

In Ontario, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1918 provides for the examination of persons under arrest or in custody who are believed to be infected with venereal disease, and for the treatment of such persons. Further, where the Medical Officer of Health is informed that any person in his district is infected with venereal disease and has infected or is liable to infect other persons, he may notify such person to produce a certificate from a medical physician and he may give instructions for detention and isolation of such person if so infected. No person other than a medical practitioner may attend or prescribe for cases of venereal disease.

In Manitoba, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1919 provides for the compulsory examination and treatment, and if necessary, the detention of persons infected, or suspected of being infected, with venereal diseases. Only medical practitioners are allowed to treat such cases, such practitioners being under obligation to make reports upon the cases of venereal diseases coming under their care.

In Saskatchewan, the Venereal Diseases Act of 1919 provides that no person other than a physician shall attend upon or prescribe for any person suffering from venereal disease, that persons under arrest or in custody who are believed to be infected with venereal disease may be examined and if so infected may be isolated and placed under treatment. All persons reported to a medical health officer as infected with venereal disease and as having infected or being liable to infect other persons may be required to procure a certificate from a physician. If this is not produced the medical health officer may authorize the examination of such person and may enter any house for that purpose. Advertisements with regard to the cure of venereal diseases are prohibited.

In Alberta, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1918 provides for the examination of persons committed to gaols or in custody, and the treatment of such persons where infected. Also on request or with the consent of the council of any municipality, the provincial medical officer of health or any medical practitioner deputed by him may enter any house for the purpose of examination with regard to the state of health of its inmates, and may cause the detention of persons found to be infected with venereal disease.

In British Columbia, the Venereal Diseases Suppression Act of 1919 requires every medical practitioner and every head of a hospital, public institution or place of detention to maintain a record of all persons suffering from venereal disease coming under his treatment or supervision. He shall report such cases by name or by number to the Provincial Health Officer. If such persons neglect treatment or appear likely to infect others, they may be committed to a hospital or gaol until the danger of infection no longer exists. Only legally qualified medical practitioners are allowed to attend such cases.