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## CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.	Ovarian Cysts in Infants 566	A Compound Commitmeted Fracture
	Ichthyol in diseases of Women 567	of the Frontal Bone 571
Proposed Registration of Stillborn	Sulphonal Poisoning 567	Retroflexion and Retroversion in Preg-
children 553	Amenorrhœa of School-Girls 567	nancy 572
	Porro's operation for Pelvic contrac-	Hemiplegia after Diphtheria 572
	tion due to Osteo-Malacia 567	Treatment of Hiccough 572
SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS	Ileo-Colostomy 567	
Resolution of the Medical Practitioners	Cæsarean Section 568	
of Ottawa	Eckerlein 569	EDITORIAL.
01 0000440 509	How long should a convalescent from	Cholera 573
Service review	Diphtheria be isolated 569	Cadication
PROGRESS OF SCIENCE,	Treatment of Chorea in the Paris	
	Hospitals 569	Personal 579
Substitution and its attendant Evils. 565		
The Saliva and Pathogenic Micro-	Hemorrhage following Tonsillotomy;	Pamphlets Received 578
Organisms 566		
Suppuration due to Pneumococci 566	Transfusion; Recovery 570	,
Non-Septicity of the Vagina 566	Therapeutic Notes 571	Book Notices 57

## Priginal Communications.

Read before the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association, May 6, 1892.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF STILLBORN CHILDREN.

BY ROBERT READ RENTOUL, M.D.

Mr. President.

Before speaking of the evils arising from the absence of a law providing for the registration of stillborn children, I shall first refer to those Acts which regulate the present system of registration of Births and Deaths.

I do so because the Act refers to the burial of stillborn children; because registration should be carried out by the present registrars; and because a study of the Act may prevent us from perpetuating some of its recognized flaws.

As regards the registration of births and deaths, we see that the legislation regulating it has been built up piece by piece, no effort having been made to deal comprehensively with it. Previous to 1836 registration was carried out by the clergy,

who kept Parish registers. After this the 6th and 7th William IV was passed, and by it the office of Registrar General and District Registrars was formed. By this Acregistration was voluntary. To rectify this the Act of 1874 was passed, and by it registration was made compulsory, penalties for neglecting to register being pro-Referring to the registration of births, the law enacts that notice must be given to the Registrar within 14 days, by any of the following persons:—A, the father. and mother; B. the occupier of the house in which to their knowledge the birth occurred; C. the person present at the birth; D. or the person having charge of the in-The informant signs the register and pays a fee of three pence for a copy of the certificate. The penalty for neglecting to register is £2. Attention is called to this because I shall, later on, show that a declaration made by any of the above is all that is required when a supposed stillborn child is to be interred.

Regarding the registration of deaths, any one of the following must notify the fact of death: A. the relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance