

By Hon. Mr. Daniel:

Q. What did he have? Gonorrhœa?—A. Yes, he had had gonorrhœa. She got better of it and had babies later.

Q. You think, then, that gonorrhœa is never cured?—A. There is a good deal of truth in that.

By the Chairman:

Q. In the present condition of public opinion, in Ontario especially, you do not think, Doctor, that before passing such a measure some educational work is required?—A. Not so far as the men are concerned. I think the men, especially those who were sure they were clear, would be very glad to undergo any examination.

Q. Do you think the enforcement of such a law would be difficult?—A. I think it would be difficult—very difficult. In the first place, the doctor to whom they applied for a certificate would require the services of an expert to do the blood examination, and then after he got his swabs he would be compelled to call in the bacteriologist to examine that, and that would cost the doctor about \$7.

Q. Yes, I see.—A. To say nothing of his own services.

By Hon. Mr. Daniel:

Q. To get a blood test, of course, requires a good laboratory equipment, does it not?—A. Yes, exactly.

Q. You are speaking of Ontario. We will take Ontario. How many laboratories are there in the province of Ontario that are capable of conducting such a blood test?—A. Well, in the large cities—

Q. In all cities?—A. There are laboratories connected with all of the big hospitals.

Q. Yes?—A. And then there are several Provincial ones. I think in seven of the larger towns throughout the province the Provincial Government maintains a laboratory in connection with the Provincial Board of Health.

Q. You would not know how many there are altogether?—A. I could not tell you how many exactly.

Q. Of course people are getting married all over the province. They are in scattered communities as well as in the cities. If a compulsory law of this kind were passed, how would the rural bride and groom get the proper examination made?—A. The only way would be for the local doctor, wherever they happened to be, to take the blood—take the swabs and send them to one of the well known laboratories. And it might in some instances create a willingness on the part of the proposed bride and groom to do away with the marriage ceremony altogether.

Q. Yes; of course that is another aspect of it. There are laws of this kind in some states of the Union.—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know at all how they work?—A. Only by hearsay. I believe they have a law something like this in Wisconsin and another in Indiana, and they are observed more in the breach—the certificates have become purely perfunctory things.

Q. Just so.—A. And of course that is one of the dangers if one has not public opinion behind it.

The CHAIRMAN: I think there is only one state of the Union where they have the compulsory examination of both men and women before marriage.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it New Mexico?

Hon. Mr. DANIEL: New Mexico.