

Mr. LOPTSON: I think we can get that information for you from our Winnipeg office, but I am bound to say we just have not got a reply to it.

Mr. SOUTHAM: On page 58, under the table Handlings, I notice for Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, 1957-58—Moose Jaw, net receipts, 255,158; net shipments, 255,158. For Saskatoon—right underneath—you have there net receipts of 2,394,505, but in the same period the figure for net shipments is 2,475,325—bushels, I presume. What is the big difference there?

Mr. RAPP: It is a bigger place, a nicer place.

Mr. SOUTHAM: Why is there such a big difference in places with such a close proximity? The difference is around 2 million bushels? Has it to do with the quality of grain, or is it because one is closer to the Churchill port for shipments?

Mr. BAXTER: The Moose Jaw elevator was full, and the actual handling, I believe, to a large extent consisted of what were called "bad order" cars that were loaded in there by the railway company on a "weigh-in, reload" basis. But, actually, from the point of view of stock, I do not believe Moose Jaw had any grain coming in, in the way of grain being put in bins and left there for some time and other grain going out. Saskatoon had a more or less normal operation; Saskatoon did ship to Churchill.

Mr. HORNER (*Jasper-Edson*): Most of the barley that comes to Prince Rupert comes from the northern Alberta area, does it?

Mr. LOPTSON: Most of it comes from the northern part of Alberta; but some does come from other parts.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Do you study new methods of milling in your research laboratory so as to improve our bread quality?

Dr. IRVINE: In the laboratory we have only a small mill which handles samples of the order of five pounds of wheat. Accordingly, it is very difficult for us to develop new methods of milling which we could hand over to a mill processing several thousand tons a day. We do carry out research on methods of experimental milling, whereby we try to get closer and closer results to those which would be obtained by a large commercial mill milling the same wheat as we do. We have made very good progress along those lines. We attempt to get the same kind of result as large mills would.

Mr. MCINTOSH: Did Mr. Southam get an answer to his question about Moose Jaw—5½ million bushels; and apparently there are only 255,000 in it, as compared with Saskatoon—with the same capacity—which has over 2 million bushels in it. That is on page 58.

Mr. BAXTER: I thought I had covered that from the point of view that the Moose Jaw elevator was filled with grain at the beginning of the crop year. It is wheat board grain that is in there, and it was their decision that they should leave it there and they would move grain from other sources, whereas the Saskatoon elevator was engaged in what might be termed normal grain handling from the point of view of terminal operation. The 255,000 bushels handled at Moose Jaw was just as a service to the railways and the shippers. Something had gone wrong with the car—it was leaking, or something else—and the grain was moved in there, unloaded and reloaded into another boxcar. It really did not operate.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): Further along that line—looking at this table on page 58, you have two elevators with an identical capacity, and with regard to stocks for August, 1957, Moose Jaw is full and Saskatoon has 3 million bushels—about two-thirds full. The net receipts of grain into those elevators—you have 255,000 in Moose Jaw, 2 million and some thousand in Saskatoon.