long time.

that the cost of handling is less than at the Canadian ports. Whether that is the fact or not I am not prepared to say but that was one of the reasons given. I wired the Canada Grain Board yesterday asking them if they could give me any reason why the rate to Canadian ports should be higher and why there should be a higher rate where there was no competition assuming the statement quoted to be true, but up to the present time I have not received an answer. When that reply comes I shall be very glad to hand a copy to my hon. friend.

Mr. HOEY: Can the minister tell me whether the dispute with reference to the overages at terminal elevators has been settled? Has the court given its decision as to the right of the government to take the overages at certain terminal elevators?

Mr. LOW: It is still pending in the courts.
Mr. HOEY: It has been in the courts a

Mr. BROWN: In the meantime nothing has been collected on overages; is that the situation?

Mr. LOW: I think the hon, gentleman is asking me a question in connection with some private companies.

Mr. BROWN: In the meantime is the government receiving anything from overages as provided for in the statute?

Mr. SALES: Will the minister tell us what the apple growers and potato growers pay for their inspection?

An hon. MEMBER: One at a time.

Mr. LOW: That matter should be discussed under the Department of Agriculture estimates.

Mr. COOTE: Do the salaries of the Board of Grain Commissioners come under this item?

Mr. LOW: Yes.

Mr. COOTE: Are the salaries of the Board of Grain Commissioners included in the amount which the minister quoted in answer to the hon, member for Saltcoats (Mr. Sales).

Mr. LOW: The salaries of the commissioners and secretary are included in that item.

Mr. COOTE: Are the salaries of the staff at Montreal included in that item?

Mr. LOW: The salaries of the eastern inspection division come under this item. They amount to \$21,402, expenses, \$1,000, [Mr. Low.]

and printing and stationery \$1,800. The Grain Commissioners come under this as well. The vote covers the salaries of the officials, both permanent and temporary, all contingencies under the administration, the various officials in the eastern and western grain inspection divisions, salaries and contingencies of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and salaries and contingencies of the grain research laboratory, except the salary of the chief chemist.

Mr. MARTELL: Are there inspectors in other branches, such as mixed farming, apple growing and so on, whose salaries are paid by the department?

Mr. COOTE: Do you know of any other department under which these services come?

Mr. LOW: They are under the Agriculture department. My hon, friend must ask the Minister of Agriculture about the inspection of fruit.

Mr. CALDWELL: There is a fruit commissioner.

Mr. COOTE: Does the minister know of any other department of the government that is engaged in the growing of any agricultural produce which returns a profit under its operations?

Mr. LOW: The hon, member will have to ask the Minister of Agriculture. He has a number of inspectors under his department.

Mr. MARTELL: Would the minister tell me whether gypsum comes under the Department of Agriculture? If it does, it is a new idea. If the department provides a commission for grain inspection, they should have a commission for the inspection of apples and fruit, and there should be a commission for the inspection of gypsum. The whole thing seems to be for grain; everything is done for grain and nothing else.

Mr. COOTE: Would the minister be good enough to give me some information regarding an answer to a question which he gave a few weeks ago? My question was as follows:

What were the total receipts and expenditures respectively incident to the inspection and weighing of grain by the Board of Grain Commissioners for the years ending August 31, 1921, 1922 and 1923?

I give the minister's answer, adding in each case the surplus as shown in the difference:

Year ending Aug. 31, 1921-

\$269,363 86