

Dr. RIPLEY: It is a very fertile soil, and if you can keep the salt out of it it is all right, because that is the very big problem, salt water, and it does damage. It is a very productive area.

I wanted to call your attention to Table 1. I have tried to determine the average production per acre per year, and the total production per year. I will show you how I have applied that. I want you to notice, however, the rather low yield: Fall wheat 25.4 bushels per acre, and so on, down the line. Potatoes; 148.3 bushels is the average yield in Canada. We have 500 bushels in the areas where potatoes are grown well, but the average for Canada is 148. Turnips, 9.78 tons. Hay (clover and timothy) 1.49 tons. Corn or maize for silage (this was a British publication, and the word "maize" was used instead of "corn") 8.86 tons per acre. Those are very low yields. The total production by years of those various crops is shown in the column to the right. Turning to page 296 we calculated the feed requirements of the livestock produced in Canada, and we find 10.9 million tons of hay required, and we have 18,750,000 tons in Table 1, under "Production". There are 408 million bushels of oats required. We produced around 380,436,000 bushels of oats. Barley is about the same. In other words, this indicates that we are able to produce the feed that we require pretty well if the oats and barley are supplemented with wheat which is in surplus, in which case we do produce quite enough to meet the requirements of our livestock. I think, however, that we could double our production with the proper methods, and I will just indicate how this might be accomplished afterwards.

I would like to call your attention to the geographical distribution in Table 2 on page 296. We talk of "Zonation of crops". We have a very good natural zonation of crops. First of all, we have fall wheat—70 per cent is grown in eastern Canada. Spring wheat; 98 per cent of the total production in the Prairie province; similarly with oats, 70 per cent; barley 90 per cent; rye 90 per cent; and peas 70 per cent. They grow grains on the Prairies, where naturally they grow well. And of course soya beans and tobacco 100 per cent in the peninsula down in southern Ontario. And if you go down through the rest of those you will see that there has been a natural zonation of these crops, and that is good land use policy.

Senator McDONALD: We hope that in Nova Scotia we will be able to compete in the growing of tobacco. We have been carrying on an experiment down there during this year.

Dr. RIPLEY: I wish you every success in that enterprise. Right now we are growing enough tobacco in Canada to meet the Canadian demand and we are in addition exporting some 84 million pounds of tobacco. There has been a very good zonation of these crops and the land is being used fairly satisfactorily.

Now I am just going to mention some of the ways that I think these things can be improved.

Senator HAWKINS: Before you are through with these statistics I would like to ask you about improved pastures in Canada. In eastern Canada you give the area of improved pastures as 10 per cent and in western Canada 90 per cent, and on the other hand range or native pastures in eastern Canada you give at 85 per cent and 15 per cent in western Canada.

Dr. RIPLEY: I think Senator Hawkins you are reading the wrong table. That is vegetables. The improved pasture is the third one and reads 82 per cent in eastern Canada and 13 per cent in the west, and the range or native pasture is 90 per cent in western Canada.

Senator HAWKINS: Have you any indication of the return per acre realized from the pastures?