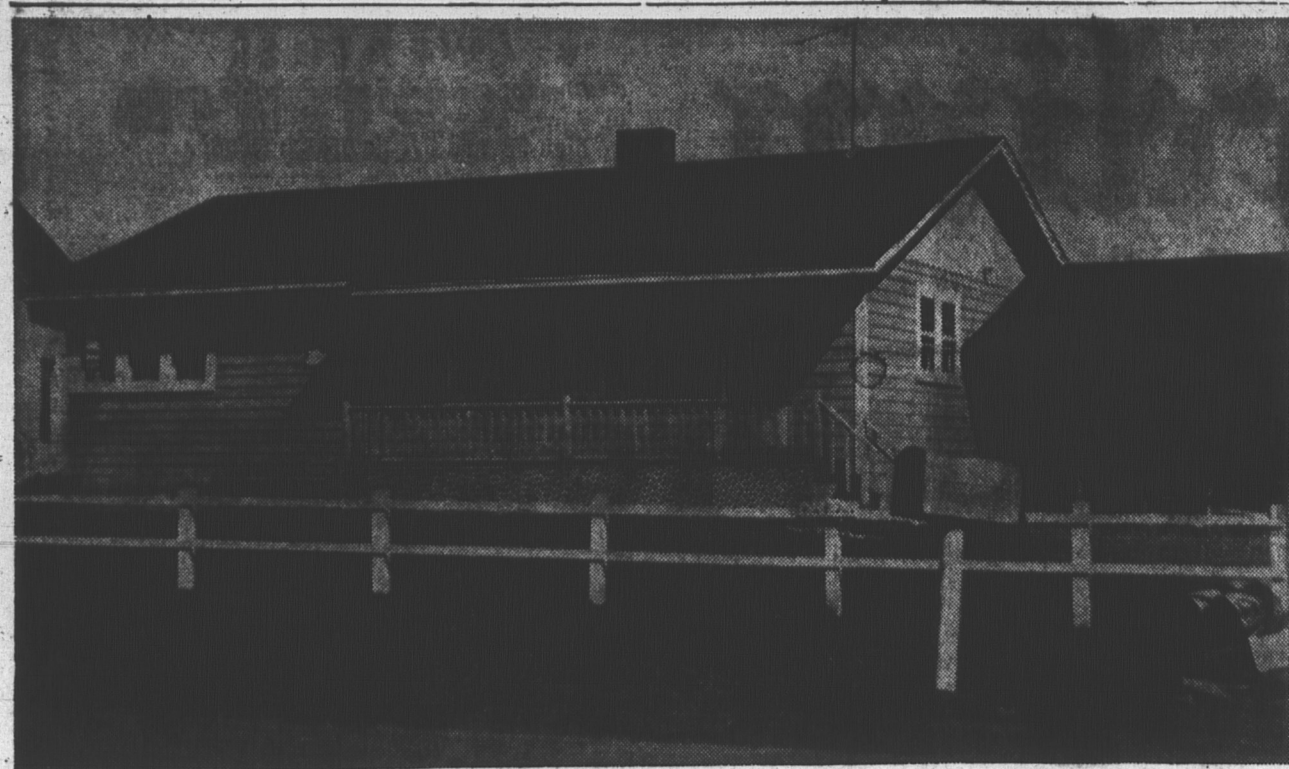
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SMALL HOLDING WINNER

Small holding improvement winners for Prince County in the rural beautification contest were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Currie of Cape Wolfe. Rural Beautification Society officials made the announcement yesterday.

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FACTS FOR FARMERS

Fall For Farmers Very Busy Season

By DAVID SMITH
Field Crop Specialist
P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture

On September 16, we had a very successful corn tour. We were pleased to see 60 to 70 interested farmers in attendance and I think most of them considered it time well spent. Many points were brought out which are essential to growing a good crop of corn. At the farm of Sterling MacRae some of the discussion was on weed control and the effects of atrazine. Sterling has had some experience in applying atrazine as a weed control in barley. Actually atrazine is a soil sterilant and when applied in high amounts nothing except corn will grow.

Sterling mentioned that 2 lbs. of active atrazine have good weed control including couch grass in his barley. It is possible that this chemical is suitable for barley BUT to date we do not have enough experience to make it a recommendation. It is possible that 2 lb. of active atrazine will do a good job but the problem is to apply it at this rate. Extra amounts are being applied when the machine is stopped and a double amount would be applied with overlapping.

A great deal of care has to be taken when using atrazine. Look ahead to next year's crop. If you applied no more than 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. active per acre this season than you will be safe to seed oats, barley, wheat, rye or forage seeds in 1967. Barley is more resistant to atrazine residue than is oats.

If however, you are thinking of growing white beans, tobacco, tomatoes, onions, or turnips, there is a risk in using atrazine at all, but this risk is reduced if the low rate of 1 lb. (active) is used.

Anyone seeding corn each year would be much better off to grow corn continuously in the same field. In doing this, it would be possible to apply enough atrazine to completely kill all weeds including couch grass. Where corn is to follow corn use the split application of atrazine. Apply 2 lbs. per acre active in one of the following ways: (1) apply in the fall to soil or harvested corn fields in the period from the first of September to the first of November then wait 1 to 4 weeks and plow. (or) (2) apply in early spring to emerged and growing quackgrass (couchgrass) foliage than wait at least one week before plowing. (or) (3) apply in the spring to plowed soil prior to last cultivation before planting this method requires good soil moisture and may not be very successful under dry conditions.

The second 2 lbs. per acre ac-

tive application of atrazine can be applied per emergence or early post emergence to the corn. If post emergence an oil-water emulsion may speed quackgrass killing under dry conditions.

When on the subject of chemicals, one called Eptam 100 is very promising. This chemical is relatively new on Prince Edward Island but it has been used in Ontario for about four years.

It is being used for weed control in turnips, potatoes, snap and field beans. This chemical when used properly will control all annual grasses grown from seed, couchgrass, nutgrass, and annual broadleaf weeds such as common chickweed, deadnettle, lambsquarters and red-rooted, prostrate and tumbling pigweed. When talking with turnip growers in Ontario this summer, they told me that it has been very successful. It was tried on potatoes here this summer, they told me that it has been very successful. It was tried on potatoes here this summer and reports indicate that it did an excellent job. Like any other chemical, it is essential that it be applied at the proper time for good weed control. Eptam has to be applied and worked into the soil before planting. The fall is a very busy time for farmers. The amount of extra work completed besides harvesting the crops depends to a large extent on the weather conditions.

FALL PLOWING

For those growing barley next year it is quite important that the plowing be done this fall. Farmers reports also indicate that higher yields will result with earlier seeding. In talking with a grain producer from Shediac, N.B., Mr. Roderick Trites, on September 23, he said that for every day seeding was delayed beyond the first week of May a substantial decrease in yield was evident. He likes to start seeding around April 25 and stressed that this is only possible if the plowing is done in the fall. He mentioned that it is very important that soil be plowed in early fall if barley is to be grown the following year.

GRAIN DRYING

Incidentally, this farmer grows grain as a cash crop. He has in the vicinity of 200 acres of grain and uses a grain dryer to dry his crop. He said that he got around 75 bushels per acre from his barley but wasn't satisfied with his yield. His aim is 100 bushels per acre and he said to do this he needs very early seeding, high fertility, irrigation and

good management. He is irrigating part of his grain crop and feels that it is paying off.

His dryer cost in the vicinity of \$6,500 installed. This year his barley has about 20 per cent moisture when harvested and the dryer brought it down to 15 per cent for safe storage. He had his grain piled 15 feet deep in an old home.

HEATING OF BARLEY

Changing the subject slightly, but there have been some reports of barley heating and this might be a good time to do some checking. One simple method if the grain is piled deep is to put an iron rod down through the grain and by feeling the rod you can find where or at what depth the grain is heating. After the grain is stored it should be checked constantly for several weeks.

FORAGE SEEDS

This is the time of year when grain and forage seeds should be ordered for next spring. We may be jumping the gun a little bit but if seeds are not ordered early, like other years, when they are needed they won't be available. Usually every year these newer and better varieties can be obtained in Charlottetown or Summerside but the smaller seed stores through the country are not keeping a complete stock. For your convenience, and the seed stores convenience, inform them early as to what varieties you want ordered. There are far too many farmers seeding mixtures which are not recommended simply because the newest ones are only available at one or two places on Prince Edward Island.

The 1966 recommend variety guides are now available but the 1967 guide will not be printed until further notice. We hope that all seed stores will cooperate in purchasing ONLY recommended varieties.

ALFALFA

It seems that the alfalfa acreage is on the increase. This crop is not hard to distinguish as you drive along the road. Its regrowth in all cases is much taller than that of the other legumes. The reason for this is its large, top root which penetrates deeply into the soil and down to a depth where more moisture is available. This in itself is a good reason to grow alfalfa.

Alfalfa is considered as one of the most valuable legume crops. It is capable of very high yields; it can survive dry soil conditions and with proper management and fertility it will

stay in a stand for four or five years.

Alfalfa is much more suited for hay production rather than for pasture. However, it can be used in pasture if the grazing is controlled. It should never be grazed close enough to expose and injure the crown.

As with any other crop there are several things which have to be done when establishing alfalfa. First of all, a field with good drainage has to be chosen. This is a must if we expect to grow alfalfa successfully. Fields which have been under cultivated row crops are a good choice as they are likely to be well supplied with moisture and relatively free from weeds. Alfalfa should not be reseeded immediately on the same land. Usually old stands should be broken up and cropped to cereals or row crops for at least two or three years before reseeding to alfalfa.

SOIL TESTING

The next job is to take a soil sample of the field; the pH is most important and generally soils with a pH of less than 6. are too acid and require lime to produce alfalfa. The lime should be applied during the preceding year. For good seeding establishment, lime should be worked into the surface soil.

A soil test will not only tell how much lime to apply but also the amount of fertilizer which should be used. A complete fertilizer is usually recommended when establishing alfalfa. It is a good idea when ordering the fertilizer to have some commercial boron added. About 15-25 lbs. of boron should be applied per acre when establishing alfalfa.

When purchasing seed use only Certified No. 1. The recommended alfalfa varieties are

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3. Mrs. Eldon Drake, Bristol	5,179,000
4. Mrs. Joyce Fitzpatrick, Cardigan RR No. 1	4,405,000
5. Mrs. Sandra Reid, Wood Islands RR No. 2	3,530,000
6. Mrs. Robert MacDonald, Souris RR No. 4	3,445,000
7. Mrs. Mary Cheverie, Souris RR No. 3	3,225,000
8. Mrs. Bennett Crane, Cardigan RR No. 3	2,100,000

QUEENS COUNTY

1. Mrs. John Bernard, Hunter's River PO	8,425,000
2. Mrs. Ella Chappell, York RR No. 1	6,620,000
3. Mrs. Edith MacPhail, Ch'town RR No. 2	5,735,000
4. Mrs. Buddy Crane, Vernon River PO	5,680,000
5. Mrs. Dorothy Gordon, 33 Connolly St., Ch'town	5,585,000
6. Mrs. Dorothy Dunning, Ch'town RR No. 2	4,407,000
7. Mrs. Marjorie Clow, Emerald PO	2,165,000

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1. Mrs. Harry Taylor, Kensington PO	6,670,000
2. Mrs. Jack Yeo, Miscouche RR No. 1	5,445,000
3. Mrs. Edna MacDonald, Central Bede que PO	5,220,000
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KINSMEN MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Kinsmen Club of Charlottetown was held last night at the Charlottetown Hotel. Dr. Kenneth Parker, superintendent of city schools gave a talk on the City of

Charlottetown Centennial Project which is the equipping of three city high school bands. To the left of Dr. Parker is Gerald Allen, chairman of the meeting and to the right is Robert Hamby, club president.

dent. It was reported at the meeting by Kin Roger Tanton that approximately \$200 has been collected for the club on the door to door Halloween campaign. Reports were also given by Len Hookey and Garth Jenkins.