

But not only that; "the supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all other methods of transportation," is mentioned. Imagine the countless inspectors who will be appointed, good doctors or fake doctors who will be on all trains, boats, ships and all other methods of transportation. I wonder if there will be a bureaucratic doctor on each bus that travels from township to township. In the streets of Ottawa, on the street-cars, it would be important to have inspectors, just as important as to have them anywhere else, because when these vehicles are crowded there is danger of contagion. There is no limit, and I do not see why there should not be an inspector on every vehicle.

Then there is "the supervision of federal public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of civil servants and other government employees therein." We have the supreme court building, and notwithstanding what was said by a cabinet minister, I remember that when the present Minister of National Defence for Air was Minister of Pensions and National Health he sent me a complimentary copy of the report made by one of the officers of his department telling about the rats that were in the supreme court building—the rats and the draughts and everything else—and the judges were complaining bitterly about the insanitary condition of that building. Now the judges are still in the same building, which has not been improved, and the new supreme court building is a garbage pail—we shall be told afterwards that there will be good inspection of the building under the new bill. Do you think Jean-François Pouliot can believe it? Never! I have had experience in the past with inspection and it was a farce from beginning to end. When I fought hard to have a better fireproof library I was given more than a library; I was given a supreme court building that cost millions, the cornerstone of which was laid by Her Majesty the Queen—and now it is a garbage pail for salvage, at least for the time being.

And now we come to "the enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the international joint commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health." That is the kind of drafting to which I object. I was interested one day in international affairs and suggested that the item which was in the estimates for the League of Nations should be made use of to buy radium for cancer treat-

[Mr. Pouliot.]

ment, and the minister of pensions told me to wait until the estimates of external affairs were brought down. When the Prime Minister brought down the estimates of that department I asked the same question and he told me to ask the Minister of Pensions and National Health. Since they were both in the house at the same time I asked them to make a decision there and then. But there is nothing for cancer and the item for the defunct League of Nations is still in the estimates. I appreciate what the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Hansell) has said in regard to the purchase of radium for cancer.

There are certain acts mentioned in paragraph (g) of this section. For instance, there is the Food and Drugs Act. I had occasion once to complain about a kind of compound gin that was advertised called John de Kuyper. The formula for gin is the distillation of grain with grain alcohol, with juniper herb and other aromatic herbs; and for a time the department was right. They sent instructions to the customs and excise collectors not to consider as gin any kind of concoction made otherwise. But afterwards, under the pressure of an eminent lobbyist, I saw that there was a change in the description of John de Kuyper's. It could not be called gin but a compound gin, but it was advertised as gin and I made complaints. I mention this because the Food and Drugs Act is mentioned in this section. I complained that the Food and Drugs Act was not being respected with regard to advertisements which were infringing the act and that it was a fraud. It was a kind of poison that was advertised as gin. I complained of that in the house. I quoted the Food and Drugs Act and finally action was taken in Montreal against the company, but it was postponed, postponed, postponed, until all liquor advertisements were forbidden. I would not be surprised—and I say this so that the press will be informed—if it was precisely because the advertisements of John de Kuyper's compound gin could not be published any more as gin that the press were not allowed to publish any advertisements for liquor and beer.

I now come to the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. It comes to my mind that the man in charge of this is a former policeman from Vancouver. He appeared before the civil service committee. I asked him if he knew anything about chemistry and narcotics. He said, "Yes." I said, "What is it? Have you had any experience with narcotics?" He said, "Yes." I said, "What narcotics?" He said, "Nitric acid." He had had experience