

*By the Chairman:*

Q. I suppose penalties are provided in every Statute?—A. Yes.

Q. They may vary.—A. I have not made an analysis of them, but there are penalties in these various Acts, as I have them here.

*By Hon. Mr. Daniel:*

Q. You have not got them?—A. I have one here. It is "Any county clerk who shall unlawfully issue a license to marry to any person who fails to present and file the certificate provided by subsection (1) of this section, or any party or parties having knowledge of any matter relating or pertaining to the examination of any applicant for license to marry, who shall disclose the same, or any portion thereof, except as may be required by law, shall upon proof thereof be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months".

This penalty is on the County Court Clerk who issues the license without the certificate. And there is another provision which penalizes the physician who makes a false statement.

Q. Yes. In order to have that complete one would have to have what the marriage law of the State is, or how persons are empowered to get married, and who are empowered to perform the ceremony. Have you that?—A. No, I have not that information.

Q. Because otherwise it would be impossible to say whether you could penalize the parties who were getting married or only those who were responsible for performing the ceremony.

Hon. Mr. RILEY: Evidently it is the person who issues the marriage license, in this particular case.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. In most cases it applies only to males?—A. Yes.

Q. In the United States?—A. Yes, a very large proportion—some, of course, apply to both.

Q. Now, Doctor, I wish to ask this question—and it is no reflection upon the medical profession—but, do you think that every Doctor in any remote district is in a position to secure the proper sample of blood to send to the central laboratory for examination?—A. I cannot see why he could not. He might have to be provided with material and instructed, but it can be done, all right.

Q. Do you think that a medical practitioner, who has been engaged in the exercise of his profession for 25 or 30 years, and who attended at the birth of a boy, and who watches him grow throughout the years, for 20 years,—do you think it is practical to issue a certificate to this man to the effect that he is free from venereal disease, without the examination of the blood? Do you think he could do that, and it would be a safe certificate?—A. I do not think any certificate of that sort should be issued. It should not be a blanket certificate. He should certify that he had taken a sample of the blood and that he had a report from the Provincial laboratory to the effect that it was clear.

Q. Is there such a case as a syphilitic person existing whose blood would not show at the examination in the laboratory the presence of syphilitic germs?—A. That will happen, occasionally.

Q. In the early stages, or at what stage?—A. Well, in the very early stages, and in the very late stage. The most serious point in syphilis is the middle period. It may be serious for a good many years, but the most serious period is the middle period.

Q. What is, in this regard, the situation of those congenital cases; would the blood examination reveal the presence of this—what is it?—A. The positive Wasserman?