

Canada to determine whether this crop can be grown successfully in the different areas. A brief summary of the results obtained is shown in the following table. I have included this table in the prepared statement and it is, therefore, available for anybody to see.

Summary of Results Obtained from Soybean Tests Conducted on Experimental Farms in Canada

Experiment Station	No. of Varieties or strains	Years Tested	Ave. Yield per Acre	Chemical Analysis*		
				Protein	Oil	Iodine No.
Ottawa, Ont.	14	3	33.0	41.6	19.0	134
Harrow, Ont.	3 (early)	3	27.5	39.4	20.2	131
Harrow, Ont.	4 (late)	3	29.1	39.5	19.8	137
Fredericton, N.B.	3	10	26.2	38.0	19.1	137
Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	4	4	24.2	39.8	17.6	138
Lennoxville, Que.	7	4	26.9	37.9	19.2	—
L'Assomption, Que.	4	6	39.3	41.4	19.4	—
Morden, Man.	5-24	5	17.1	40.7	16.7	134
Brandon, Man.	7	5	22.9	40.4	18.4	131
Indian Head, Sask.	5	6	5.7	41.3	15.2	139
Lethbridge, Alta. (irrigation)	13	5	25.3	44.1	16.8	135
Agassiz, B.C. ...	4	3	26.3	38.4	19.6	133

* Analysis on Moisture-free basis.

You might be interested in the places where we have conducted these experiments: Ottawa, Ontario; Harrow, Ontario; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec; Lennoxville, Quebec; L'Assomption, Quebec; Morden, Manitoba; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Alberta (under irrigation); and Agassiz, British Columbia. Now, we have had smaller tests at other stations, but these are the main tests that we have conducted on the experimental farms throughout the country. These tests have included a number of different varieties and strains and they have been grown for a number of years, none of them less than three and some up to ten years, and the varieties have varied from 3 to 24. Probably the most interesting thing about these tests is this, that practically at all stations we have had very good yields, except probably in the prairie provinces, for example at Indian Head. Whereas at most stations the yield varied from about 22 to 33 bushels in these tests as an average for all observations, at Indian Head the average of five varieties for six years (which meant a total of 30 observations) was 5.7 bushels per acre which, you see, is very low as compared with the others. The other low yield was at Morden, Manitoba, where the average for five years with 24 strains, was 17.1 bushels. It may be that 17.1 bushels in southern Manitoba is as good as 25 bushels in certain parts of Ontario. It has to be considered in relation to other crop yields that they can grow. If we can grow, for instance, in southern Ontario, 30 to 50 bushels of fall wheat per acre and get 25 bushels of soybeans, in southern Manitoba, where wheat may yield 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, 17 bushels of soybeans might be considered a good crop. It is a relative matter; it is not a direct comparison that you make between the yields, obtained in different areas. At Indian Head our experiments show that under dry-land conditions, yields have been greatly depressed.

At Lethbridge, under irrigation, the average of 13 varieties for a period of five years, was 25.3 bushels.

There is another point in these tests which stands out very clearly. The companies which process soybeans judge the beans, or at least consider the