

by reasonable argument, and by facts which tend to demonstrate that the dual system will benefit the public health in larger measure than the system known as "Hart's Model Clause." The latter leaves an open door for delay and evasion, which would, to some extent, defeat the object aimed at, and render the trouble and expense of it comparatively useless. Moreover, to prove the case against an offending householder, his medical attendant would have to be called as a witness against him—not a pleasant thing to do.

8. Where the duty of notification is placed directly on the medical attendant, the people delay or avoid seeking medical aid, and this is followed by a higher death-rate from infectious disease.

Answer.—The fact is stoutly denied by the Local Authorities of the several districts, who are unanimously of opinion that notification is as their right arm in combating infectious disease, and that by its timely aid they have prevented what might otherwise have developed into costly and fatal epidemics.

Speaking in the presence of my medical brethren from Dundee, I believe I am justified in stating that the working of the system has not caused any disturbance of the relationship subsisting between them and their patients. There has been no difficulty as between the sanitary authorities on the one hand, and the medical practitioners and the householders on the other. The public generally appear satisfied with the working of the system, and I have not yet heard of any person complaining of it, or expressing a desire to have it abrogated.

THE "PUBLIC HEALTH" OR DISEASE REPORTS.

In connection with anything like a complete public health system it is essential that the Government of a country and through it the public, should from time to time or as often as possible, be made acquainted with the condition of the public health throughout the country—the amount or proportion of disease prevailing, and the rise, progress and fall of epidemics of any of the infectious diseases. As the mortality in any locality affords but an imperfect index of the general state of the health of the people or the amount of disease in such locality, it is somewhat strange that, in countries especially where much attention has long ago been given to public health matters, measures have not yet been adopted for obtaining regular and reliable statements relating to the public health—to the amount of prevailing disease, from week to week or from month to month, in the various parts of the country. Through such statements or reports the health authorities may best become thoroughly