which may remain on foods without constituting a health hazard.

With regard to drugs, the Food and Drugs Act requires that "No person shall label, package, treat, process, sell or advertise any drug in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety." Another important section of the Food and Drugs Act pertaining to drugs requires that all drugs sold must meet a standard of composition, purity and potency.

The Food and Drugs Act deals rather briefly with cosmetics. It is forbidden to sell a cosmetic that is harmful when properly used or that is filthy or contains decomposed substances or foreign matter or that was manufactured under unsanitary conditions.

With regard to medical devices, the Food and Drugs Act forbids the sale of devices that might be injurious to the health of the purchaser when properly used. There is the usual section which forbids the selling, packaging, labelling, advertising, etc., of a device in a false, misleading or deceptive manner.

One activity of the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare which may be mentioned here is the establishment of poison control centres and the role which they play in protecting the Canadian public. In 1957, the Food and Drug Directorate established a central bureau which now contains information on the treatment to be prescribed for some 20,000 drugs and household chemicals if they are accidentally ingested or come in contact with any part of the body. This information is transmitted to some 250 poison control centres in hospitals across Canada and is readily available to doctors who need it. The poison control centres report regularly on the numbers and types of poisonings which come to their attention. During 1968, 41,722 such reports were received by the Food and Drug Directorate. Almost 75 per cent of the reports involved children under five years of age. Of the total number of reports, 20.2 per cent involved the ingestion of acetylsalicylic acid, 38.2 per cent involved other drugs; 40.2 per cent were concerned with household products, and 1.5 per cent involved miscellaneous substances.

In order to reduce the number of poisonings of children due to acetylsalicylic acid, the following regulations were inserted into the Food and Drug Regulations in April, 1969:

No person shall sell a drug containing acetylsalicylic acid or any of its salts unless

(a) the inner and outer labels thereon carry a caution or warning to the effect that the drug should always be stored in a safe place out of reach of children;

(b) where the package of the drug contains, in excess of 30 grains (1.944 grams), acetylsalicylic acid or the equivalent quantity of any of its salts, both the inner and outer labels of the package carry a caution or warning to the effect that there is enough drug in the package to seriously harm a child;—

Where a drug containing acetylsalicylic acid or any of its salts is specially formulated or specially recommended for children, no person shall sell a package of such drug to the general public unless

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(a) the package contains not more than twenty-four single doses of the drug;

(b) each single dose contains not more than one and one-quarter grains (81 mg.) of acetylsalicylic acid or the equivalent quantity of any of its salts; and

(c) the inner and outer labels of the package carry a caution or warning to the effect that the drug should always be kept out of reach of children, and the caution or warning is preceded by a prominently displayed symbol acceptable to the Director and designed to draw the attention of the consumer to the caution or warning.

In addition to the above regulations, the Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Munro), together with other interested Canadian organizations, is currently studying other ways and means of making drugs and other substances less available to children. These studies include the development of a closure which cannot be opened by young children.

Another piece of federal legislation which is primarily intended to protect Canadian consumers is the Hazardous Products Act which was assented to on July 27, 1969. This Act, administered by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, with officers of the Food and Drug Directorate providing advice on the health aspects of the use of these materials, provides for the complete prohibition of the sale of certain products and the sale, under specified conditions, of other products.

Part I of the Schedule to the Hazardous Products Act, which lists those household products which may not be sold in Canada, includes the following items:

1. Jequirity beans;

2. Furniture and other articles intended for children painted with material containing in excess of 0.50 per cent of lead.

The latter item immediately reminds one of lead paint which at one time was used on children's furniture. Sometimes, after chewing the furniture, children would suffer from lead poisoning. They would come into contact with the lead in the paint or in other covering material, and suffer from an overdose.

Other products which may not be sold in Canada include:

3. Liquid coating materials having a flashpoint of less than 0°F.

4. Any material which has been rejected by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission because of flammability;

5. Sweat shirts and chenille berets that have the burning characteristics of Class 3 textiles;

6. Spectacle frames that are made of cellulose nitrate;

7. Toys made of cellulose nitrate other than ping pong balls;

8. Toys containing carbon tetrachloride, methyl alcohol, petroleum distillates, benzene, turpentine, boric acid or ethyl ether;

9. Toys treated with lead pigments; more than 0.5 per cent lead in the coating; any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, selenium or barium under prescribed conditions; or mercury.