

where my children go, and I would not dream of suggesting that." Well, I went back in the room and looked at him again, and I said, "When did you have clap?" He said, "Oh, for God's sake, doctor, don't tell anybody here. I had it three weeks ago."

Q. Of course it is not expected so much in the rural parts, as you say, on account of the great confidence that the doctor has in one particular family?—
A. But he had gonorrhœa.

Q. You would think, doctor, that a law such as they have in Wisconsin, though it may not be a complete protection, would be of value as far as the education of the public is concerned?—A. I have no doubt it would be of educational value.

By Hon. Mr. Daniel:

Q. Have you noticed that there is any dread among the people who may be required to have a blood test, as to the proceedings in order to obtain the quantity of blood that is required?—A. No; very rarely.

Q. They do not shrink from the pain of the puncture?—A. It is practically painless. I mean, so much intervenous medication is given now for all sorts of things that people are getting very used to it.

Q. That is like the eels getting used to being skinned?—A. Yes. If the doctor has a very sharp needle, which he should always have, for the purpose, it is practically painless.

Q. It is not so much the actual thing that hurts, as the apprehension?—A. Yes, that is more; sometimes it is the apprehension.

Q. You think there is not much apprehension in regard to that?—A. No; very little.

Q. Of course under those circumstances where a young man would have to be examined not because he has or thinks he has disease, but for the purpose of finding out, would not that make a difference? If a man is diseased he naturally wants to get cured, and he is prepared to undergo any inconveniences and perhaps a little pain in order to be cured; but a man who has not anything of that kind, and finds this law is coming on him without his consent, and perfectly uselessly as far as he knows, because in his mind he has never had venereal or any disease like that, it might cause some greater apprehension in that case?—A. I do not think it would cause him as much apprehension as the chap who was sure he had had it and did not want it known.

Q. Ah, yes, but the man who had had it wants to get cured of it, you see?—A. Yes, but he does not mind passing it on.

Q. Not always, but a well-meaning man would?—A. Yes, that is different; I am speaking more of the roust-about, the scalawag.

Q. I am speaking of the general public; a young man is going to be married. He believes himself to be perfectly healthy and he finds out that he has to go and have his blood examined and he has to have a strap put around his arm and the veins swelled up, and somebody is going to bring a hollow needle and stick it in his veins and draw off a teaspoonful of blood; you think that the apprehension in that case would not amount to anything?—A. I do not think so. As a matter of fact I have had a good many young people come to me and ask to be thoroughly examined before they contracted marriage, although they had not the least suspicion—they knew they were not guilty in any way of contracting, but they wanted to be absolutely sure that they had not picked it up.

Q. Can you tell me if any life insurance company insists on a blood examination?—A. I do not think so; at least I do not know of it.

Q. Not as far as you know?—A. No.