

by publication or otherwise advertise any such medicine, instrument or appliance, or inform any person, other than a medical practitioner, by advertisement, publication or otherwise, where, within or without the Province, any such medicine, instrument, or appliance may be obtained, otherwise than from a person holding such a license, or from a medical practitioner, *provided* always that an advertisement or publication by a newspaper or other publication made in good faith for a person holding a Provincial license or being a medical practitioner, shall be deemed the act of such person and not of the newspaper or other publication.

4. Any person contravening any of the provisions of Section 3 hereof shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding..... or to imprisonment not exceeding....., or to both in the discretion of the court or magistrate trying the case.

5. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be brought within months after the alleged offense was committed and not afterwards.

Dr. Clarke writes under date of May 3rd, 1917, that a Bill covering the original recommendations was not draughted because "the province of Ontario has undertaken free treatment and free bacteriological and blood tests. Our idea was that the Dominion Government would co-operate with the different provinces. The only point on which there has been any difference of opinion is that in regard to the registration of cases without name and address. There appear to be practical difficulties in the way at the moment, but no doubt these will be accomplished in due course.

"It is felt by our committee that Ontario having gone as far as it has in this matter, the other provinces will follow suit, and Mr. Lash, after spending many weeks' thought that if we could get the Dominion Government to carry into effect the plan outlined, plus a promise to aid the Provincial Governments with a certain proportion of the cost for treatment and diagnosis, we would be going as far as is necessary at the present moment."

Dr. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health for Ontario, writes, under date of May 15th, 1917, regarding the action being taken by that province, "The present plan of the Provincial Board of Health is as follows: We are establishing three centres for diagnosis, namely, in connection with the Provincial Board's laboratories at Kingston, London and Toronto. Each of these places will be provided with adequate facilities for the free diagnosis of syphilis and gonorrhœa. We expect the project to be in operation early in June.

"In connection with treatment, the Board is of the opinion that this should be carried out, not by the Board, but by medical men and institutions such as first-class hospitals, because the function of the Board is prevention rather than treatment.

"The difficulty in treatment has been the excessive cost of Salvarsan and its substitutes, one of which is manufactured in this city. Consequently, the Board, which has facilities for the manufacture of a substitute for Salvarsan, has applied to the Commissioner of Patents for a license to carry on the preparation of this product in order that its price may be cheapened to the public. This action is in line with the efforts of the Board in its free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin and other biological products. We have no new legislation on the subject. We should, however, have legislation prohibiting quack practices, and the advertising of quack medicines for the cure of these diseases.

"In addition to the efforts already outlined, we are carrying on an extensive propaganda of education by means of exhibits and distribution of literature."

Correspondence with the other provinces has elicited the information that nothing definite has been done in the direction of putting into effect the establishment of laboratories for free diagnoses of syphilis and gonorrhœa.