

Farm**Tribune****Produce - fresh from the field**

One of the busiest spots on the holiday weekend was a location at conc. 6, Markham, known only as 'Farmer Jacks'. The fruit and vegetable centre did a booming business, sometimes

making it difficult to keep the shelves filled. One of the customers is pretty Karen McEwen, 14, of Teverton Drive, Scarborough.

Jas. Thomas

At the right maturity, the silage contains 60 to 65 percent moisture, most of the leaves will be green, and the grain

C.N.E.**champions**

UNIONVILLE - Almira Hereford Farms, R.R. 1, Unionville, have won two grand champion awards at this year's C.N.E. Livestock Exhibition. Both the grand champion bull and grand champion heifer are from the Almira Farms which also took top prize for the best herd and a first for best get-of-sire.

Mr. Malcolm Keith is the herdsman and the owner is Mr. Walter-Yusko.

Junior plowing match

CLAREMONT - A Joint Junior Coaching and Plowing Match for the North and South Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held in Ontario County this Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10:00 a.m. on the farm of Mr. Ellis Britton, Claremont. This Junior Plowing Match is open to all farm boys and girls in Ontario County who are 12 years of age, but have not reached their 23rd birthday by Oct. 12, 1971.

Winners will be selected to represent the North Ontario Plowmen's Association in the special Junior and the Plowmen's Association and the special Junior and Intermediate Inter-Branch Classes to be held at the 1971 International Plowing Match in Haldimand County.

The members of the Ontario County Plow Team, who will take part in the Inter-County Competition at the International, will also be selected at this Junior Match.

RED & NAVARRO COOKWARE

porcelain clad steel

6 piece Starter Set or 6 piece Completer Set yours with 20 Lay-away receipts **99¢ each** A TOTAL OF ONLY \$19.80

STOUFFVILLE FOODMASTER MAIN STREET WEST

BAKED BEANS 3:79

KLEENEXT TISSUES 3:1

ROBIN HOOD Cake Mixes 29.

RED ROSE COFFEE 88.

STUART HOUSE FOILWRAP 69.

SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS 39.

FEATURE! HEINZ 5-OZ. BONUS PACK In Tomato Sauce

19-Oz. tins

BABIES ONLY PLEASE 4:69.

SWAN LIQUID

GIANT SIZE 53c

FEATURE! 200-2-PLY ECONOMY POP-UP

19-Oz. Pkg.

MACARONI or SPAGHETTI 4:89.

LIPTON Chicken Noodle SOUP 2:49.

DELMONTE PUDDINGS 4:59.

GLAD SANDWICH BAGS 33c

ALWAYS TENDER - LEAN, MEATY

FRESH PICNIC STYLE

SHOULDER

PORK ROASTS

5 to 6 lbs. average

37¢ lb

WIENERS

MILD SEASONED

55¢ lb

BAKON

RINDLESS

59¢ lb

SWIFTS PREMIUM - MILD SEASONED

COOKED HAM BOLOGNA

6-Oz. Pkg.

55¢

By the Piece -

39¢ lb

Buy the Week

Red Breast Cohoe SALMON 48¢

PORK BUTT OR SHOULDER CHOPS 59¢

FRUITS

ORANGES

doz. 59¢

CALIFORNIA #1 GRADE PLUMS

3 lbs. 35¢

ONTARIO #1 GRADE WASHED CARROTS

lb. 29¢

FROZEN FOOD FEATURES!

LISBY'S - MIX 'N MATCH

Green Peas, Mixed Vegetables, Kernel Corn, Peas & Carrots, SARA LEE CHERRY OR

BLUEBERRY Pie 69¢

VEGETABLES

Wheat yields hit record 76 bushels per acre

By A. A. Wall
Agricultural Representative for York Region

YORK REGION - Yield records for wheat were broken on many farms in York this year. I have heard of fields turning out as high as 76 bushels per acre which is a fantastic achievement.

I suppose weather is a big factor, but fertility and particularly the higher rates of nitrogen we put on now in the spring, gets the yield up too.

The variety hitting the top most often is Yorkstar. It's a great yielder, stands up well and it's only weak spot is quality, if growing conditions are poor.

So Yorkstar is a good one to seed but there will still be a lot of Genesee used too. Fertilizer at planting should include just enough nitrogen to get it started, a good shot of phosphate, and a medium amount of potash. But a dollar's worth of nitrogen in the spring will likely show the best return.

There is a huge crop of corn this year too, but it won't be ready to cut for silage until the last half of September. Maturity is, if anything, a little behind schedule, probably due to cool night temperature during August.

It's costly to put corn in a silo before it's ready. For a crop cut a week or ten days too early, the loss in yield would be about a ton per acre. More than that, seepage carries with it soluble sugars, protein and organic acids.

At the right maturity, the silage contains 60 to 65 percent moisture, most of the leaves will be green, and the grain

will be in the hard dent stage.

There is bound to be a lot of corn left over, after the silos are full. It can be stacked, but would likely be more useful as grain. Temporary cribs work alright for storage but there are many more combines around than pickers, so the storage has to be for shelled corn.

Using acid as a preservative for wet shelled, is a very practical answer. It was used here by quite a few last fall, and it generally worked well. There was the odd problem, but they were mostly the result of something that went wrong in mixing the acid with the grain.

With current corn prices, it's better to feed than sell it, and acid storage fits nicely with home feeding.

Who is a farmer?

feed cattle will lose the recent renewed attempts on the part of tax assessors of the Department of National Revenue and Taxation to establish that a cattle feeder or feedlot operator is not a farmer, reports G.W. Hedley, Secretary-Manager of the Ontario Beef Improvement Association. "This is a most serious situation", continues Mr. Hedley, "for if this interpretation is upheld farmers who

are appealing to the proper authorities for clarification that a cattle feeder is a farmer".

The assessors have interpreted that the phrase "livestock raising" in the Income Tax Act definition of farming refers only to the breeding operation in so far as livestock

production is concerned. This narrow definition excludes such established farming operations as the feeding of cattle and hogs. There is no valid basis for this restrictive and arbitrary definition since the cattle and hog feeders are exposed to at least the same degree, to the vagaries of climate, markets and the agricultural economy as are other types of livestock operations.

At this time at least one farmer in the Ottawa Valley has received an assessment for further tax from the Federal Department, on the basis that he has used the averaging provision. This farmer has been forced to post a bond in the amount of his assessment before he will even be granted an appeal hearing to establish his case.

The Ontario Beef Improvement Association will attempt to clarify once and for all that a cattle feeder is a farmer.

Township of Uxbridge**NOTICE****NOTICE OF APPLICATION** to The Ontario Municipal Board by The Corporation of the Township of Uxbridge for approval of a by-law to regulate land use passed pursuant to Section 30 of The Planning Act.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Uxbridge intends to apply to The Ontario Municipal Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 30 of The Planning Act for approval of By-Laws 1585 and 1589 passed on the 22nd and 29th days of March, 1971, respectively. A note giving an explanation of the purpose and effect of the By-Laws and stating the lands affected thereby is furnished herewith, as Appendix 'A'.

ANY PERSON INTERESTED MAY, within fourteen (14) days after the date of this notice, send by registered mail or deliver to the clerk of the Township of Uxbridge notice of his objection to approval of the said By-Laws, together with a statement of the grounds of such objection.

ANY PERSON wishing to support the application for approval of the By-Laws may, within fourteen (14) days after the date of this notice, send by registered mail or deliver to the clerk of the Township of Uxbridge notice of his support of approval of the said By-Laws together with a request for notice of any hearing that may be held giving also the name and address to which such notice should be given.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD may approve of the said By-Laws but before doing so it may appoint a time and place when any objection to the By-Laws will be considered. Notice of any hearing that may be held will be given only to persons who have filed an objection or notice of support and who have left with or delivered to the Clerk undersigned, the address to which notice of hearing is to be sent.

THE LAST DATE FOR FILING OBJECTIONS will be Sept. 16, 1971.

DATED at the Township of Uxbridge this 2nd day of Sept., 1971.

D. S. Kennedy,
Clerk of the Township of Uxbridge,
Municipal Office,
Goodwood, Ontario.

APPENDIX 'A'**NOTICE**

By-Law 1517 of the Corporation of the Township of Uxbridge ("Township"), being the Restricted Area or Zoning By-Law affecting all the lands and landowners in the Township was enacted in part to control sand and gravel operations within the Township and the Ontario Municipal Board ("Board") recognized this in granting its approval thereto. However, in its decision approving By-Law 1517 in the main, the Board made certain recommendations concerning portions of the By-Law relating to sand and gravel operations and granted only temporary approval thereto, which was extended by further order of the Board.

As a result of the above and based on further information supplied to the Township, By-Laws 1585 and 1589 were enacted.

By-Law 1585

By-Law 1585 expands the definition of "HOME OCCUPATION" for residential uses to include any occupation conducted within a house by members of the family residing therein pursuant to which arts and crafts are produced on the premises and provided that such home occupation is clearly secondary to the main residential use. By-Law 1497 which formerly dealt with zoning in the Township is repealed. Lastly, By-Law 1585 for the first time allows as a permitted use the operation of a sawmill in the General Agricultural Zone.

By-Law 1589

The changes that By-Law 1589 make in relation to By-Law 1517 are more extensive. Where previously By-Law 1517 defined "GRAVEL PIT" to include any excavation made for the purpose of searching for or removing soil, sand or gravel from land for

commercial purposes, By-Law 1589 deletes the reference to searching for such deposits in that definition. Furthermore, the definition of "USE" in By-Law 1517 includes the purpose for which a lot, structure or building, or any combination thereof, is intended, but By-Law 1589 deletes this so that the meaning of these limits so as to include the space from those limits to excavations where formerly only relates to actual design, arrangement, occupation or maintenance thereof.

By-Law 1517 establishes certain set-back restrictions from the front yard, rear yard and side yard limits of property within which distances sand and gravel operations are prohibited. Now, the new By-Law alters the definition of these limits so as to include the space from those limits to excavations where formerly the set-back restrictions only applied to buildings and structures.

Whereas the zone boundaries of land in Quarry Industrial Zones (the only zone within which sand and gravel operations are now permitted) coincide with the outline of the pit or quarry workings pursuant to By-Law 1517, By-Law 1589 deletes this so that the boundary of land in this and related zones is determined according to Key Maps which are attached as Schedule "A" to the By-Law.

In attempting to more exactly locate sand and gravel operations and separate them from land presently used for agricultural purposes or land intended to be used for sand and gravel operations on which no such activity has taken place, three new zones have been created which are described as Sand and Gravel Agricultural Zone, Aggregate Processing Zone and Quarry Holding Zone. The creation of these three zones requires that the said Key Maps 1, 2 and 3 forming Schedule "A" to By-Law 1517 be amended on updated information supplied to the Township to indicate what land is located in which zone and the new Key Maps are attached as amended and revised as Schedule "A" to By-Law 1589 as aforesaid.

The only difference between the new Sand and Gravel Agricultural Zone and the other Agricultural Zones previously established under By-Law 1517 is that although a detached single-family dwelling house or a home occupation in a permitted residential uses, the new Agricultural Zone only allows as a residential use a detached single-family dwelling house if occupied by a caretaker, watchman or other similar person, employed full-time on the lot on which such dwelling house is located. In regard to non-residential uses, By-Law 1589 only permits a farm, a golf course or driving range, a private park or a public use, or a seasonal fruit, flower or farm product sales outlet. For the complete list of existing non-residential uses permitted in agricultural zones, reference should be made to By-Law 1517 which is available at the Clerk's Office as hereinbefore set out.

Since By-Law 1589 established a new Aggregate Processing Zone, it was necessary to remove those provisions contained in the Quarry Industrial Zone established under By-Law 1517 dealing with aggregate storage areas, concrete batching plants, and crushing plants and that insert these permitted uses into the new Aggregate Processing Zone. By-Law 1589 also removes the option of planting grass pursuant to the screen planting requirements and replaces it with the option of planting a seeded berm.

As established by the new Aggregate Processing Zone, there are no residential uses permitted and the non-residential uses allow aggregate operations together with gravel pits. The rest of the provisions are the same as for the Quarry Industrial Zone established under By-Law 1517 except that the restrictions on locations of aggregate processing plant and equipment previously contained in By-Law 1517 have been removed therefrom and incorporated into the new Aggregate Processing Zone by By-Law 1589.

By-Law 1589 also creates a Quarry Holding Zone in which the residential uses permitted are the same as the Sand and Gravel Agricultural Zone but the non-residential uses are limited to a farm or a public use as set out in the By-Law 1517. It is the intention of the Township that land intended to be used for aggregate processing be zoned within the Quarry Holding Zone so that more effective municipal planning can be given to the sand and gravel industry.

As a result of By-Law 1589, gravel pits are permitted in the Quarry Industrial Zone and the Aggregate Processing Zone whereas By-Law 1517 merely permits same. In the latter and aggregate processing operations are no longer authorized in the former zone but are permissible only in the Aggregate Processing Zone.

As a result of By-Law 1589, where land is allowed to be used for no purpose other than the planting of grass, shrubs, seeded berms, trees or similar uses, no pit or quarry shall be established or made in those areas.

Copies of all of the relevant By-Laws and the Key Maps may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk of the Township in Goodwood, Ontario, and regard should be had thereto in order to determine the exact zoning of all land within the Township.