

expressed that there should be some means of preventing people who are infected coming together. The difficulty has always been to realize a suitable method and a proper way to do it, because, if the certificate is to be of any use, it would mean a blood test and bacteriological examinations, and a perfunctory examination would be very damaging to all parties.

I think, unless the profession at large should express a very great desire for something of this kind, you would find that when someone came in to the doctors who did not approve of it, the latter would just write out the certificate. That is no reflection on the doctors at large.

Q. What would you consider to be the best method of obtaining the opinions of the medical profession?—A. I think it would be well to have it brought up at the various provincial associations.

Q. Could it not be done best through the Canadian Medical Association?—A. We would be very glad to bring it up. I would be very glad to bring it up at the Conference in June, in Prince Edward Island.

Q. And from there it might be sent to the various provincial organizations?—A. Quite.

Q. And through them to the various subordinate councils?—A. Quite.

Q. And they have some city associations and some county associations?—A. Yes.

Q. By that means you would get at the whole length and breadth of the profession?—A. Quite. If you desire that, Mr. Chairman, I should be very glad to place it before the Council of the Canadian Medical Association in June.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. I understand, doctor, that the members of the Committee want to discuss this question a little later and make a report to the Senate. Then if it is adopted by the Senate, the Secretary could communicate with you?—A. Quite.

Q. Doctor, how long have you been in practice?—A. I graduated in 1889.

Q. You have practised extensively, outside the city of Toronto as well as in the city?—A. You mean going out on consultations?

Q. Yes?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. I am going to ask you, doctor, a question regarding the mentality of the people in the province with which you are perhaps best acquainted. What do you think would be the effect of such legislation on public opinion in Ontario?—A. Well, with the educational propaganda that has been going on, I think the public would receive it rather well.

Q. But as applicable only to men?—A. As applicable to men. I think there would be a great deal of resentment if people felt that their daughters would have to be examined. At the same time, it is a terrible thing to have a nice girl married and get pus tubes in the course of the next six or eight weeks, and it is so hard to know. Take gonorrhoea, for instance. I remember a young chap some years ago who was employed in Ottawa at the time and who some years previously had had an attack of gonorrhoea from which apparently he had recovered. He was very thoroughly examined here. He was not satisfied with the ordinary examination prior to his marriage, and the doctor who examined him made an irritating injection into the urethra to create a discharge, and then made repeated bacteriological examinations of that, and there was no sign of anything. He was married about three months later; and six weeks afterwards I saw his wife with an acute salpingitis. I mean, we had taken every precaution.