

tion. There should be small county hospitals, or a building attached to some existing hospital, upon some uniform plan and under provincial health authority government. From such places education can readily be sent to the home of the sick, and attached to such places in the neighboring town can be a dispensary as a clearing house and control centre for a wide district. This is not a matter of great expense. In the dispensary from the beginning will be established the record of your stock-taking; but along with it must go your record in the county health office or the provincial offices. These cannot long resist the constant dropping of a postal card, and a politician is afraid of nothing so much as the growing intelligence of his uselessness in his community, and he will soon become active to such a stimulation

or give place to some one more able than himself.

Do not forget that the object of this education and work is the management of this one problem, and all similar problems, by power plus authority, which alone resides in our municipal, county and provincial governments, and these must be educated to accept the duty, and may the day soon arrive when some at least of our provincial and local officers will see the golden opportunity of leading in this work and of utilizing all such methods of education leading up to local autonomy, and of the permission open to them of joining the goodly company of the charitable gathered in our local organizations, and so uniting their authority to this great power for the weal of the locality in which they operate.

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## THE CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN OHIO

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Recently a card was sent out to all the health officers of the State of Ohio, containing a list of infectious and contagious diseases which were requested to be reported to the State Board of Health. The object of this was that the board might be in more intimate and prompt touch with these diseases as rapidly as they developed. Even though some of these diseases are not quarantined, yet the board can frequently be of service to the various localities by knowing where these diseases are, and lend its aid in locating the cause of the outbreak of the various contagious and infectious diseases. If the board is notified promptly of the trouble, it is a more simple problem to extend efficient aid before time has elapsed to permit a real epidemic to gain foothold. It is but reasonable to suppose that the executive officer of the board, whose business it has been to study the causes of these various diseases and the best means of controlling them, should be better able with the board's extensive laboratory equipment

and efficient experts who do the work in the laboratories, to give prompt assistance in preventing various epidemics if reported early, than where a local authority deals with these problems single handed at the outstart.

I notice upon the list sent out the following contagious and infectious diseases: Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken-pox, diphtheria, measles, membranous croup, scarlet fever and whooping cough. The list does not pretend to cover a complete list of the infectious and contagious diseases, but only those that they desired to have reported when they arose in the communities. It was in these diseases that the board felt they could be most helpful in controlling them.

Another infectious disease, yellow fever, while of great importance to health officers in southern ports, has never gained foothold in Ohio. Influenza is too little understood to stay the epidemics which occasionally sweep this country. Pellagra