

heptachlor endrin and, D.D.T. The pesticide control act and regulation 42 controls the distribution and use of insecticides to be used by farmers on field crops or livestock. The act provides for the testing of field crops, livestock, livestock products for the presence of an insecticide residue, the destruction of contaminated products and penalties for violation of the act. The act also has provision for the power to ban or prohibit the use of an insecticide in Manitoba. Recently the Manitoba government introduced a regulation placing a ban on the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin for use on cereal crops, oil seed crops, pastureland, road allowances, drainage ditches, rights of way used for public purposes or for public utilities or wasteland.

Testing facilities for conducting insecticide residue tests by the province is a joint federal and provincial program. Tests are carried out in the laboratory of the food and drug directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare in Winnipeg. The food and drug directorate is providing the space, most of the technical equipment and technical assistance. The Manitoba department of agriculture and conservation is providing a graduate chemist and assistant to do the provincial testing work, and providing some of the equipment and all the chemicals that are used. Although an insecticide residue testing program was introduced into Manitoba about a year and a half ago, most of the first year was spent training personnel and developing analytical procedures, so that most of the tests conducted on agricultural products in our province have taken place over the past six months. The introduction into our province of the pesticide control act and insecticide residue testing program was done to protect the good reputation of our agricultural industry in Manitoba and the public health of all who might use our agricultural products through the safe use of insecticides.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Robertson. Are there any questions that the committee would like to address to Mr. Robertson?

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: I would like to ask a couple of questions relative to the system they have in their province in licensing sales outlets. I would like to know how they go about training these people. I would like to ask further whether, in case the individual who receives the training is not available in the licensed premises at the time, someone else is allowed to sell these goods? Do you find this arrangement is a practical one?

Mr. ROBERTSON: This new act was introduced in June of this year; therefore we were not able to require qualification for the pesticide dealers' licences that were being issued. It is however our intention for 1964 to require that all persons obtaining a pesticide dealer's licence qualify for this licence. The exact procedure of this has not been completely finalized as yet. However we anticipate that it will involve two aspects: firstly, we will require all persons wishing to obtain a pesticide dealer's licence in 1964 to attend a pesticide dealer's course, and also they will have to pass a qualification examination when making application for their new licence. This is the procedure we wish to follow at the present time, to try and assist and educate the dealers who will be handling or selling insecticides in the province of Manitoba.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: There is only one individual in any business who is allowed to dispense that chemical. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The name of the company involved may be placed on the licence which is applied for, but some one individual person will be responsible for the sale of goods from a sales outlet. This does not necessarily mean that he has to actually handle each individual sale, but he would be responsible for the sale of the insecticide.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: I do not quite understand the object of it unless it is the question of educating the people. If this man is trained on the toxicity of the