

*By Mr. Schaffner:*

Q. To what extent do you think that tobacco is responsible for arterio-sclerosis?—

A. I think it is one cause of it, especially cigarette smoking.

Q. You think cigarette smoking is the worst?—A. Yes, and for the reason that the poison more readily passes from the cigarette than from the pipe or cigar into the lungs and from the lungs into the blood circulation and so touches the arteries.

Q. But arterio-sclerosis is not a disease of young men?—A. No, it takes a long time to establish itself, it is felt later on.

*By Mr. Proulx:*

Q. You stated that 47 per cent of the inmates of the asylum were there on account of the excessive use of alcohol; is it on account of the use of alcohol alone they are there or has not sexual abuse contributed to their condition?—A. There isn't any doubt about it, and the way we came to that conclusion was that we started some years ago, we wanted to have a definite idea of the relation of alcohol to insanity and one of the doctors was assigned especially to follow every case; for seven years he made a close examination of every case that came into the hospital, all possible information obtainable with reference to the patient himself and his family was secured. This, as I say, was done for seven years, and after taking out all the doubtful cases we came to the conclusion that 47 per cent of our cases were due either directly or indirectly to that cause. That is with regard to the men, we did not make the same examination with respect to the women.

*By Hon. Mr. Lemieux:*

Q. Would you suggest a stricter regulation of the sale of cigarettes with more severe penalties?—A. I am most decidedly of the opinion that no one younger than sixteen or eighteen years should be allowed to smoke cigarettes under any law. The full effect of the excessive smoking going on now among young children will not be felt for some years, because it is incomplete, it is in the formative stage. It is only during the last two or three years that we have been able to point to the use of the cigarette as the cause of insanity and the evil is certainly liable to increase rather than decrease if it is not checked. As for myself I am most decidedly of the opinion that cigarette smoking is very dangerous to the morals and the health of young people.

Q. What mode of regulation would you suggest?—A. The law should not be a dead letter. I think myself that the sale of cigarettes and tobacco should be licensed under strict law just like the sale of liquor, and I do not see any other way of regulating the sale of cigarettes than by making the fine heavy for selling a cigarette outside the regulations.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. You were making a statement, doctor, and I think you hadn't finished when you were interrupted?—A. I have made the greater part of my statement, Mr. Chairman. I have looked over the records to see whether there were any statistics available regarding the effect of cigarette smoking and I find that Dr. Bertillon, who is perhaps the most clever man on the question in the world—

Q. Is that the author of the Criminal Measurement System?—A. He is a brother of the man who invented the system for the identification of criminals. He started one day to examine all the students in the polytechnical school in France, and he found that in the first twenty ranks there were six smokers, and in the twenty last ranks there were sixteen. So those at the head of the class were practically non-smokers.

*By Mr. Morphy:*

Q. What length of time do those figures cover?—A. It is not stated. Then Mr. Cousten started to study the cases in all the higher schools—that is to say, the Naval