

I have also a letter from Mr. F. W. Bliss, of the F. W. Bliss Chemical Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn., dated March 5, 1925, which reads in part as follows:—

Replying to your letter of February 17, I beg to advise you that the time required for making protein tests on wheat varies. The minimum time required by our laboratory is approximately one and one-half hours. The cost of analysis is seventy-five cents.

This laboratory issues certificates of analysis and these are used in trading, but have no connection with the State grades.

The matter of having tests made is dependent on the selling agent, although such tests are often advised by the shipper. This condition is explained by the fact that this particular method of selling wheat is comparatively new, and therefore is not a universal stipulation of the shipper.

The following is an extract from the Grain Dealers' Journal of September 25, 1924:—

Individual grain dealers, firms or mills, in the Omaha, Neb., territory now have at their service the fine protein testing laboratory recently installed by the Omaha Grain Exchange.

It is located on the eighth floor of the exchange building. Complete electrical equipment speeds up the work of testing the grain for protein. A capacity of approximately 500 protein determinations daily is reached by the sixty digesters and sixty stills.

The Inspection Department of the Exchange has supervision of the laboratory. Harry K. Clark is chief. M. D. Mize, a graduate chemist from Kansas City, where he gained five years' experience in protein work for large flour mills, is directly in charge.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has extended invitations to grain handlers and mills outside of Omaha to make use of the new facilities. A charge of seventy-five cents a test is made to help defray the expenses of running the laboratory. The Inspection Department furnishes the sample when an official protein analysis on wheat moving in or out of the Omaha market is requested. Samples from individuals, firms, or mills are treated as submitted samples and certificates are issued for them.

Mr. H. M. Bainer, Director of the American Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, says in part.

Mr. TOTZKE: What are you quoting from, Mr. Millar?

Mr. MILLAR: I cannot give you the paper that this was printed in. It is an article headed "Experiments in American Wheat."

Mr. TOTZKE: It is a newspaper clipping though?

Mr. MILLAR: Yes, a newspaper clipping. It is as follows:—

More attention is being paid to good seed and adapted varieties than ever before, and while the fanning mill is finding increased use in improving seed, yet it is felt that there is great need of increasing its use still more.

The next is a letter from the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri:—

The grading of wheat in this country is done under the standards established by the Department of Agriculture and the State Grain Inspection Departments work under the supervision of the Federal Department.

The Federal standards do not include a protein test as a part of the grading; consequently there is no law covering this factor.

[John Millar, M. P.]