

tomato soup, a box of soap or a pair of socks. Surely, it is possible to establish one uniform system for that kind of a declaration. Surely there is one procedure which could be applicable to misleading labelling and untrue or misleading statements. In special acts there must be special regulations which relate to specialty products. I have in mind, for example, pesticides. We must have special provision which relate to pesticides. I can think of fishing regulations. Obviously, fish is a particular kind of product and we must have special regulations which apply above and beyond the common and uniform manufacturing provisions. That is why we have not repealed all the other Acts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Chair put the question before calling it five o'clock?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is on the amendment moved by Mr. Howe, seconded by Mr. Hales, in respect of Bill C-180.

Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the said amendment? Those in favour will please say yea.

Some hon. Members: Yea.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Those opposed will please say nay.

Some hon. Members: Nay.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In my opinion the nays have it.

An hon. Member: On division.

Motion No. 1 (Mr. Howe) negatived.

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● (5:00 p.m.)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MacEachen: Mr Speaker, I rise on a point of order for the purpose of confirming the understanding of last week that tomorrow will be an allotted day.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is my duty, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: The hon. member for Hillsborough (Mr. Macquarrie)—Finance—Bankruptcy—Measures to Forestall Further Business Failures; the hon. member for Moose Jaw (Mr. Skoberg)—Grain—Alleged Showdown in Movement to Vancouver Because of Labour Problems—Advance Notice of Grades Required; the hon. member for Fraser Valley West (Mr. Rose)—Health—Cyclamates—Compensation to Food Processors for Losses Caused by Ban.

23966—58½

Drug Costs to Welfare Recipients PRIVATE MEMBERS' NOTICES OF MOTIONS

HEALTH

REQUEST FOR FREE DRUGS TO WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND GRADED ASSISTANCE TO OTHERS IN MEETING DRUG COSTS

Mr. P. B. Rynard (Simcoe North) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give immediate consideration to the provision of free drugs for all persons in receipt of social services and for graded payments for those on limited incomes who are now covered by Medicare.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I present this motion to the House today because of the disparity which exists in respect of illness in relation to the older age groups which is so apparent today. This is due to the increasing age of our population which has resulted from the control and limitation of disease. I might illustrate my point by placing some figures on the record. In the year 1 A.D. the population world wide was 250 million people. By the time the first count was taken in the middle of the 17th century the population had doubled. The population had doubled again by 1800. According to "World Population" by Carr-Saunders, in 1650 the world population was 465 million, by 1750 was 660 million, by 1800 was 836 million, by 1850 was 1,098 million, by 1900 was 1,551 million, by 1933 was 2,057 million, by 1960 was 3 billion and at the end of this century will be between six billion and seven billion.

This will mean that continually there will be a great many more people in the older age groups than at present. Since there are many, many more people in the age group of 65 years, and since these people suffer many illnesses and require more operations than the younger group, the hospitalization figures for this age group are approximately four times what they are for the age group of 35 years. These people require many more drugs in their pursuit of life. I am pleading the case of these people, as well as those who are on low-income, who for one reason or another are unable to purchase the drugs they need.

Mr. McCleave: A great humanitarian.

Mr. Rynard: It is for those people I plead today. There has been a great leap ahead in my profession, and in the field of science, which has contributed to the fact that there are now many more people who reach age 65. In the year 1900, the average age at time of death was 40 years; that was the actual lifespan. Today, the average age at death is around 70. This change has resulted from the introduction of vaccines, serums and new drugs. I could go over the picture from the time of the discovery of the diphtheria anti-toxin, the discovery of the cause and treatment of typhoid fever, as well as the discovery of the treatment of diabetes and pernicious anaemia. We had the sulphas, the penicillins and the golden drugs of the antibiotic age. Many of these were discovered in the past 20 or 30 years. It is a fact that in 1900, in the age group from 1 to 35 years, the common cause of death was