

family needing other things should have to get them at the hands of Boards of Guardians and become a pauper. Why should he, if as an individual he had to apply to a Board of Guardians for some kind of assistance that came out of the same rates that his children got their medical inspection and treatment out of, immediately become a pauper?

Since 1834 all kinds of public services had grown up. Here in London all the main drainage system had grown up within the life-time of many hundreds of men and women now living. In many places they were still in their infancy with regard to sanitation and public health. There should be no dividing line drawn between one section of sick people and another. He wanted to make the Public Health Authority of every district responsible for the entire health of the district, and the principle upon which they should act should be that of prevention, and that a patient in need was never left untended. In this connection it was also the business of the Sanitary Authority to see that the home was decent. The Guardians were not such an authority, and therefore they gave their relief to homes quite unfitted for human habitation. If the Public Health Authority were charged with the duty of administering the Public Health Service in such a way as to give assistance to all people needing assistance quite freely, then they would be obliged to see that the relief and assistance was given under proper sanitary conditions. There could be no answer to the argument for getting rid of the Boards of Guardians so far as public health was concerned and re-organising the Public Health Service on the lines suggested.

In connection with women he thought there was one thing they were bound to insist upon. That was, that whether the man was worthy or unworthy, whether the woman was worthy or unworthy, at times of child-birth she must not be left untended and without proper nursing. It was scandalous that they should even be discussing the matter at this time of day. In Scotland a woman was denied any assistance whatever under any conditions if her able-bodied husband was living with her. Here in England and Wales they had to demand that whatever was done afterwards, at times of child-birth there should be for every woman quite freely and without stint everything needed in the matter of medicine and nursing and food. He made that claim for her simply because she was a human being and a woman. Whatever question arose in regard to the man let it be after treatment, and not let it be a bar to the woman receiving all that she needed.

In London all who suffered from diphtheria or other infectious diseases could go to the Metropolitan Asylums Board and be carefully looked after in hospitals. Poor people and rich people were treated alike. The same kind of thing