

purposes specifies that wherever possible surroundings should always be the same and even controlled for temperature and humidity.

Animals must always be kept clean and the ventilation system must supply them with an adequate quantity of oxygen. Odors must also be reduced and the environment must be kept in acceptable conditions. Lighting, noise and odors must be controlled.

As with some animals noise can affect the result of a therapeutic dose or the administered medication, these animals must be protected as much as possible from noise.

It is owing to good human care and good treatment that the welfare of animals is ensured. Good treatment comprises the ability to feel and see changes, even small, in the attitude or health of animals, plus the necessary experience to remedy the condition of the animal to its advantage.

I dare hope that the Canadian Council on Animal Care as well as the SPCA and other institutions of the kind will see to it that animals used for research purposes in Canada are treated with kindness. Moreover, I would hope that scientists will study the possibility of using non-sentimental methods in the distribution of scientific information.

Every day brings us proof of man's inhumanity to man, and as long as this situation exists, we can expect to find inhumanity of man towards animal. Scientists have kept us informed of their obligations towards the animals they use for the promotion of science.

Thanks to the efforts made by the Canadian Council on Animal Care, I am confident that the animals used for experiments are receiving satisfactory care. In addition, research laboratories, while aware of where the animals come from, see to it that the suppliers treat these animals in a humane manner. The purpose of such operations is to supply healthy animals for research purposes. It is therefore in their interest to provide well-cared for and healthy animals.

Mr. Speaker, there are clauses in the Criminal Code which provide for quite heavy fines for ill-treatment of animals. To date, several provinces have already adopted legislation aimed at ensuring fair treatment of laboratory animals. In this connection, I would like to remind the House that Bill C-150, or the omnibus bill passed in 1969, deal deals with the treatment of birds and mammals. The object of the legislation is therefore to prevent the ill-treatment of those animals.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that, thanks to the support of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Medical Research Council, the Canadian Council on Animal Care aims at providing sufficient care and protection for laboratory animals. Moreover, the federal government does not make grants to research establishments that use laboratory animals unless those estab-

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lishments agree to follow the regulations listed in the guide on the care of animals used for experimental purposes that the Canadian Council on Animal Care has prepared.

Mr. Speaker, a thorough revision of the matter is important. If it is true that today some experiments can be done in a laboratory on living tissues, it is none the less unthinkable to make medical science advance through research on animals, because they represent entities with a heart, lungs, a liver, a spleen, bowels. Whether we like it or not, we will never be able to cultivate at will all those tissues and create some animal.

The hon. member for Vancouver East stated that we are living for tomorrow, that we are responsible for the future. I feel that we are living today to improve society for future generations. The welfare of future generations rests on medical research which must be carried on animals only.

We could also be engaged in similar research in other fields thanks to cultures of live tissues, but I wonder now if we are not merely marking time. I would like to quote an excerpt from chapter 10 in a book written by Mr. Heller and entitled *Of Mice, Men and Molecules*. This excerpt is a true call for help.

[English]

Which is more important: dog food, or research on diseases such as cancer, leukemia, heart disease, and mental disease?

This is a legitimate question, because the total amount appropriated by the United States Congress last year for research on all diseases was equal to the amount spent by Americans on dog food.

Mr. Speaker, this thought could be developed to great lengths. To my mind, all scientifically based research must be carried out on animals in laboratories.

I have visited some laboratories. I have met Professor Best in Toronto and Professors Frappier, Selye and Vineberg in Montreal. If Dr. Vineberg particularly had not had dogs at his disposal to try the Vineberg operation, which consists in a revascularization of the coronary system that supplies blood to the heart, I wonder where we would be today.

We have extended lives, we have made a breakthrough in the knowledge of the heart so that some people are able today to lead decent lives, and these advances have been recorded thanks to experiments on animals.

Furthermore, animals are well cared for in laboratories and if we need any evidence of it all we have to do is ask Dr. Selye to let us visit his laboratories where everything is spic and span.

Even if the hon. member for Vancouver East, whose opinions we respect, has eloquently expressed his view—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order. I regret to interrupt the hon. member, but the hour appointed for the consideration of private members' business having expired. I do now leave the chair until eight o'clock p.m.

At six o'clock the House took recess.