

Stocks Of Drain Tile Improving This Year

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Buying drainage tile the last few years has been an

exasperating experience. When the tile yard was contacted, the replies were generally "If you just need a hundred or so we have some seconds" or "Nothing now but we should be able to get you ten thousand or so sometime in the next two months." There just wasn't

any tile available. Both farm and municipal work suffered and many people just dropped the idea of doing any tiling for a while. Even those people who had tile ordered well ahead were complaining. Their orders often contained cracked, crooked, and over- or underburned tile. The manufacturers were saving and selling just about everything in an effort to meet demands.

1969 is a new year, and a new situation. A study of the tile drainage industry conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food in the fall of 1968 showed clay tile production up 15% over 1967, and

predicted another 15% increase in 1969. Concrete tile production in 1968 was nearly double 1967 levels, and a further 20% increase is forecast for 1969. Manufacturers of plastic drainage tubing are also planning large production runs in 1969 and may supply about a tenth of the tile for farm systems.

For the first time in years some stockpiles of tile can be found. The manufacturers have a little time to do some housecleaning that just wasn't done in the rush of past years. The result is a better tile because the condition of machinery is better and the workers have more time for inspection.

This should be a good year for the tile drainage industry.

There should be a good supply of tiles, enough contractors to install them, and plenty of customers. Manufacturers should have a little more free time, contractors should be comfortably busy, and for the first time in years the farmer should be able to choose his contractor and tile supplies. The result will be good quality drainage systems and top value for the farmer. Important for Farmers To use time effectively

In the past 25 years agricultural labor has become scarcer and scarcer as the returns to labor have become less and less in relation to other industries. Labor is wasted on many farms because of poor planning. This could be due partly to the fact that many farms are operated by the farmer and his family and this does not involve any out-of-pocket expense.

Studies undertaken by the Farm Economics, Co-operatives and Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food indicate that the farmer who completes his tasks effectively with the minimum amount of labor has the highest returns per hour of labor.

Hence there is a great need for farmers to place more importance on their own time and to conserve time and energy whenever they can. The more importance a farmer places on his labor, the more effective use he will tend to make of it. The returns or wages he receives will tend to reflect proportionately the success he achieves in making the most effective use of his labor.

At the two lower rates, for both times of spraying, negligible injury symptoms were observed on the soybeans, and yields were not significantly affected.

Hormone Herbicides

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Herbicides of the hormone type, such as 2,4-D, may occasionally drift onto soybeans and cause crop injury. Trying to learn more about this problem, we conducted an experiment at Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology in 1968.

Harosoy 63 soybeans were sprayed with Kilmor (contains 2,4-D, mecoprop and dicamba) at 0.05 lb, 0.0005 lb, and 0.000005 lb of active ingredient per acre at the two trifoliolate leaf stage and at early flowering of the soybeans. The three rates correspond to 1/10, 1/1,000 and 1/100,000 of the rates usually used for weed control in corn.

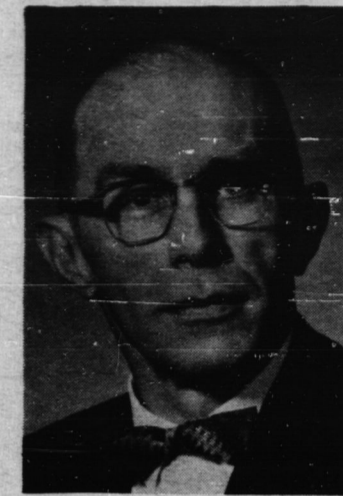
After the first spraying the higher rate of herbicides caused cupping and wrinkling of the leaves and stunted the soybeans somewhat. Yields were not significantly reduced.

When sprayed at early flowering, 0.05 lb active ingredient per acre of Kilmor caused slight cupping and wrinkling of the leaves, bending of the stems, and development of adventitious roots on stems and leaf stalks. The yields were reduced by 54%.

At the two lower rates, for both times of spraying, negligible injury symptoms were observed on the soybeans, and yields were not significantly affected.

Your M.P. Views Government And The Farmer

My first words, in submitting this article, must be an appreciation to the Jarvis Record and the Port Rowan News for the privilege of expressing my views. The editor is to be commended for publishing this special edition covering the general farm picture in the farming areas which it serves. I know that the information which it contains will be of interest and value to farm operators.



It should always be the objective of government at all levels to provide, as far as lies within their power, the proper conditions to permit the farmer to carry on a profitable farm operation. He should be free to pursue his individual objectives and use his ability and initiative to the full. In considering government responsibility in these matters, I shall be referring to the Federal Government only because, as a Member of Parliament in Ottawa, I am more closely associated with its activities.

In this age of fast convenient transportation, products from agricultural areas anywhere in the world are easily dropped into our markets in competition with our farmers. While we should be competitive through greater efficiency, we should not have to compete with subsidized products from foreign countries nor with countries of sub-standard living conditions and cheap labour. Under these circumstances we look to our Federal Government to maintain a fair tariff schedule and anti-dumping law for the protection of our farmers. Such customs duties must be flexible and able to be applied at a moments notice before our markets are flooded and our farmers ruined.

Over the years successive governments have been committed to a cheap food policy. The price of staple foodstuffs have been maintained at relatively cheap prices, while the cost of production to the farmer has continued to rise sharply. This control of selling prices on the one side and increasing costs on the other has placed the farmer in an impossible cost price squeeze. The result has been that the farmer must produce more and more units to maintain his income. Some farmers with insufficient capital sell out. Others, more fortunate, have expanded their operations to stay in business. Some farmers have met this situation by taking extra work off their farm to supplement their income. In many cases, what was first part time employment became the main source of income and the farming

dwindled to a marginal operation. The Federal Government has endeavoured to make capital available to farmers through the Farm Credit Corporation, the Farm Improvement Loans Act and the Farm Machinery Syndicate Loans. These have helped many farmers to expand their business, as have loans under the Veterans' Land Act. However, these acts have just been amended to raise the interest rates to conform to current rates which make such loans less attractive than they previously were.

With the advent of the steel industry into the Nanticoke area, and the prospect of an expanding industrial complex occupying million dollars. This will more and more farm land, the cost of land has skyrocketed, breeding and feeding program This appears to be a windfall upgrade our hogs to the for those who sell, until they point where they will again be faced with the cost of quality for higher premiums buying a home, relocating under the new plan.

Budget To Meet Rising Costs

Many people are concerned by the fast changing aspect of today's economy caused by increasing taxation.

Taxes today are just as certain as they were in the past, the only difference is that they are more costly. Add to this situation, the rising cost of clothing, food, public utilities, and other needs for normal living in most Canadian homes and you have a real problem, of making ends meet, for the average wage earner.

A consideration for meeting this problem could be a well thought-out planned budget. Most people think of a budget as an unpleasant set of rules, keeping difficult accounts, and desperate penny pinching. In short, a program of self denial, and unhappiness. Just the opposite is true. Your budget can actually help you afford more of the real good things of life; not take them away from you.

It can make your long range goals, buying a house, a boat, your children's education, that dreamed of vacation, realities instead of wishes. It can end wasting hard earned dollars on non-essentials and not being able to afford the things you really want.

A budget will free you from constant money worries and frustrations. It is a plan that will enable you to use your income for your greatest enjoyment and benefit. Money can be your master. With a well planned budget, however, you can make it your servant.

and providing a life income. For those who continue to farm, the high cost of land and the assessment increase makes too costly to carry on anything - but a large highly efficient enterprise. This is a problem with which all levels of government must grapple if we are to continue to farm in this general area.

The Federal Government has assisted agriculture over periods of crisis with a subsidy program for specific commodities. Recently a new hog grading scheme has been implemented which changes the system of paying for premium quality hog carcasses. Most agree that it is an improvement but the immediate net result will be a loss to Ontario producers of an expanding nearly one quarter of a million dollars. This will more and more farm land, the cost of land has skyrocketed, breeding and feeding program This appears to be a windfall upgrade our hogs to the for those who sell, until they point where they will again be faced with the cost of quality for higher premiums buying a home, relocating under the new plan.

Space does not permit a full discussion of government action affects the farmer. endeavoured to provide a more sponsored research, national marketing boards, pollution control and the several other difficulties faced by industry.

What has been said, however, favourable climate for a more points at which government government when they action affects the farmer. endeavoured to provide a more sponsored research, national marketing boards, pollution control and the several other difficulties faced by industry.



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