innovations in the manufacture of drugs, will do much to simplify and make more effective the methods by which the illicit trade is controlled. The Canadian delegate to the Conference acted as Chairman of the drafting committee which produced the Single Convention, and I am glad to be able to say that Canada has been the first of the 64 countries that signed that convention, to deposit its instrument of ratification.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the amount of human suffering and degradation brought about by drug addiction, not to mention the deplorable waste of talent. Nor is this tragedy of broken lives confined to adults, for all too often in recent years narcotic drugs have been introduced to teen-age students; one of the saddest aspects of this grim trade is that by its very nature it forces the addicts to prey upon one another. The illicit trade in narcotic drugs is international in scope, and the control procedures which have been adopted by the Commission have done much to discover the sources of illicit supply and to inhibit the movement of illicit drugs from one country to another. But the trade is likely to continue so long as the demand exists, and each country must itself attempt to find and cure its own addicts. In Canada we adopted in June legislation which makes provision for new methods of treatment, and makes more meaningful and effective the penalties for offenders who are found guilty of engaging in the drug traffic. When the bill was given third reading in the House, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Fulton, described it in these terms - "The basic approach of this bill to the problem of reducing and, if possible, eliminating the illegal demand for drugs by existing addicts is to provide for appropriate institutional treatment to remedy the fundamental delinquency of the addict and to provide suitable supervision and guidance to assist the addict to abstain from using drugs during substantial periods of his life in the community." We are hopeful that this new legislation will do much