

diphtheria was reduced from eighty-six to six per cent with the discovery of antitoxin, and that with the discovery of the diphtheritic toxoid the death rate has been still further reduced? Is there anyone in this house who does not know that typhoid fever, which formerly in war time killed hundreds of thousands, more in fact than were destroyed by enemy attack, did not occur in the great war at all? Why? Because of inoculation. The same is true of smallpox. We never hear of smallpox to-day, or of cholera, although at one time the people dying in cholera epidemics were so numerous that they had to be carted away in wagon loads. But now it is unheard of in Canada. Why? Because from long years of vaccination and inoculation, from generation to generation, we are no longer susceptible. And the only common sense thing for us who are human creatures to do to-day, for human society as a whole to do, is to institute a regime that will insist upon inoculation and vaccination in every case.

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, that chickenpox, which is the mildest of the eruptive fevers, so mild that we do not even bother to quarantine for it in this country, if it were to occur among the aborigines in the South Seas or amongst the Indians in the north would cause them to die like flies? Why? Because they have not been vaccinated or exposed to the disease. So we need inoculation and vaccination. You say we are getting it? Yes, we are getting it for certain diseases. You cannot send your child to school without getting him vaccinated for smallpox, and there is inoculation for scarlet fever and typhoid and all that. That is fine, and we can look forward with confidence to the human race in all civilized countries being probably immune in the next ten or twenty years to the most infectious fevers. I believe we can do so.

But there are more subtle and more destructive and more dread diseases than can ever be found in school clinics. I refer to venereal diseases, the incidence of which is ever so much greater even than measles—and that is going a long way. If we want to reduce these present-day figures, if we want to improve our figures of maternal mortality and so forth, there is only one way to tackle the problem, and that is to make regulations under which human beings will be examined from time to time. At such time as they are examined, they can be vaccinated and inoculated. Incipient cases of heart disease will be discovered, and measures will be taken from month to month to ensure the health of expectant mothers until the advent of the new life. By these periodic health examinations

the venereal terror—shall I call it that?—will not be able to hide behind a mantle of false modesty and shame. These things will be brought to light. These diseases will be attended to as sickness should always be attended to, regularly, definitely, and in the proper way.

It was mentioned a while ago that the children going to school are examined and inoculated. That is true, and conditions such as bad tonsils, bad teeth, bad eyesight, scrofulous glands and other conditions are recognized at the time of the examination. The child is prohibited from going to school until he is in proper condition; until, on the one hand, the case has been referred to a physician, and, on the other hand, the compulsory school regulations have been complied with by the parents. Then the absence of the child from the school leads to a nurse's visit to the home, and when she visits the home she ascertains the incidence of infectious fevers, scarlet fever, measles and what not. In that way a very fine work is being done by the school nurses. Then when patients enter general hospitals nowadays, they are usually subjected to a thorough examination by the staff doctor, rechecked by another physician; so nothing is left undone, and a great deal of disease is thus brought to light.

The government also has its health regulations governing appointments to the civil service, but I greatly fear, Mr. Speaker, that the health examinations for civil servants do not go quite far enough, and that the certificate is all too loosely prepared by the examining doctor, whereas if a thorough examination were made on these occasions a great deal of hidden disease would be brought to light.

What has been done in the way of state medicine in other countries? We have heard a good deal in this chamber about state medicine, and I think we all know that they have had it in Europe for fifty years, Germany being the first country to adopt it, if I remember well. The Scandinavian countries followed, and England went in for state medicine in 1911, when it adopted the panel system, under which invalids and sick people generally are given free medical attendance, free dental care, free medicine, and sick benefits in the form of state insurance during illness.

I have mentioned Russia, and I have here a little book entitled *Red Medicine*. It was written by two eminent men, Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., formerly principal medical officer of the local government board of England and Wales, and John Adams Kingsbury, secretary of the Millbank memorial fund, formerly commissioner of public charities of the city of New York. Sir Arthur News-