

solidate and to increase all former provisions on this subject.

On the motion being put,

Mr. BLAKE. Surely the hon. gentleman will not ask that a Bill of this importance be read the second time without giving us some explanations.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I am quite satisfied that this House will require no further explanations after the eloquent speech on this measure which has just been delivered by my hon. friend from Dorchester (Mr. Lesage).

Mr. BLAKE. He is not the Minister.

Mr. COSTIGAN. But the hon. gentleman has discussed the question so exhaustively that there is no necessity for my entering into its merits.

Mr. BLAKE. He spoke in French; repeat what he said in English.

Mr. DESJARDINS. You do not require that.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I would hardly undertake to do that; I may make a few remarks, however, on the Bill. There is no one in this House who will deny the importance of a measure of this kind, and I am sure any measure in the direction of preventing the adulteration of food and drugs will receive the support of every hon. member. This question was raised in the other House last Session, and the importance was there recognized of further legislation without delay, and it is because I believe the country expects further legislation on this subject that I introduce this measure. The subject is one that has attracted very great attention in all countries. In the United States, scientific men have given much time to its study and very liberal sums of public money have been devoted to this subject in the several States of the Union. In New York, a large amount of money was expended to carry out a law something similar to what is proposed in this Bill, and some years ago the New York Board of Health offered a certain premium for the best Bill on the subject. Two were submitted, one prepared by an English gentleman and the other by Mr. Winter, who is well known as an analyst; and in this measure we have introduced some of the clauses taken from the New York law which we considered applicable to this country, the first section states that this Act may be cited as "The Adulteration of Food Act, 1884;" and then proceeds to give the interpretation as follows:—

"In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"The expression 'Food' includes every article used for food or drink by man;

"The expression 'Drug' includes all medicines for internal or external use;

"The expression 'Officer' means any officer of Inland Revenue, or any person authorized under this Act to procure samples of articles of food or drugs and to submit them for analysis.

"An article is deemed to be 'adulterated' within the meaning of this Act,—

"In the case of Drugs:

"If when sold, or offered, or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein;

"If when sold, or offered, or exposed for sale under or by a name not recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other Pharmacopœia or other standard work or *materia medica*, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work;

"If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold or offered or exposed for sale;

"In the case of food—

"If any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;

"If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article;

"If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted;

"If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another article;

"If it consist wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food;

"If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it—"

Mr. BLAKE. This sounds very like the Bill itself.

Mr. COSTIGAN. These are the principle features of the Bill and involve all the changes. The other sections are those necessary for carrying it out. I read those to give a general idea of the Bill, and I do not think it is necessary to take up longer the time of the House with further explanations.

Mr. BLAKE. I really hoped it was an explanation we were going to get, and did not expect the hon. gentleman would confine himself to exercising his very remarkable elocutionary powers in reading the Bill to us.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I do not think the hon. gentleman can complain that I have often taken up the time of the House with my elocutionary powers. There is nothing very remarkable about my elocutionary powers, but I cannot say the same thing of the hon. gentleman, for I believe he possesses elocutionary powers that I can have no pretention to possess.

Mr. SPEAKER. Shall this Bill be read the second time?

Mr. MACKENZIE. It is only partly read.

Mr. MILLS. This Bill is beyond our power. It looks very like a Police Bill, and should properly come under the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures. It is an interference with their rights.

Mr. MACKENZIE. I think my hon. friend from Bothwell is very unreasonable. He ought to know that it is the business of this House to interfere with the Local Legislatures, and we must have a certain portion of such interference every day. There is nothing new about that, and I am surprised the hon. gentleman should take objection to it.

Bill read the second time.

Mr. BLAKE. I hope if the hon. gentleman intends to have the Bill discussed in Committee to-morrow, an interval of one day will be allowed to take place between the consideration in Committee and the third reading. We have had no information on the subject from the hon. Minister; it will be an entirely new discussion, and we should have time to consider any explanations he may make before proceeding to the third reading.

It being Six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

### After Recess.

#### AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the second reading of Bill (No. 126) respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia, granted to the Dominion.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time, and the House resolved itself into Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. I propose to ask the Committee to allow me to amend the Bill by adding the following Resolution:—

"Until the boundary line between British Columbia and the North-West Territories is finally settled and located, and such settlement and location is published in the *Canada Gazette*, the Courts of law and equity of the said Province shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over all the territories described and laid down in the map of the said Province issued and published by the hon. Joseph Trutch in the year 18 , as being within such Province, and all offences committed in any part of the said territory may be stated, in any warrant, indictment, or other legal instrument or proceedings, to have been committed in British Columbia."