

the total shipped from the terminals, and refuse screenings, representing 85 per cent of the total shipped. 1-Feed screenings are the result of intensive cleaning operations by specially designed machines which recover broken grain and wild buckwheat. These screenings are equal in feeding value to 3-Feed barley. They are highly regarded in eastern Canada by feeders of hogs. 1-Feed screenings are recovered from the original dockage set by the inspection department. While the amount of 1-Feed screenings recovered from dockage varies from year to year, it averages about 15 per cent. These high-grade screenings are all consumed in Canada. While, generally speaking, only 1-Feed screenings and refuse screenings are shipped by terminal elevators, it is proper to note that there are at times deviations from this otherwise general practice. It is common during periods of heavy receipts for terminals to get behind in their cleaning operations and at such times space is frequently at a premium. It requires intensive cleaning to get a grade of 1-Feed screenings, and occasionally a terminal, because of its cleanings and storage position, will stop short of the final goal and offer 2-Feed screenings for sale.

1-Feed screenings permit of not more than three per cent of small weed seeds, chaff and dust combined, not more than five per cent ball mustard, not more than six per cent small weed seeds, chaff, dust and ball mustard combined, not more than eight per cent wild oats. 2-Feed screenings permit of not more than three per cent small weed seeds, chaff and dust combined, not more than 10 per cent ball mustard, not more than 10 per cent small seeds, chaff, dust and ball mustard combined, not more than 49 per cent wild oats. The discounts for 2-Feed screenings usually range from \$2 to \$5 per ton under 1-Feed screenings.

In regard to refuse screenings, these screenings are the residue of the dockage after the broken grain and wild buckwheat have been removed. They consist of chaff, small noxious weed seeds and bran dust off the grain. While refuse screenings look like so much trash, they are acceptable as dairy feed in the United States. It is most fortunate for Canada that the terminal operators have been able to develop this market, because past attempts to dump them in the lake and otherwise dispose of them have been stopped by the government. Virtually all refuse screenings are shipped to the United States. At times an infinitesimal amount of these refuse screenings is used in Canada. In disposing of these screenings, the sale and movement must be made in accordance with the rigid requirements of the Noxious Weeds Acts of the provinces to which they are shipped. A permit is rarely asked for and is rarely given. The cleaning and processing of the screenings involve the use of expensive cleaning equipment. It is only through this cleaning and processing that it is possible to segregate the refuse screenings to a point where they can gain entry to the United States under a classification which enables their entry without imposition of prohibitive duty. It is most important to bear in mind that all grain and all by-products of grain and grain cleanings, including screenings, entering or leaving a terminal elevator are subject to rigid government inspection.

Now, you will be glad to know that I am entering the final stages of this submission. I would finally just like to review some of the remarks in regard to overages. The United Grain Growers have cited this conclusion.

The board of directors of United Grain Growers Limited believes that it is not practicable to deal with grain shortages and overages at country elevators under any other system than currently prevails.

Later in the brief it says:

The small overages to which the shrinkage allowance gives rise need not be a matter of concern.