

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN: Order, gentlemen. Before we adjourned for lunch, we were considering the section on the inspection of grain, at the top of page 7. Are there any more questions in connection with the inspection of grain?

Mr. FAIR: There is one question, Mr. Chairman, in connection with page 12 we were discussing before, and that is the overage in two elevators, \$3,285.05. Did the other terminal elevators have their annual weighover or what happened there?

Mr. DOLLERY: They had their regular weighovers, but the deficiencies exceeded the values and the excesses, therefore there were no moneys recoverable for the crown under section 138 of the Act.

Mr. HETLAND: I was wondering whether on tough grain anything over 15.5 per cent moisture, there is a 4-cent penalty right down through. I know how difficult it is for a buyer when he gets a 15 per cent moisture grade and a 16.5 per cent moisture. Now, a farmer with a 15 per cent moisture content is usually trying to get a straight grade. It is quite a fight between the buyers. Would it be possible that with the moisture content of 15 per cent to be discounted 1 cent, and 15.5 per cent to be discounted another half a cent. It would be more irregular, I know, but there certainly would be a lot less criticism of the buyer and it would save him a lot of headaches.

The CHAIRMAN: What you are advocating, Mr. Hetland, is a graduated penalty?

Mr. HETLAND: It would be a graduated penalty, yes. I think farmers' unions are asking for something like that on page 9 of their brief. I think it would avoid a lot of discontent in the country. In fact, a man does not care how tough it is till it gets to 17 per cent moisture, which is damp, and I think there should be some incentive to lower that moisture content.

Mr. DOLLERY: The question of binning would be difficult and you would add so many more grades, say 14 more grades.

Mr. HETLAND: I realize that it would, but still one would offset the other, would it not?

**Mr. D. G. McKenzie, Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada,**  
recalled:

The WITNESS: I would like to suggest, sir, that fixing the spread between grades is not a function of our board at all, it is a function of the Wheat Board, and I am only speaking from presumption—I presume in the determining of their spread they take into consideration the demand and marketability in those particular grades of the wheat, but if you want an explanation as to why the spread is fixed at 3, 4 or 5 cents, we cannot answer it.

Mr. HETLAND: But the man who has a 15 per cent moisture content is certainly penalized more than he should be.

The WITNESS: I appreciate that.

Mr. FERRIE: Why should there be two penalties? Why should he lose on grade and then lose on price if he has moisture?

The WITNESS: As I say, I cannot tell you anything about price, but when it comes to grade we have to specify moisture content and we say anything up to 14½ per cent is top grade and over 17 per cent is damp, and so on.

Mr. HETLAND: When we come to damp, Mr. Chairman, it is the same way. After it goes over 17 per cent it does not make any difference whether it is 20 or 22 or 25.