

strengthened tremendously the family tie. That is a surprising and important discovery. I see every reason in favour of even the mothers of small children working in time of war. The civilization of any country is in direct ratio with the emancipation of its women, and I just mention as an example of this what has happened in Turkey since Mustapha Kemal Ataturk took power. In every way he was an absolute dictator, just as much a dictator as the dictators of Germany and Italy. But he had a different idea from them about the emancipation of women. He insisted that women should take part in government and in the life of the state. He did not believe that woman's part was kirchen, kuchen, kindern, as Hitler did, and to-day we find as a consequence that Turkey is an advancing, go-ahead country that is capable of living at peace with its neighbours.

Before I conclude I would ask the minister one or two questions. There have been built up in Canada what are known as Well Baby clinics. I think they have been one of the greatest assets in the life of the community where they have been established. My first question is this: Is there any cooperation or coordination between these nurseries and Well Baby clinics? My second question is: What are the minimum and maximum age limits for children attending these nurseries? My third question is this: Has any provision been made, or is it likely to be made for the government assisting to get these children out of the city into the green spaces in the hot summer months?

Just one word in conclusion. This whole question of nurseries emphasizes strongly the absolute necessity for adequate town planning in the future of Canada.

Mr. MITCHELL: The answer to the last question is, no; to the second question, two to six years of age are the limits. The answer to the first question is, yes; there is cooperation. I used to be a member of the board of health in Hamilton, where we must have had about twenty baby clinics. I think they have them also in Toronto under the health department of the city. There are also clinics in the schools to which the mothers take their children.

Mr. ADAMSON: There is a very effective Well Baby clinic in the southern part of my riding.

Mr. MITCHELL: I was a member of the board of health in Hamilton for a number of years, and when these clinics were established we had to educate the mothers to bring their children to them. It took some time. I have

been through these things; I went through the campaign in Hamilton in connection with inoculation for diphtheria, and I know something about the resistance that was shown to that innovation by a good many people in our community. It was a question of education. I can remember the time when there were many deaths from diphtheria in Hamilton, but I lived to see the day when during a whole year there was not a single death from diphtheria in that community.

Mr. ADAMSON: I agree with the minister that a very great deal of missionary work has to be done.

Mr. BLACKMORE: As I see it, there are two main aspects to the problem which confronts us. First, there is the woman who needs some assistance in connection with her children, who knows she needs that assistance and wants to provide it, but finds herself unable to do so either because she cannot afford it or because she does not know how to go about getting it. To whom should a given woman in a given community apply if she needs assistance in taking care of two children, let us say, in order that she may undertake some war work? The second main aspect is that of women who have children in need of care, but who either do not realize that their children need care or who are too indifferent to bestir themselves to see that the care is provided. By what means are the needs of such children brought to the attention of the proper authorities; through the police, or welfare workers, or what other mechanism?

Mr. MITCHELL: I am afraid I cannot answer the latter part of my hon. friend's question. I can say something about my own community, but I am not sufficiently well versed in the situation that exists in the province of Alberta or the city of Lethbridge to say what might be done there. In Hamilton there is, first, the police department, which would come in contact with extreme cases. Then there are various other agencies such as the big brother movement and other organizations which take care of delinquent girls. This scheme does not provide, at the moment, for investigations of that kind. My hon. friend's first question was how these mothers might find out about these day nurseries. Well, they do that through selective service, when they go to the employment offices. The natural thing for a mother to say would be, "I have a baby at home that will have to be looked after," or something like that, and the people in that office will give the necessary information.