

League of Canada, and I hope that between this session and the next the minister and his aides may be so impressed with the advantages of the work which has been done by the health league and with their own responsibility to the country that they will either set up within the department a division of venereal disease or increase their grant to the league.

Mrs. BLACK: I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the two hon. members who belong to the medical profession. There is no woman in Canada who is not and should not be interested in the prevention of disease of all kinds. We are the ones who see the trouble, the sickness and the misery which ill health brings to the home. We must give a great deal of credit to a private organization, the Health League of Canada, which has worked so hard in bringing this matter before the government. I should like to suggest to the Minister of Pensions and National Health (Mr. Power) that he continue to exercise his well-known charm on the keeper of the purse-strings so that another session the grant, instead of being \$5,000, will be \$50,000.

As I look back over the years of the great war, I am appalled at the realization that preventive treatment was carried on to such a large scale during war time only. No money was spared. There were stations established where men and boys were taught to take care of themselves. Men were vaccinated and were given serums for tetanus and for typhoid fever. When I was in the munition areas of northern England I was vaccinated, given a shot in the chest for tetanus and also a serum for typhoid fever, because there was always danger of contagion. If we spend so much money in order that our men may be healthy to be killed, why should we not bring that lesson home and spend money that our men, our boys and our families may be kept healthy for the citizenship service we need so much at the present time?

It was interesting to me, when I read the pamphlets of the Health League of Canada, to note that the province of Quebec was the first province in Canada to establish a health unit. It is true that they received from the Rockefeller institute half the moneys they had to expend; the other half was divided between the provincial and municipal governments. If one province can do that, surely every province in Canada can do more and more in cooperation with the federal government. Lately in Ontario a law for the pasteurization of milk was passed, to be effective at the end of six months. That will be helpful to the young people of our country.

I know full well the effects of bovine tuberculosis. Over fifty years ago my father was on the board of regents of one of the state universities. The government of the United States sent out a young man who was perhaps ahead of his time; he was convinced that bovine tuberculosis was an established fact. Other members of the board of regents laughed at the idea of a cow having "consumption," as they called it then, but my father talked and reasoned with them. The herds were largely Jerseys and Alderneys, with some Holsteins. Finally my father said, "I will promise to pay twice the value of every cow killed which is not tubercular." The regulation went through, cow after cow was killed, and the herd was found to be horribly infected with tubercular trouble. In that state, I am told, bovine tuberculosis now is practically a thing of the past. The beginning of the change occurred over fifty years ago.

As human beings we move very slowly in protective measures until it is too late. Surely we must realize now that we do not want our growing boys and girls to be rickety, blind, deaf or dumb; we want magnificent healthy specimens, not because we are going to send them to war but because they will be the backbone of this country in the future; they will be our support as well as our care, they will be the future members of this house, in time of peace. Again I suggest to the minister that he look to the Minister of Finance, who perhaps is not as hard-hearted as some of us judge him to be, and next year he may loosen the purse-strings just a little.

Mr. BLACKMORE: I assure the minister that in all steps towards increasing the allotment for the prevention of disease and the amelioration of disease conditions in the country he will have the complete and unqualified support of all the people of the social credit movement; for it is characteristic and fundamental with the social credit movement that human values come first.

Item agreed to.

Health Branch—Venereal diseases—For the distribution of arsenicals to the provinces on the basis of population and the number of treatments and subject to an undertaking that the provinces will not curtail their venereal diseases expenditures, \$50,000.

Mr. POWER: This is a proposal on the part of the government to renew the assistance, which was interrupted in 1931, to provincial governments in their work to combat venereal disease.

As has already been explained, beginning in 1919 and down through the years until 1931 the federal government contributed to the provinces amounts running from \$100,000