

Manitoba; and it is also used for other purposes. We have encountered—and I am sure this has been related to you by the federal food and drug authorities—residues of this insecticide in livestock products. We feel the use of this compound in our province and under our practices of agriculture cannot be carried out without resulting in a residue in livestock products. At the present time there is a zero tolerance of this insecticide appearing in dairy products and also in meat. Therefore we do not feel that we can conform to these strict regulations with the use of this product in the province.

Mr. ENNS: Is there any way of controlling the import and use of the insecticide even though it may not be distributed within the province? Is there any way of controlling someone bringing the product from Saskatchewan or Ontario for example? Is any such control intended in the legislation?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Under our act no person may sell to someone who is intending in turn to sell the insecticide unless they sell only to a licensed dealer. In other words, a company selling insecticides in some other province outside of Manitoba can only sell to a licensed dealer within Manitoba.

Mr. JORGENSEN: You are stopping the farmer going to Saskatchewan or somewhere else and bringing it into Manitoba for use in Manitoba?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Under our act any farmer in Manitoba is required to purchase from a licensed dealer, and therefore he would be violating the act if he were to bring it into the province from outside. Under the provisions of our act we can inspect the foodstuffs and we can take action to destroy them if they are contaminated.

Mr. JORGENSEN: There is no way of dealing with dieldrin unless residues are found in the food. In other words, he could use it until he was caught?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes, this would be true but he could be caught in two ways.

Mr. CÔTÉ (*Longueuil*): Do you think zero tolerance in dairy products is too strict a limitation? Could we be allowed to have more?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I could not answer this adequate because it would be the responsibility of the federal health department. If they claim a small amount of this in a product is injurious, we would certainly have to conform with their regulations.

Mr. CÔTÉ (*Longueuil*): What is your opinion?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I have no information on this and I could not make any comment.

The CHAIRMAN: I think this would be a good question to ask the Food and Drug Directorate when they come back before us.

Mr. ROXBURGH: What is the main idea behind the licensing of dealers? Is it for publicity and public information? Is it that they are qualified to give information to the buyer when he comes in to purchase? What gain is intended by having the dealers licensed when any person in the store can hand the product to a purchaser without saying a word about it at all? Let us take the hypothetical situation that I read no English; that I take the product from the shelf, purchase it, and take it back to my farm and use it. What advantage do I gain by buying the product from a dealer who is licensed rather than from any other store?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think your licensed dealer will have some knowledge of the type of product that would be required for the needs of his area; he would be qualified by examination. This is vitally important. He will know also the regulations with regard to the use of certain insecticides. We have already prohibited the use of two compounds for certain purposes in the province; and this would be valuable information to have.