

Mr. WRIGHT: Have you any idea as to the number of co-operatives or small operators that bought the small dryers last year? What was your experience with that?

Dr. ANDERSON: The number of dryers that came to our attention through our efforts to give them service was something over 100. It was a little difficult to pin it down exactly whether it was 105 or 110. Our experience with the work that they did was that it was satisfactory except for one make of dryer, of which there were four in the country, that were not designed for drying wheat and could not operate successfully with wheat. The operators of those machines were persuaded to move on to coarse grains.

Mr. FAIR: Would the result of the drying of these machines be in the same category as that which you answered this morning, that there were satisfactory results?

Dr. ANDERSON: Yes, the large majority of the farmers drying by and large were warned. We gave them a good deal of warning that this was a particular technical operation. They played it safe and, therefore, they did no damage.

Mr. QUELCH: Did the success of that depend on drying the grain down to 14?

Dr. ANDERSON: No, it depended on keeping the temperature of the air down.

Mr. ROSS: Did they burn some of the grains?

Dr. ANDERSON: Yes. The safe temperature of these small grain dryers is something around 130 and 140 degrees, and in the terminals you can get up to 175 and 180. This particular dryer was operating somewhere around between 600 and 700 degrees.

Mr. ROSS: That would be cooking.

Mr. VALLANCE: Before we leave that, Mr. Chairman, I think there is another thing which should be said here, that out of the dryers that were in operation I would say that over 98 per cent of them were commercial dryers, that is, they were made in factories. We did have some trouble with farm-made dryers. I think that should be said.

Dr. ANDERSON: Mr. Vallance, that is not quite the latest figure.

Mr. VALLANCE: What was it? You failed to say what it was.

Dr. ANDERSON: The figures were that there were approximately 30 of these 100-odd dryers that were reported to us that were home-made dryers, most of them following designs gotten out by the University of Saskatchewan.

Mr. ROSS: Did those home-made dryers burn the grain the same way?

Dr. ANDERSON: No, they were operating reasonably satisfactorily.

Mr. VALLANCE: I think we should tell them of the service you rendered to them, Dr. Anderson.

Dr. ANDERSON: When we saw this coming up, with the co-operation of the companies operating country elevators, we tried to make a survey and looked over country dryers that were in operation, and got them to submit samples before and after drying so we could check them. Now, it seemed to work fairly well. We made a few tests on a great many of these 100-odd dryers. The board also required by one of its orders that the dried grain should be shown on the way slip, so we knew when they were coming and we tested every one of those cars so I think we are pretty sure that there was practically no damage by the farm dryer.

Mr. FAIR: Very good.

The CHAIRMAN: Now we come to paragraph, Shipping Permit No. 100 and Grain Drying.