

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Where we find that elevators are filled up to capacity and at the same time we find that feed mills might have room for grain, or perhaps require grain. In such a case, according to your information there is no method, or no possibility of increasing a quota. Apparently you do not have any information from these feed mills.

I am sure the farmers would welcome an opportunity to sell even to the feed mills, if they paid them a fair price, and so on. How do you determine when you should move? Is it only when the elevators have their required space in such a case? Have you ever had complaints from feed mills in such instances?

Mr. McNAMARA: We look at the elevator space. That is our guide to the quota situation at the market, the deliveries, the shipments out and the space available. In cases where there are feed mills who are not agents of the board, we do not take their space into consideration in our calculations. But to my knowledge I have no recollection of a feed mill applying for a quota to be increased, because if a feed mill cannot get the supplies it wants, I think it would indicate the quota position generally is good at the station, that most of the farmers have delivered their quota. Do I make myself clear?

If, in a market, the feed mill at that market is not able to get the supplies it requires within the quota, I suggest that would mean the deliveries under that quota have been made pretty freely to the elevator companies and the quota will be going up.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: But deliveries may have been made to the elevator and may have congested the elevator, and at the same time there may be some space, so there were possibilities of selling more grain to the feed companies. In such a case, the farmers in that particular area are not at such an advantage.

Mr. McNAMARA: If they have unfilled quotas, they can sell to feed mills; but if—

Mr. KORCHINSKI: Everything is filled up; you reach a point, say, of two bushels in such a case of filling up the elevators, and yet they are not filling up their feed mills. In effect, you should really increase the quota to three, in such a case, because the feed mills would take up such space; but you do not permit cars to go into that particular area. The feed mills cannot possibly purchase because the quota is not up, and at the same time the cars cannot come into that area. You see what the difficulty is.

Mr. McNAMARA: I think I would agree that there is a possibility of that position arising.

Mr. KORCHINSKI: You have no—

Mr. McNAMARA: No, I have no indication of any case such as that.

Mr. NASSERDEN: As a result of your investigations of these feed mills from time to time, have you had any indications that the mills in Manitoba have suffered as a result of the quota, in so far as keeping their operations going?

Mr. McNAMARA: Yes, they have made representation to that effect to us when we have met them. We have had several meetings with the feed mills and their representatives, and this is part of the case they have presented to us, that at times they have found it difficult to secure the type and grade of grain that they want at that time because of our quota regulations.

Mr. NASSERDEN: Has that been confined more or less to Manitoba?

Mr. McNAMARA: Manitoba and Alberta. It does not seem to be the same problem in Saskatchewan. Of course, it is not such a heavy feeding area.

Mr. JORGENSEN: Just before the lunch hour, Mr. Chairman, Mr. McNamara gave us some figures on buying prices and selling prices. I will take wheat