

In our own particular area and within our organization the cost of insecticides and pesticides range from \$2,000 for the small farm to practically \$10,000 a year in the case of large farms. People who are using these products to that extent are certainly versed in what they are doing. At least, I know they are in our particular section, and I do not think the farmers in Norfolk county are any brighter than any place else.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: Mr. Chairman, as has been brought out at our different committee meetings it is obvious that our problem concerns the use of these products by the smaller user, such as the gardener. As we know, these people sometimes use these products indiscriminately. It is obvious you cannot legislate against people who are inclined to use things indiscriminately. It is as difficult to legislate against these people as it is in the misuse of fire arms, driving at high speeds and so on.

Education is our main hope, and what Mr. Miller said is very encouraging. As you will recall, he mentioned that people are turning out by the hundreds to improve their knowledge through these courses and so on. I think the way to overcome these problems is to hit the pocketbook; you can do that by fining them for abuses. We have heard evidence in that respect in our previous meetings. Mention was made of the province of Manitoba, where milk samples were taken from every producer and the same was checked out. In these cases, farmers were penalized if there was too much insecticide material in the milk.

Is there a similar check in respect of vegetables and fruit products being marketed.

Mr. L. A. MILLER (*First Vice President, Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association*): There are continuous checks in this connection; the food and drug directorate have inspectors all the way from Victoria to St. John's, Newfoundland, who are picking up samples of products in the super markets and so on. They are extremely busy. I do not know how many centres they have, but they all do these residue analyses. It is my understanding that the number of centres they have is not adequate to police the whole country. However, where there have been residues in excess of the established tolerances products have been seized in the past. There is a continual check going on 12 months of the year. Of course, in addition to that I believe some of the western provinces have established regional laboratories or provincial laboratories. But, as I say, there is a continuous check on the products. This is so, I know, in Alberta and Saskatchewan for a certainty but I am not sure whether it obtains in Manitoba, British Columbia and so on. For instance, the dairy industry in Alberta is continually policing the dairy products in that province. This is assisted through federal grants to the provinces.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: But are the fruit stalls which sell garden produce in the open market covered? As you know, the town's people go down to the local market and buy food from these food stalls.

Mr. SMITH: This is part of the normal checking procedure of the food and drug directorate. They will go into any place where food is marketed, whether it be in the super market, the fruit stalls or even in a wayside stand.

The CHAIRMAN: I may say that the officials from the food and drug directorate will be back on Thursday; that will be a very good question to put to them.

Mr. RYNARD: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of points I would like to bring up at this time.

I had a little problem with spraying as well; perhaps members of parliament get sprayed more than ordinary people. In the case I have in mind, a fellow made a shortcut and did the spraying in two operations in view of the