

*By the Chairman:*

Q. The question of marriage is mentioned in all these different legislations? I ask the question because I see there is a Statute in Alberta which deals only with inmates who are about to be released from their interments, and that has nothing to do with marriage at all, although it requires an examination, and a certain certificate or certain operation, as the case may be.

We are particularly interested in learning what legislation there is in the United States that is in force, and is similar or in some regards similar to the one we have in this Bill under consideration now, and which has to do with marriage. Perhaps you can give us information on that.—A. Mr. Chairman, I have chosen to summarize, and to prepare a brief description of the type of legislation in each of the States enumerated; would you like to have that?

Q. Yes, give us that.—A. The following States require pre-nuptial medical certificates from male applicants for marriage license, only—Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Q. Yes.—A. The State of Maine requires this medical certificate, with special reference to syphilis.

*By Hon. Mr. Schaffner:*

Q. That is required from males, only?—A. Yes, I think so. The State of New Mexico requires pre-nuptial medical certificates from both applicants for a marriage license. The States of Virginia and Washington require a sworn statement from male applicants for marriage license. The States of New York and Pennsylvania require a sworn statement showing freedom from venereal disease by both applicants for marriage license. The States of New York and Pennsylvania have a law which makes persons who are knowingly infected with venereal disease, tuberculosis or in the case of the latter State, any transmissible disease, and making false statements relative thereto, to be guilty of a felony. The States of Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Vermont have a law which makes any person knowingly infected with venereal disease and marrying, guilty of a misdemeanor. The State of Utah makes void the marriage between persons afflicted with venereal disease.

*By Hon. Mr. Daniel:*

Q. What is that? It voids marriages after they have been contracted?—A. Yes.

Q. If a man or woman contracts syphilis after he or she is married, the law will divorce them?

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: I do not understand it that way.

The WITNESS: No, I do not understand it that way.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. It must be established that the disease existed at the time of marriage?—A. Yes, that is it.

*By Hon. Mr. Daniel:*

Q. It only acts before marriage, then, does it? If they were syphilitic before they were married the law separates them?—A. That is it, yes.

Q. But not after?—A. No.

*By Hon. Mr. Bourque:*

Q. Do you know if these laws in the different States are really endorsed; are they in the Statute books?—A. I have a statement from the American Social Hygiene Association, who have made an analysis of the whole situa-