

cines and come under the provisions of this Act. They can register the composition of each of the patent medicines and comply with the Act; but a retail merchant cannot do that because he does not know what they are.

The sub-amendment was adopted.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that clause 7 be reconsidered.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I object to that. It is far better that we should discuss it with the Speaker in the chair. The hon. gentleman can bring it up at the third reading.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—The hon. gentleman has a perfect right to move for a reconsideration of the clause.

The committee divided on the motion, which was adopted, contents twenty, non-contents not counted.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN—There is a schedule or list appended to this Bill which contains the names of the most potent and virulent poisons known to the world, and provision is made in clause 7, respecting these poisons which I think should be carefully considered. My objection is to the proviso at the end of the clause, under which the minister is authorized to grant a manufacturer of medicine permission to put these poisons into his mixtures. All he has to do is to send to the minister the amount of the dose he gives, and the minister can grant him a certificate and the medicine can be manufactured and all the manufacturer has to do is to put a label on the package showing the quantity of the poison it contains and then put it on the market. There is an Act of the Post Office which provides that every article made up by pharmacists or toxicologists for sale must have the name of any poison it contains on the label. By this clause you are superseding the provincial law and authorizing the Minister of Inland Revenue to permit the sale of the most virulent poisons. If the minister has the right to give permission to sell virulent poisons, it is outrageous, it is damnable

unless the minister has supernatural knowledge and I do not think the Minister of Inland Revenue makes any pretensions to that. This is a Bill of the utmost consequence, and I say it should be allowed to stand until next session. I therefore move to strike out the proviso at the end of clause 7.

Hon. Mr. McMULLEN—The Department of Inland Revenue has some of the best analysts in the country on its staff. Whenever an application is made to the minister for permission to put up a certain formula, it is immediately referred to the analysts of the department where the formula is carefully analyzed. If it is found to contain any dangerous or injurious ingredients, the minister will carry out the recommendation of those analysts and refuse permission. It does not matter whether the schedule is struck out or not, the department will see that no injurious drug is put in the formula.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN—What does the hon. gentleman or the minister know of the qualities of such drugs?

Hon. Mr. McMULLEN—I would rather trust the analysts of the department than the doctors to give a careful well thought-out formula. We are safer in the hands of the analyst than we would be in the hands of the doctors.

Hon. Mr. BEIQUE—The amendment would defeat the very object the hon. gentleman has in view, because it would permit the sale of patent medicines containing the drugs mentioned in the schedule, providing there was a label on the bottle. The proviso is the proper guarantee, because the minister, advised by experts, will be able to prevent the sale of medicines containing drugs injurious to health.

Hon. Mr. DeBOUCHERVILLE—That is if the minister consults the analyst; but he is not required to do so by this clause. He may not always consult the analyst, and it would be better to add the words, 'after consulting the analyst.'

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN—We do not know whether the analysts are fit to decide