

Net shipments, Moose Jaw 255,000, and 2 million out of Saskatoon. It appears to me that Moose Jaw stood still and Saskatoon has moved grain to a large extent.

Mr. LOPTSON: Did you say Moose Jaw was full?

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): Moose Jaw had stood still. There is no grain moving in and out of Moose Jaw.

Mr. LOPTSON: That is correct. That is a wheat board matter.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): I realize that; but we got on to this table and I thought I would clear up that point.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: What method does the board use to compile the information required to produce a protein map?

Dr. IRVINE: The information on which our protein map is based is a result of the collection of samples which I mentioned, which are used to get the percentages of the various grades in the individual crop.

We get those samples from the elevator companies in the three prairie provinces and we attempt to weigh the number of samples from each point as they relate to the amount of wheat harvested in that particular area.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: I have one final question, and that is this: the grain inspectors—when they sample the grain, do they know what elevator the grain comes from?

Mr. FRASER: I am sorry, I did not hear your question.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Suppose I sent a sample—I would have to send my name with the sample, would I not?

Mr. FRASER: If you send in a two-pound sample, it is identified by your name.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: I beg your pardon; would you mind repeating that?

Mr. FRASER: You are referring to a two-pound sample that you send in? You will identify the sample with your name.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Yes; but when the inspector receives my sample, my name is naturally on the sample. As the inspector is coming along, he may see my name on it and what area it has come from?

Mr. FRASER: Yes.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: This is the impression a lot of farmers have, that immediately the inspector glances up and sees what area the grain has come from, he will think, "That should be somewhere around 3. That is a sample of 3 and 4, so we will give him the benefit of the doubt and call it 3".

Mr. LOPTSON: That does not happen.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: I would like that on the record. Are you denying that, or confirming it?

Mr. FRASER: Your name and your station is a matter of recording after the grade has been assigned by the inspector grading the sample.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: When these samples come in, does some man come along and set up the samples, and does another man come along and inspect them?

Mr. FRASER: He has one or two assistants who attend to recording the proportion of the sample for inspection; and when the sample is on the table in front of the inspector he is not interested in nor refers to any information as to who owns the grain or from where it comes.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: I am not implying that he is interested, but is there not a possibility these assistants could have that information at their finger-tips?

Mr. FRASER: Yes.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Knowing these areas as they do?