

the incidence of malaria, particularly in Greece. I was wondering if any of that has been interpreted?

Mr. WHITE-STEVENS: Dr. Hayes in his monograph discusses this matter. He is in control of the department where they decided on these things, and his experience with D.D.T. on the outbreak of typhus was remarkable. He found there were no deleterious effects directly attributable in that case.

Another interesting fact is that the World Health Organization in its program has reduced the incidence of malaria in India to a most remarkable extent. In fact it has been fantastic. I know of no case where toxicity has occurred among the Indians, aside from the odd case where a child may have got hold of a bottle of stuff and drunk it. I heard on the C.B.C., when I was coming here from Windsor, mention of the lives saved per annum under the World Health Organisation malaria program, and when the figure is compared to what it formally was, it is astounding.

The CHAIRMAN: The people who are more apt to suffer the effects of pesticides and insecticides are probably those who worked originally with whatever chemical was being studied. Can you give us any information concerning the people in your own employ who have had trouble with side effects from pesticides and insecticides?

Mr. WHITE-STEVENS: Yes, we, as do many other industrial companies, maintain a medical department in every plant. All our employees have a complete medical examination every year, the whole business. Those who are working with these organophosphate compounds have their blood count checked at least every six days, so we have a record of it, and this is true of people working for other companies such as Dow. In general the record has been excellent, but there have been a few accidents. There was one fatality when a worker spilled some hot compound on himself and did not do anything about it. But the record for the research workers, including the field research workers, with these compounds has been very good. I remember when they started to work on it. There has always been an element of danger in it, but we kept tabs on it, and we have had I think a very excellent record. We have had one accident with organophosphates. We have been able to control them with the exception of the one case which was fatal.

Mr. CÔTÉ (*Longueuil*): As far as the procedure is concerned which you have to go through here in Canada in order to register your product, am I to understand that usually the product that you bring to the market in Canada has already been registered in the United States.

Mr. COOPER: Yes, this is generally true. We usually wait one or two years behind the United States with a new product, mainly from the standpoint that they are working with it ahead of us. In the subsequent screening they will be gathering information, and we will be behind them.

Mr. CÔTÉ (*Longueuil*): Usually when it is accepted by the United States it is also accepted here.

Mr. COOPER: No, no. We must show it as being acceptable for Canadian use.

Mr. CÔTÉ (*Longueuil*): You have to prove—or rather your company has to prove that it has a research department to study these things, and you have to prove that for yourself. Both companies have to do their own research.

Mr. COOPER: We will do the initial research, and then we get support from the Department of Agriculture through their science service laboratories and experimental stations.