

of that distribution. A natural sequence to the registration of death is the registration of these forms of disease, for the repression of which a sanitary organization is by law established. That registration will be effected in due course. It is a coming wave of legislation waiting for the time when the natural history of those diseases which it is intended to encounter is more fully understood by the public, and more perfect knowledge obtained by ourselves as to the way in which preventative measures are to be used." After referring to the class of diseases which should be registered and the class of persons who should give the information to the registrar, and also to the obstacles that impede the work of the sanitarian, Dr. Carpenter says: "Fortunately for science, physiology is taught in some of our elementary schools, whilst honours are taken at our universities in natural science by men who do not intend to enter the medical profession. The youth of both sexes are learning more and more the laws of nature and imbibing the first principles of physics. A portion of the public believe that it is the duty of the physician to give a reason for the line of treatment he is pursuing; they will not be satisfied with an evasive answer, whilst the more sensible portion will not be led astray by a false one. Our explanation must be either strictly correct or so framed as to apply to a possible hypothesis, and not be contrary to the laws of natural science. To the medical profession the country owes in a great measure the knowledge which has been obtained of the laws which apply to disease-prevention. As a profession we must continue in advance of laymen, and we must not allow the idea to gain ground that prevention and cure are different studies and may be entirely separated from each other. It may be even that one will supersede the other, and become the more noble study, but to give currency to the proposal that medical men should not be called upon to consider the means to be used for the prevention of disease, and that they may ignore the operations of the engineer, would be suicidal. We must know how to prevent disease if we would retain the confidence of the public. We require a clear insight into the conditions which give rise to disease, to reduce the principles of preventive medicine to the plainest lines, and to bring it into formulæ which may be at once assented to; perspicuity being the basis of all true knowledge in every branch of study."

The first principle of sanitary work, says Dr. Carpenter, is *motion*. "Any plan which entails stagnation as a part of its scheme must have the cause for that stagnation very clearly