

Mr. HORNER (*Jasper-Edson*): Does your department run tests for chemicals—treated grains getting into the milling industry, or is this handled under food and drugs?

Dr. IRVINE: If the inspection department detect anything of this sort, they refer a sample to the laboratory and we do a chemical test on it.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: When sending a sample to the board, is the decision by the board final?

Mr. LOPTSON: They can appeal to the grain tribunal board.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: How do you do that?

Mr. LOPTSON: You can send in a sample; they have a collection fee of \$3.

Mr. HORNER (*Acadia*): Has your research department done any study in regard to the question of strontium 90, or is that matter left to another research department?

Dr. IRVINE: That question is one which I think has been raised in the house; our laboratory is not equipped to deal with that. It requires very specialized equipment and, therefore, is handled by other departments of the government which are so equipped.

Mr. RAPP: I would like to ask if there is any research being done by the National Research Council in Saskatoon with oil-bearing seeds. I think there was at one time some scholarships awarded to certain chemists out there who did some research along those lines. What is the latest on that? How far have they gone or how much have they found out as to whether or not it can be used as an edible oil?

Dr. IRVINE: This is something that is not in my area, but I can give you what I recall of it. An investigation was made of the components, the fatty acids in the oil seeds, and they are particularly concerned with the possible development of specific varieties of rapeseed which have specific ratios of oil which are more useful than certain other ratios. This work is being proceeded with, but what will come from that I could not say.

Mr. RAPP: Your own laboratory does not engage in that kind of work?

Dr. IRVINE: We do not do research into component oils. We report merely the oil content.

Mr. McINTOSH: I have a couple of questions, Mr. Chairman. In appendix D, what is the meaning of the term "registered for cancellation"?

Mr. LOPTSON: Mr. Baxter, will you answer that question?

Mr. BAXTER: Our lots of grain moving into a terminal elevator have a warehouse or an eastern transfer receipt, depending on whether it is in the terminals at the Lakehead or on the Pacific coast. It has a receipt issued against it. When that grain moves out, that warehouse receipt must be presented for cancellation. "Registered for cancellation" is just an expression of that. The idea behind it is that the grain document, the warehouse receipt, can be used as collateral against the grain. Therefore, when it moves out of storage, the protection to the person loaning the money against that, principally the banks, is that that receipt must come back and be presented to our registration office for cancellation. Therefore, the person owning the grain cannot continue to have money against it.

Mr. McINTOSH: My second question comes under appendix E. I was under the impression that the board of grain commissioners dealt solely with grain that came under the Canadian wheat board but, apparently, that is not so. You have referred here to soya beans in Ontario and pea beans in Ontario.

Mr. LOPTSON: We have an eastern standards committee that sets up the grades for eastern grain.