

tion. They state a study made of the administration of the Wisconsin eugenic marriage law by Mr. Fred Hall, of the Russell Sage Foundation, shows that the benefit derived from this type of legislation is mainly educational.

In addition to that I have some letters from certain State Commissioners. The State Commissioner for Wisconsin seems to feel that the legislation in his State is of great value. But he makes certain comments—he says the legislation should be Federal, rather than State, because the law can be avoided by a person going outside of the State to be married. He is not certain that is happening, but he thinks it is. He also says there is now a strong tendency at the sessions of the Legislature of Wisconsin to make the law applicable to both sexes. It is now only applicable to one—the male. He also comments that one weakness of the legislation is that they do not pay the medical man enough.

Hon. Mr. RILEY: The State pays the medical man, and the fee is limited to \$2?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Dr. C. M. HINCKS: The public pays it, but the State announces that that is the required sum. I think that is the fact, sir.

*By Hon. Mr. Daniel:*

Q. And what is that doctor supposed to do for his two dollars? Is he simply to sit down and write out a prescription, so to speak, or is he expected to give a regular examination of the applicant?—A. He is expected to give a regular examination to the applicant, and the profession has to carry out certain tests—provision is made to carry out the tests by the State, free of charge.

Q. And that is done on the application of the doctor, is it?—A. Those tests are done, yes.

Q. The doctor takes blood from the patient, sends it to the State bacteriologist, and an examination is made?—A. Yes.

Q. Doctor, this Bill says this: "The certificate of a lawfully qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising in Canada shall be prima facie proof that a person has not venereal disease and is not otherwise, because of venereal disease, mentally or physically unfit to be married. (2) Every such certificate shall bear date not more than ten days next before the date upon which it is intended that the marriage shall be solemnized." And it also says that "No person shall be legally capable to contract marriage in Canada, who has venereal disease or is otherwise because of venereal disease, mentally or physically unfit to be married."

Doctor, I would like to have your opinion as to the practicability of this proposed legislation. What do you think about it, as to the practicability of this thing being done by order of law, to make the applicants for marriage appear before a medical practitioner and get his consent to the marriage? What do you think, and what is your opinion as to the practicability of this, in so far as marriage in Canada is concerned?—A. I would say that from the technical point of view there is nothing in this that is not practical. I mean to say that the thing can be carried out by any physician.

Q. You say it cannot?—A. No, it can be, I say.

Q. It can be?—A. Yes, but there may be other considerations which might make the provision difficult to attain.

Q. Yes?—A. For instance, if public opinion were not behind it there might be difficulty.

Q. You say that any doctor can carry it out. Would you imagine or suppose that the certificate of a doctor that a person is non-venereal would be of any value unless there was a blood examination made?—A. No.