Dr. MORRELL: We do not do clinical testing, Mr. Nicholson. This is a responsibility of the manufacturers. If we do not like the manufacturer's clinical test we tell the manufacturer or hold up his drug application which forces the manufacturer to do further work in this regard.

Mr. NICHOLSON: Have you any idea of the extent to which manufacturers and pharmacists are using the facilities of universities for clinical testing?

Dr. MORRELL: I cannot give you any figure as to the extent.

Mr. NICHOLSON: Is there any member of your staff who would have that information?

Dr. L. I. PUGSLEY (*Associate Director*): We have not any records of the extent to which this is done, but normally hospitals and hospitals attached to universities do the clinical trials in the majority of instances.

The CHAIRMAN: I would think that when the pharmaceutical association appears before us we will receive more detail in this regard.

Mr. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, before we hear from Doctor Morrell's assistant, I should like to point out that I have a report before me from a committee of the Canadian medical association on pharmacy which was made I think last year or the year before, in which they suggested that the special controls on barbiturates and amphetamines, which were put in for what would appear to be good reasons, have in fact induced doctors to write prescriptions for alternatives for which in fact we know there has been less clinical testing and in respect of which we know less, and we may be worse off in some ways than we were before. I am not an expert and am just attempting to summarize what is said in this report. I know that these matters are not too easy to deal with but I am wondering in the light of our experience since these regulations were amended, whether any thought has been given as to the results.

Mr. R. C. HAMMOND (*Chief of the Narcotic Control Division*): Mr. Chairman, undoubtedly there may be some occasions where physicians may decide to use another type of drug other than a controlled drug, but there is nothing in the legislation or our controlling measures which in any way deters the physician from using these drugs for medical purposes. We have had no indication that to any extent the physicians have been concerned in this way. In fact, the evidence has been just the opposite. We have heard many remarks emanating from the profession which indicates that they welcome the control.

Mr. ORLIKOW: I was not trying to suggest the opposite, but only wanted to suggest that some of the drugs which are being used instead of barbiturates or amphetamines are not subject to the same controls. In other words, a patient does not have to get a new prescription every time. Does this situation create a problem?

Mr. HAMMOND: It is possible that some problems have been created in this regard.

Mr. HAIDASZ: Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the director a question in respect of imported drugs. Are there any provisions in the act or regulations which require the food and drugs department to carry out the provisions of investigating a drug such as apply to drug manufacturers in Canada?

Dr. MORRELL: Are you speaking of new drugs or any drug?

Mr. HAIDASZ: I am referring to new drugs and any drugs that are imported. Are they subject to the investigations in respect of drugs manufactured in Canada?

Dr. MORRELL: There are several classes of drugs that are dealt with in different ways. If it is a new drug that has been developed in a foreign country,