

although medical thought is greatly in advance of public opinion, our best means of dealing with the great question lies in the direction of gradually educating and enlightening the great mass of humanity, by publishing broadcast the proved results of research, and by devoting more care and attention to the training of life as it exists in the cradle, and even going beyond that period to the states existing before conception is permitted.

While society is modelled on its present basis it is necessary that we use measures which will compel an unwilling and unthinking populace to do those things which they ought to do and to leave undone those things which they ought not to do.

The regulations and acts respecting public health adopted by the various countries and states of the world occupy prominent positions among those measures. Without them we could do comparatively little. Without us they would be almost ineffectual. In carrying on our daily routine we are often glad to fall back on the Public Health Act of Ontario. Under this Act medical practitioners have certain duties to perform, which may be broadly divided between the official and the non-official classes—in rural districts Medical Health Officers and general practitioners.

When any medical practitioner meets with a case which he knows to be smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever or cholera, Sec. 89 of the Act requires him within twenty-four hours to report that case to the local health authorities for the municipality in which the case may be. Schedule "B" of the Act is a by-law in force in each municipality of the Province, and Rules 2 and 3 of Sec. 17 of this schedule require that, in addition to the diseases already named, measles, whooping cough, and other diseases dangerous to the public health must also be reported, and it is not a sufficient notice that the fact that a case or cases of any of those diseases exist in a certain house, but the practitioner must also report the Christian name and surname of patient; the age, the locality (giving street, number of house or lot) where the patient is, name of disease, name of school attended by children from that house, and the measures employed for isolation and disinfection. These particulars should properly be given on forms so printed, gummed, and folded that they may be readily sealed without the use of an envelope, and these forms should be sent by mail (postage one cent), or left at the office of the M. H. O. or of the Secretary of the Local Board. These forms are procurable on request from the M. H. O. or Secretary.

It has been held by the courts that a report by a physician to the M. H. O. by telephone or by post-card, not giving the particu-