

some the idea of brick and mortar. That, I can say, is not and was not the intention of the founders of the institute. That sort of thing may come later, but an effort will be made first to try to bring about in the three avenues I have mentioned some control of this dreaded disease. No one can guarantee that the efforts of the institute and the work that they may project will succeed; but we should be able to say, I trust, after some years of experiment with this particular technique, that we have done all that we know how as human beings to try to meet this problem.

The institute, I may say, as a result of their own decision is a non-governmental body, non-profit making. The men and women who had come from all parts of Canada decided that it would be better to have this institute modeled along the lines perhaps of the Imperial Cancer Institute in Great Britain and corresponding bodies in the United States which are non-governmental. There was, however, proper acknowledgement of the part which both provincial and federal governments made in initiating the conference. It was thought that cancer control is dependent upon many factors; first, that there is a serious shortage of young scientists in Canada who are qualified or trained in the technique of cancer research. This includes both men and women in laboratory or clinical investigation teams. The reason is apparent. Young graduates in medicine, biology and the physical sciences find that they have to make a living after graduation. This they cannot do on the grants which are available to them through various organizations at present sometimes dispensing aid to research. The universities in many instances are not sufficiently endowed to pay adequate living allowances. The national research council has its responsibility and I am sure, when the problem is canvassed, as it is being canvassed, that body will show and continue to show its deep concern and interest in the problem. The final result, however, is that our young graduates, particularly, those with a bent towards research, are being directed sometimes in other quarters and elsewhere where they are provided with the necessary conditions under which they can give their full attention to investigation without worrying unduly over clothing, shelter and food. The National Cancer Institute plans to do something about this state of affairs.

Second—and this concerns physicians and their patients directly—there is a need for reviving the excellent undergraduate and post-graduate educational programme begun by the Canadian Medical Association before

[Mr. Martin.]

the war. The war made it necessary to abandon temporarily these lectureships throughout the country. Personnel was simply not available with over three thousand doctors in the service.

The founders of the institute declared their belief that the universities, and the medical schools which are actively engaged in cancer research will recruit more research students who have an increasing awareness of their responsibility to professional education. Doctors will be even more enthusiastic in making early diagnosis and in keeping accurate studies of their patients and making close contact with the special treatment centres so wisely provided throughout the provinces.

It was the opinion of the conference that some uniform system of reporting cases and deaths should exist throughout the provinces, and steps will be taken to explore this question as it was explored at the last meeting at the Dominion Council of Health. It is thought that, with every physician contributing to cancer research in this way, the problem of cancer control will attain its true perspective.

Third, it is obvious that physicians can diagnose only the cases of those who come to consult them. This is where the splendid work of the Canadian Cancer Society comes into proper focus. As I have said, this organization deserves the warmest praise of everyone in Canada. They have persistently presented to the people the opportunity and the benefits of early diagnosis and the necessity of medical examination.

One of the conclusions of the conference was that the Minister of National Health and Welfare, as one of the trustees of the King George V cancer fund, should address himself to the trustees of the fund to see if the fund could not be placed at the disposal of the cancer institute to enable it to carry on its work. I regretted having to intervene when the hon. member for Lanark was speaking, but I am sure he will agree that I should have intervened to indicate clearly that this cancer fund was in no wise under the control of the government, but that the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Justice of Canada, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Professor Boyd of the university of Toronto, and one gentleman representing the insurance bodies should be approached as trustees of the fund to see if the claims of the institute for financial assistance did not deserve attention. I may say that the motion moved by the Prime Minister and seconded by the leader of the opposition reflected the determination of the trustees of the fund to see that every initial opportunity was given to the cancer institute to carry on