

Mr. ROXBURGH: I should like to ask you the following question. What would be the effect of the rotation in the use of insecticides? For instance, one year we would use one compound, and then for another year or two we would use something else and before we return to the first insecticide there might be a lapse of two or three years. Is there any method of breaking down insect resistance in this way?

Mr. BROWN: Yes, your practice of rotation of the insecticides has been shown in Ohio orchards to delay the onset of resistance in red mites.

Mr. ROXBURGH: It does not control, it delays.

Mr. BROWN: Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions gentlemen?

If there are no other questions I would like to remind the committee that we are sitting this afternoon at two o'clock to hear the provincial entomologist from Manitoba, Mr. Robertson.

I would like to ask the agreement of the committee not to sit next Tuesday. The house is not sitting on Monday and it will start sitting at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. Because of this we have no one in particular lined up. If the committee agrees, we will not have a meeting next Tuesday.

On behalf of the committee I would like to thank Professor Brown for taking the day of his free time from the university to come down and speak to us. He has given us a very informative talk and I would like to express, on behalf of the committee our sincere thanks for his presentation this morning.

#### AFTERNOON SITTING

FRIDAY, November 8, 1963.

2:50 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum. This afternoon we are pleased to have with us the provincial entomologist from the province of Manitoba who fortunately happened to be in Ottawa on this occasion. We extended an invitation to the minister of agriculture of Manitoba. They were pleased to suggest that Mr. Robertson come before the committee today. So without any further ado I will ask Mr. Robertson to make a statement and then maybe he could answer any questions of the committee.

Mr. D. R. ROBERTSON (*Provincial Entomologist, Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg*): Thank you Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. It is indeed a pleasure for me as a representative of the Manitoba department of agriculture and conservation to have the opportunity of appearing before this House of Commons special committee on food and drugs. It is my sincere desire and wish that I may be able to be of assistance to you in fulfilling the very important task you have to perform. I know you are interested in what has taken place in the province of Manitoba with regard to legislating the distribution and use of agricultural insecticides, and I will briefly outline to you the legislation which has been introduced and the insecticide residue testing program being conducted on agricultural products in our province.

On May 6 of this year the Manitoba legislature assented to Bill No. 51, an act to control and regulate the distribution and use of pesticides and called the pesticide control act. On May 28 of this year the Manitoba regulation No. 42 under the pesticide control act was filed setting forth that the new act would control and regulate the distribution and use of insecticides only. It set forth the licensing procedure for all persons selling insecticides in the province, established a \$10 licence fee for pesticide dealers, and set forth a procedure to be followed by licensed dealers in the sale of specific insecticides, namely aldrin, dieldrin,