

either a birth or death, sub-section (3) of Section 31 provides that in no case is the doctor relieved of these responsibilities; and it is the intention of the Department to enforce these two important measures.

Re the notification of a birth or death, Section 15 provides as follows:

- (a) The father if living; or
- (b) In case of his inability, or if he is dead by the mother, if living.
- (c) In case of the inability of both parents, or, if neither be living, by the person standing in the place of the parents of the child.
- (d) If neither of these can notify, then by the occupier of the house in which the child was born, if he has knowledge of the birth, and by the nurse or midwife present at the birth.

These notices to be given within thirty days after date of birth. And in the case of a new-born child found exposed, it is the duty of any person finding such child to register such information as is required with the Division-Registrar.

As to the notification of a death, the order is as follows: "Section 22.—The occupier of a house in which a person dies, or if the occupier be the person who has died, then every adult person residing in the house in which the death took place. Where a death does not take place in a house, then every person present at the death or having any knowledge of the circumstances, or the coroner who views the body."

Section 20 provides for the altering or inserting a name after the registration of a birth has been made, up to a period of ten years after the occurrence of the same.

In order to facilitate interment of the dead, sub-section (2) of Section 22 provides that where the death has occurred in a township or territory without municipal organization, the return may be made to the nearest Division-Registrar, who, upon the payment of a fee of 25 cents, *shall register the same and issue a certificate of registration of death.*" The fee in this case being for the personal use of the Division-Registrar. And where the