

you think could get through that might have more than a tolerable limit; would it be one-tenth of one per cent, or a hundredth of one per cent, or would it be 10 per cent?

Professor GOBLE: I would not be able to answer that question. I would think it would be very low, part of one per cent, but I could not answer it.

Mr. OTTO: My next question concerns educating or regulating. I am going to present this question in the light of some of my experience with farmers in a different capacity. I found many farmers were very concerned with their land. In most cases it is possible for the farmers to sod their land, and then get four times the price of the farm just from the sod. However, no one would consider doing this because it would waste the land. In the light of that, do you think that farmers are as a rule people who are aware of and concerned about the effect of pesticides and insecticides to the extent that an educational program would be as beneficial as a program of regulatory licensing?

Professor GOBLE: I think it would. I think we should have an increased number of samples being picked up by the food and drug inspectors rather than a double policing.

Concerning residue testing laboratories, there has been discussions in Dr. Hurtig's national committee whether some of us should be on it, and I am of the opinion that to have regulations in Ontario requiring us to pick samples here, and not have them say in Newfoundland or Quebec, would not be a good idea. In other words once a group of growers in an area know that someone is around picking up samples of residue, it has a great effect on them. I think that that type of warning to the farmers is good along with an educational program which would inform them on how to meet these regulations and how to control these plant diseases. Generally speaking insecticides are very toxic materials. I do think you need this prodding once in a while, so that the farmers know that certain materials are going to be picked up if they do not stay in line.

Mr. OTTO: From your experience are farmers receptive to recommendations or to an educational program? Are they concerned about it, and once they are convinced that it is a good thing, good for the nation or for their product or for themselves, do they tend to follow recommendations or instructions or regulations?

Professor GOBLE: We think so.

Mr. OTTO: It seems to me there are very few fly-by-night operators that try to make a dollar on it without serious qualms.

Professor GOBLE: Yes, I also think so. I think that, concerning this grower of potatoes that I referred to, he was a sort of weekend farmer. It was a straight mistake on his part. He did not look at his bill from the co-op. It is from this bill that they discovered he was using all this aldrin. Probably he put on more of this aldrin than all his potatoes were worth.

Mr. MARCOUX: I was listening to the comments on the value of spot checking and I remembered that in my own constituency we had a baker who used to bake small two-pound loaves of bread and big two-pound loaves of bread. I asked him why, and he said that in some cities they check if the loaves weigh two pounds or not while in other places they do not check. It is absolutely true.

The other point you were talking about was education. I am afraid I do not quite understand all the terms you use here on page three of your brief. You say that the improper use of pesticides is emphasized in all the extension meetings. What are extension meetings and how frequently are they held?

Professor GOBLE: Extension meetings are meetings where the fruit and vegetable producers meet with extension specialists who call them together for educational purposes. Some of those meetings relate to fertilizers or to insect