

and the Food and Drugs Act are designed to protect the consumer of food—directly, in the case of the Food and Drugs Act, by keeping from the market foods that are damaging to health, and indirectly, in the case of the Pest Control Products Act, by keeping from the market pesticides that are going to result in damage to food.

Senator Croll: Can you give me the names of the two or three largest manufacturers of pesticides in Canada?

Mr. Jefferson: I may not have these ranked properly, but I would say Dupont, Niagara, the Interprovincial Co-Operatives and Green Cross products.

Senator Croll: Are most of our pesticides imported or do these companies supply enough for our people?

Mr. Jefferson: Most of the basic ingredients are manufactured outside our country, in the United States, Germany or the United Kingdom. The products tend to be formulated in Canada; the active ingredients come in and are put together here ready for distribution and farm use.

Senator Hollett: Mr. Chairman, under section 2 of the bill "inspector" is said to mean a person designated as an inspector pursuant to section 6. Section 6 says that the minister may designate any qualified person. Is there any definition of qualified person? There does not seem to be in this act. At least I cannot find it.

Mr. Jefferson: Not in the particulars, but he would be a public servant employed under the Public Service Act.

Senator Hollett: But he must have some qualifications with regard to pesticides and that sort of thing.

The Chairman: I would expect they would follow the procedure of writing specifications for the job.

Senator Hollett: I would like to know what his qualifications would have to be. It seems most important from the point of view of this act. A whole lot depends upon the qualifications of the inspector.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): He would probably be a member of 4-H.

Mr. Jefferson: It would depend on what area was involved. If the Department of Agriculture was involved, they would be clas-

sified as agricultural officers and would be graduates of agricultural colleges or would have taken courses in the biological sciences. If it was somebody just involved with sampling, say, he might be called a primary products inspector, and would be a high school graduate, so far as the academic part is concerned, but would have had on-job training in how to sample products. If he was involved in sampling products for residue determination, he would be very likely somebody under the Food and Drugs Act who would have qualifications similar to those of an agricultural officer.

The Chairman: I think the general answer is found in section 4, under the Regulations; the Governor in Council may make regulations, and the last item is: "generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act." Under that the regulations could provide the specifications or qualifications. So there is authority in the act to do it. How it is going to be spelled out we do not know, and, of course, you do not see the actual regulations until after the bill has been passed into law.

Senator Hollett: It does not state in section 4 what the qualifications of an inspector should be.

The Chairman: No, it merely provides that the Governor in Council by regulation may do that just as he may do any other things that are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of the act.

Senator Walker: Mr. Chairman, could the witness tell us what it is contemplated that the administration of the provisions of this new act will cost? There is no doubt the Government has given consideration to this matter, since the question of money is rather important these days.

The Chairman: While the witness is cogitating on your question, it occurs to me that most of the expenses that would be related to the administration of this act are expenses that would exist in any event, because the Food and Drugs division are the ones who would trigger into operation any of the provisions of this bill, and they would continue under their authority in the Food and Drugs Act to test for adulterated products. That is where the whole thing starts. That goes on in any event. They have the authority to do that, and this bill does not change that at all.