

fair. They go out at the beginning of the crop year and usually send in samples, hundreds a day so we can get a clear picture of this whole western crop and if there is any particular type of damage we can immediately get a five pound or ten pound sample and submit it to Dr. Anderson to find out the extent of the damage but if there is any tightening up in the spring or a slackening off I am not responsible for what the country agents do or their inspectors.

If anyone can cite me a case where they have sent a sample in to the inspection branch and show where we have tightened up in the spring or fall I want to know about it.

Mr. ROSS: There is a variation from year to year, though, you set your standards each year. They may vary.

Mr. DOLLERY: Commercial grades yes, but the definition in the statutory grades is set by you gentlemen in Ottawa. I have to live up to that. Now, the interpretation of these definitions, that is another matter but every standard is set and is passed by the western Grain Standards committee according to those definitions.

Mr. QUELCH: What are the regulations regarding the use of annexes? There is a certain practice that is very general—it is by no means an unusual one—where in the rush season the elevator starts to open up its annex and then it declares that the only grain it is putting in the annex is, we will say, 3 tough. I remember one year the only grain that could be put in that annex was 3 tough and the elevator will say: "We will take from you 3 tough. If you have no 3 tough we do not want the grain." Surely they could divide the annexes up so they could take a number of grades instead of taking just one. That is general practice and it is bitterly resented.

Mr. MILNER: Well, competition should surely take care of that.

Mr. QUELCH: It does not take care of it at all because other elevators will probably be full. They only put it in the annex when the other elevator is full. It is becoming general practice. I am sure any farmer here who sells grain will tell you that is the case in general.

Mr. ROSS: It has been the general practice the last few years especially. If you do not take that grade they won't handle it.

Mr. QUELCH: I am thinking especially of the last two years and I can also remember that practically all grain from a certain district was grade-typed, I think when we had Dr. McGibbon who admitted that the area had been zoned and all of the grain from that area was recommended as of a certain type that year and they would only take grain provided it was taken as 3 tough. That was several years ago; that is back in the 30's but as Mr. Ross said in the past two years that has been a general practice.

Mr. MILNER: But just think a moment; who would it benefit? Would it benefit the agent or the elevator company or who? It is a ridiculous assumption on the face of it.

Mr. ROSS: Well, it would benefit some farmers and not others. That would depend on the predominating grade in that particular community.

Mr. MILNER: It is not done for the sake of defrauding the farmers.

Mr. QUELCH: I do not know what the solution would be but it certainly does not benefit the farmer.

Mr. MILNER: The agent himself gets no benefit out of it, the company would get a bad reputation which will eventually put them out of business—it is a ridiculous assumption on the face of it.

Mr. QUELCH: Well, it has occurred in the last few years.

Mr. MILNER: Certainly but it was not for the purpose of defrauding the producer.