

the process of testing and experimentation, to come to this conclusion. This witness dealt particularly with the question of fertility which was posed by Dr. Rynard, and he felt the scientific people were not able yet to rule that out. He did not say it would be affected but he indicated that sufficient time had not elapsed in what was comparatively a new industry to rule out the possibility.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I used the word categorically at all.

Mr. BALDWIN: No; I took that interpretation.

Mr. MILLER: I left the impression that with the knowledge the research people have at the moment, with the knowledge of toxicology based on extrapolation from research on animals, a number of competent authorities in the food and drug directorates of the United States and Canada are of the opinion that the level of tolerance that they set will not adversely affect the health of man during the lifetime of that individual, even if he were to ingest that tolerance every day of his life. In addition to this—and, I am sure you gentlemen heard the evidence or the testimony from the food and drug directorate—in addition to this particular safety factor, we cannot assume the individual is going to ingest this daily through his own lifetime and that every bit of food he consumes is going to have a toxicant in it. I am quite in agreement with the gentleman who appeared before you from the United States. I believe he said that it would be impossible for anyone at this point to state categorically that harm will not come but to the best of our ability and to the best of professional knowledge no harm will come if those legal tolerances are not overstepped.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there was one other subject to be brought up.

Mr. SMITH: Would you like to discuss the N.C.P.U.A.?

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I think we have pretty well covered most of the discussion in that respect but I would like to refresh hon. members' memories on one or two points.

The C.A.C.A. plays a fairly active part in activities of the National Committee on Pesticide Use in Agriculture; this committee was formed in 1961.

The N.C.P.U.A. was established for a threefold objective, to define pest problems, to co-ordinate research and to disseminate information. The committee works in four very distinct areas, in the vegetable crop area, the fruit crop area, the livestock area and cereal crop area.

Our association has one very competent individual who sits on each of those committees, and we work very closely with other members of the committee. I might say the membership is drawn from universities, the federal Department of Agriculture and the provincial departments of agriculture, along with various agricultural colleges and schools which contain extension people. I think there are some 50 or 60 members associated with this committee.

According to the deputy minister of agriculture, Dr. Barry, this committee is probably the most important agricultural committee dealing with pesticides in Canada today.

Our association would like to assure this particular committee of our active participation and co-operation in this committee.

In addition to that, we feel we should make it very clear to you gentlemen the co-operation that we extend to the federal Department of National Health and Welfare through the food and drug directorate, to the Canada Department of Agriculture, through the registrations branch and the plant products division. We find that our dealings and relationships with these groups leave very little