

Mr. Scott: We find a sample in a sack will run higher in protein than a sample in a sealed container, the moisture has something to do with it.

Mr. Cox: We run our own laboratory. We have a man who is as good a chemist as there is in the state; he worked in the State laboratory. I was talking to him a while back. He had a few complaints about members not receiving the right amount of protein on wheat which had been tested in other laboratories. I said this might be because we have a lot of different kinds of wheat that grow in the same field. He only uses five drams to make this test. You can easily see where he might get this five drams out of one of the different samples which would make the protein vary a little. In running this protein you absolutely cannot get down to an exactly accurate point. All laboratories in our state vary to some extent in running samples to ascertain protein.

Mr. Hutchinson, Alberta: How long a time elapses from the time you send in the sample and the farmer gets his return as to what his test is?

Mr. Cox: I should judge 8 to 10 days. The laboratory is pretty busy and while they run samples every day it would be about eight to ten days from the time the sample is sent in.

Mr. Hutchison: How do you identify that man's grain until your elevator man knows what the protein is?

Mr. Cox: His name comes in on the sample. The laboratory makes the protein test and sends it to the office and the office furnishes it to the man, also transfers it to his account.

Mr. Hutchinson: How does the elevator man handle it? When he gets a load of grain, does he put that into a bin with other grain before he knows the protein?

Mr. Cox: After he puts that in a car, then we run the laboratory test on the car and we know what the car is and of course keep track of that in our bins in the terminal and when we ship it out we use it for processing.

Mr. Hutchinson: You do not maintain the identity of the wheat?

Mr. Cox: Not after it goes into the elevator.

Mr. Ernest Frisell, Nebraska: We do not handle the protein question quite that way. Our average protein is 13 to 14 in the western part of the state and in the eastern end 10 per cent, varying between there. We pay a protein premium at the end of the year of one cent per bushel on each quarter of one per cent above 11, based upon our average protein at that station on cars shipped through, so our expense is very little. I wonder if your expense is not excessive. It would seem to me the expense of your laboratory would be quite high.

Mr. Cox: Our laboratory cost about \$3,000 for machinery. We charge the same test the Kansas State Grain inspection department charges, and after paying all overhead we had \$2,600 clear profit in running our own laboratory test, so we are doing it for the actual cost.

While we set up the charge we exposed some of the charges we have been charged heretofore. As for the average protein at a station we find this, there is hardly any station but what there is a considerable difference in the protein. Sandy ground and what we call black ground or clay ground makes a lot of difference. I believe as a policy for the future, it is well to educate the farmer that he is going to get exactly what he raises.