Then in respect of other types of drugs that are not specifically dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, but are specifically dealt with under the Narcotic Control Act, all drugs that are listed in the Narcotic Control Act as narcotic drugs, must be sold and handled only after a licence is obtained.

Then there is the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act which is also administered by the food and drug directorate, and in this case a manufacturer may ask for a registation of his fomula and, if granted, he will be licensed.

Mr. HAIDASZ: Following this question up, Doctor Morrell, could Doctor Liefman be interpreted or recognized as a manufacturer of Liefcort?

Dr. MORRELL: Well, he at one time had a company called the Endocrine Research Laboratories which was for the purpose of manufacturing Liefcort, and I think he was, therefore, a manufacturer of Liefcort.

Mr. HAIDASZ: Did he have a licence from your department?

Dr. MORRELL: No, he had no licence from our department.

Mr. HAIDASZ: Liefcort contains cortisone, does it not?

Dr. MORRELL: It was manufactured as an investigational drug. It was only in the investigational stage, Doctor Haidasz. He had not come to the point where he was manufacturing it commercially.

Mr. ORLIKOW: Mr. Chairman, at the extensive hearings which were held in the United States one of the problems which became obvious was the problem in respect of drug companies naturally being interested in getting their products on the market as quickly as possible. I am wondering whether there ought not to be more control or the right of control by the department enabling it to insist that there be more thorough and detailed clinical trials before the distribution of a drug is allowed, and if Doctor Morrell thinks that necessary, would the regulations have to be changed to give that authority?

Dr. MORRELL: Mr. Chairman, I think that would be a matter of judgment as to whether adequate clinical trials had already been done. I would like to point out in this connecton that most of our new drugs, and perhaps all types, do not originate in Canada but originate abroad or in the United States, and the majority of new drug submissions that we receive contain clinical trials, or the results of clinical trials that were carried out in other countries. This is a matter that was certainly referred to by the committee of the Royal College, and I think recommendations were made by Doctor Brien and his committee in respect of clinical trials which will have to be studied very carefully.

Perhaps I ought to say here that all new drug submissions that come in are not always satisfactory. I would say that more than half of them are sent back with a request for additional information; certainly more than half. I think we have in all at least 52 new drug submissions that have never been accepted, and we have a great many as a matter of fact, in respect of which the acceptance has been delayed for over a year after they were received because we have demanded, (and in this case we can demand) from the manufacturer that he supplement the information he has given us by further clinical testing in certain aspects. A great many of them are held up for this reason for up to a year.

In other words, a manufacturer who sends in a new drug submission will not always—will not often get his new drug submission accepted within a matter of a month or two.

Mr. HARLEY: Doctor Morrell, I should like to change the subject for one moment and go back to an earlier reference to a change in the Food and Drugs Act particularly in respect of controlled drugs such as barbiturates and amphetamines. I think you suggested that this change necessitated a fairly large addition in staff?

Dr. MORRELL: I believe it involved an addition of 21 individuals.