

## **Annual report / Department of Public Health, Tasmania.**

### **Contributors**

Tasmania. Department of Public Health.

### **Publication/Creation**

Hobart : Govt. Printer, [1930]

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TASMANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# Annual Report

FOR

1930

BY

E. J. TUDOR

Secretary for Public Health, Chief Inspector of Factories, etc.

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*Presented by*

*The Secretary for Public Health*

*October 1931*

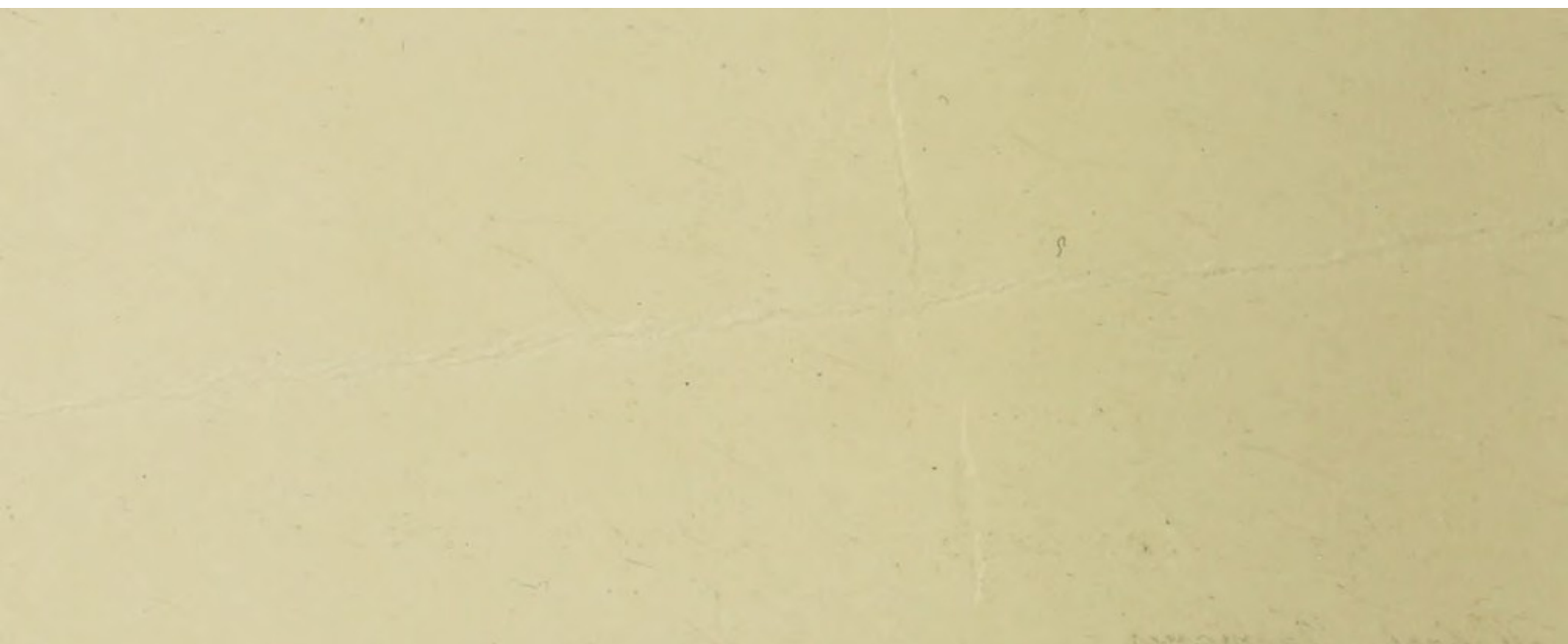


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*With the Compliments of  
The Secretary for Public Health  
Hobart, Tasmania*





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Department of Public Health.  
Hobart.  
19th April, 1930.

ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

On the grounds of economy, the details of the report have been very much reduced.

New model by-laws under the Public Health Act were published in the "Gazette" on the 5th August. Local Authorities have been urged to adopt these by-laws as a means of benefiting not only their own districts but the State as a whole.

On the 9th December, 1930, the Governor-in-Council approved of additional regulations under the "Public Health Act, 1903-1929". These regulations deal with privy accommodation and sanitary conveniences, bacteriolytic tanks, etc.

Dr Bell Ferguson, State Director of Tuberculosis, Victoria, reported on the control and prevention of Tuberculosis in Tasmania, early in the year. As a preliminary measure towards the establishment of an Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme in this State, the Commonwealth Government was asked if it were prepared to subsidise the scheme in accordance with the resolution passed by the Federal Health Council at its last Session, which was as follows:-

"The Council recommends to the favourable consideration of the Commonwealth and State Governments early action directed against tuberculosis along the lines laid down at the third Session of the Council, and urges the Commonwealth Government to extend the principle of subsidising State Governments so as to make such activities possible."

In reply to the State's representations to the Federal Government, the Prime Minister advised that his Government had given consideration to the recommendations of the Federal Health Council in connection with the control of Tuberculosis, and that it recognised the need for the establishment of the control measures on modern lines. It was hoped that a limited amount of money would be available in the present financial year for this purpose. The conditions under which assistance will be offered were to be communicated at a later date.

The Commonwealth Department of Health forwarded copies of a pamphlet containing information for women on the prevention and cure of Cancer. This pamphlet has been widely circulated amongst the public through the medium of various women's organisations, and private individuals who applied to the Department.

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At the request of the Hon the Premier, a Conference of representatives of various Government Departments and organisations was called, for the purpose of discussing proposals made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth on the subject of Accident Prevention and Safety First Measures. This action arose out of a resolution passed at a joint Session of the Federal Health Council and Industrial Hygiene Conference, held at Canberra on the 13th March, viz:-

"This Conference expresses its definite conviction that official action directed towards the organisation of measures for the prevention of accidents is urgently necessary.

"It considers that this movement should be organised in each State by the State Government.

"The form of organisation suggested is a State Council including representatives of State Departments concerned, and of employees and employers as well as other influential organisations concerned.

"The Conference requests the Commonwealth Government to approach the States with the object of organising this important work on national lines."

The State Conference dealt with the various aspects of the problems of accident prevention and safety, and submitted a report to the Government. The report contained much information which would assist the official representative to a Federal Conference which the Commonwealth intended to convene. This conference has been postponed, owing to financial stringency.

As the result of the re-organisation of the Industrial Department, the functions of the Department were increased considerably as from the 1st September. It was decided to place the administration of the Factories, Wages Boards, and other industrial laws under the Health Department. The position of Chief Inspector of Factories was attached to the office of Secretary for Public Health, and Mr. C. E. Wilson, formerly of the Industrial Department, was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. "The Stamp Duties Act, 1930", which came into operation on the 1st October, vested other duties and powers in the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Fourth Session of the Federal Health Council was held at Canberra from the 11th to 13th March. The report has been separately printed. In continuation of the policy of conferring with authorities engaged in special branches of public health work or in the administration of Acts closely affecting the health of the people, the Federal Health Council held a joint meeting on Thursday the 13th March with the Members of the Conference on Industrial Hygiene, which had been convened by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The Assistant Health Officer was the official representative of the State at the Meeting of the Federal Health Council, whilst I was present at the Conference on Industrial Hygiene.



At the request of the Hon. the President, a Conference of representatives of various Government Departments and organizations was called for the purpose of discussing proposals made by the Federal Minister of the Interior on the subject of Accident Prevention and Safety. This matter was one of a resolution passed at a joint session of the Federal Health Council and Industrial Hygiene Conference, held at Canberra on the 12th March, 1934.

This Conference expressed the following conclusions: That official action should be taken to secure measures for the prevention of accidents in industry.

It is considered that such measures should be organized in each State by the State Government.

The form of organization suggested is a State Council including representatives of State Departments, Government and of employers and employees as well as other interested organizations concerned.

The Conference requests the Commonwealth Government to appoint the Council with the object of organizing this important work on national lines.

The State Councils should with the various experts of the problems of accident prevention and safety, and submit a report to the Government. The report should contain such information which would assist the national representative of the Federal Council. The Commonwealth Government is requested to consider this conference has been postponed, owing to financial stringency.

As the result of the recommendation of the Industrial Department, the functions of the Department were transferred to the Federal Council. It was decided to place the administration of the Department, Bureau, and other industrial law under the Federal Council. The position of Chief Inspector of Factories was abolished in the office of Secretary for Public Health, and Mr. C. H. Wilson, formerly of the Industrial Department, was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. The transfer was effected, 1st January, 1935, when some time operation in the late 1934. Various other duties and powers in the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Fourth Session of the Federal Health Council was held at Canberra from the 12th to 15th March, 1934. The report has been separately printed. The recommendations of the Council of conferring with authorities engaged in special branches of public health work or in the administration of health are being effected. The health of the people, the Federal Council held a joint meeting on Thursday, 15th March with the Members of the Conference on Industrial Hygiene, which had been convened by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The Assistant Health Officer was the official representative of the State at the meeting of the Federal Health Council. Whilst I was present at the Conference on Industrial Hygiene.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

A reasonable standard of efficiency and progress has been achieved and maintained by Local Authorities in the discharge of their functions under the Public Health Act and kindred laws. Local Health Inspectors are taking a keen and intelligent interest in the performance of their work, and rendering valued assistance in health administration. I have pointed out in previous reports that local health work in this State, with a few exceptions, falls in the main upon the Inspector, who must be fully conversant with the duties he is required to carry out, and with the powers vested in him and the Local Authority he serves. The Inspector, however, is only a "link in the chain" and, if his work is to bear fruit, he must seek the encouragement and support of the Local Health Officer and Council. By supervision and advice Departmental officers have aided Local Authorities in many directions, and by this means have assisted in promoting the health of the people.

The Devonport Municipal Council, with the consent of the rate-payers, is taking steps to raise a loan to carry out a sewerage scheme for the town of Devonport. As pointed out in a previous report, the Local Authority and ratepayers will be amply repaid for the expenditure incurred in inaugurating this system of disposal of nightsoil, with its many advantages and safeguards so far as public health is concerned.

In certain districts the Department has enforced the provision of adequate and satisfactory sanitary accommodation on beaches and other places frequented by the public during the summer months.

During the course of the year the Chief Inspector of the Department has given practical instruction in the inspection of meat to many inspectors in rural districts. This assistance has been appreciated by the local authorities.

With the co-operation of the Police Department, the sanitary accommodation provided at various hotels throughout the State has been greatly improved by the installation of bacteriolytic tanks.

# LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

A responsible standard of efficiency and progress has been achieved and maintained by local authorities in the discharge of their functions under the Public Health Act and kindred laws. Local Health Inspectors are taking a keen and intelligent interest in the performance of their work and rendering valued assistance in health administration. It has been pointed out in previous reports that local health work in this State, with a few exceptions, falls in the main upon the Inspector, who must co-operate with the local authorities, and is required to carry out, and with the power vested in him and the Local Authorities to enforce, it his work in the field. He must seek the co-operation and support of the local Health Officer and Council. By supervision and advice Departmental officers have aided local authorities in many directions, and by this means have assisted in promoting the health of the people.

The Department's Municipal Councils, with regard to the ratepayers, is taking steps to make a more efficient and a more complete record for the local authorities. It is pointed out in a previous report, the Local Authorities and ratepayers will be amply repaid for the expenditure incurred in the past in this system of inspection of ratepayers, with the many advantages and suggestions for its further development.

In certain districts the Department has authorized the provision of adequate and satisfactory sanitary arrangements on beaches and other places frequented by the public during the summer months.

During the course of the year the Chief Inspector of the Department has given special attention to the inspection of work in many districts in which this assistance has been suggested by the local authorities.

With the co-operation of the Police Department the Department has been able to provide a number of public health officers for the State who have been greatly improved by the installation of the public health laws.



NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria. The notifications of Diphtheria numbered 573, as against 488 in 1929 and 908 in 1928. The districts in which the disease was most prevalent were Hobart (210 cases), Glenorchy (61 cases), Launceston (56 cases), and Table Cape (34 cases). The deaths during 1930 totalled 20, equivalent to a case mortality rate of 3.5 %.

School attendance is acknowledged to be a very potent factor in the spread of the disease. The infection is spread by the attendance at school of mild or unrecognised cases, as the children are brought into very close contact at the most susceptible age periods. For some years past, the Public Health Department, by means of educational propaganda, has been endeavouring to popularise the immunisation of school children against the disease. In a few of our country districts, immunisation has already been carried out with very satisfactory results, but more general progress will have to be made before any marked reduction in the yearly incidence of the disease can be expected. When it is considered that the cost of immunising 150 children is usually less than that of treating a single case of Diphtheria, the financial saving to the State can well be imagined.

Scarlet Fever. There was a noteworthy rise in the incidence of the disease; 485 cases being reported, as against 314 in 1929 and 190 in 1928. There were 8 deaths, equivalent to a case mortality rate of 1.6 %. The prevalence of this disease in Southern districts necessitated the provision of a hospital subsidiary to the "Vacluse" Infectious Diseases Hospital. The Girls' Welfare School at New Town was made available and equipped by the Government for the purpose.

Anterior Poliomyelitis. This disease in epidemic form was prevalent for the first seven months of the year. During this period 110 cases were notified, mostly from Southern Districts. There were 10 deaths. The Government assumed the financial responsibility for special arrangements to treat patients at the Hobart, Launceston, and Devon Public Hospitals. At Hobart, the services of Dr. Shugg were engaged for attendance upon patients. Similar arrangements were made with Dr. Staley for the treatment of patients at the Devon Hospital.

During the month of June, Dr. Jean Macnamara, the Consulting Medical Officer for the Anterior Poliomyelitis Campaign in Victoria, visited Tasmania, and her services were procured by the Government to make recommendations for procedure in relation to the treatment and control of the disease in this State. It is desired to place on record the valuable co-operation and assistance rendered by Dr. Macnamara. Her advice proved most beneficial to the various authorities.

By means of pamphlets, posters, press propaganda, and broadcasting, the Department afforded the public all possible information regarding the disease.

Prior to the outbreak of 1930, this State had been free from this disease in epidemic form for 21 years.

Tuberculosis in All Years. Notification under the heading totaled 203. There were 129 deaths.

In the absence of an organized system, tuberculosis continues to exact a heavy toll in mortality, and despite much crying and lamentation, Dr. Earl Peterson, Director of Tuberculosis in Wisconsin, in his report to the Council and Prevention of Tuberculosis in Wisconsin, states the initial steps which should be taken to control an anti-tuberculous epidemic in Wisconsin, and estimates the cost at \$2,000 per annum.

Dr. Peterson states:-

The behavior as to take stock of mortality figures for tuberculosis - which exists such a heavy toll of persons in the State of Wisconsin, and for that matter a serious loss to the State, and for that matter, tuberculosis can often something really different, both in prevention, control, and treatment. During the last few years, there has been an average of 128 deaths per annum in Wisconsin. At present, I look at the position from a purely financial point of view, it would be a very low estimate to put down the original value of each adult life at \$10,000. The average duration of illness prior to death from well established consumption may be estimated at from three to five years, and we take these figures and estimate that the average at \$10,000 per year, and the cost of illness and invalidity at \$100 per year. Thus we get:-

Loss of wages (\$) years @ \$100 2400  
Cost of invalidity 3 years @ \$100 300  
Loss of health 200  
Total 2900

At this very low estimate, 128 deaths from tuberculosis have cost the State of Wisconsin for the past ten years an average of \$125,000 a year.

Despite the existing financial stringency, I deem it my duty to stress the urgency for attacking the disease, so that it may be substantially diminished both in incidence and mortality.

Typhoid Fever. The notification - 27 - of Typhoid Fever was considerably lower than those for the previous year when 49 cases were reported. There is 2 deaths.

Enteric Fever. The notification, in respect of this disease show very little fluctuation during the past few years, as will be observed from the following figures:-

Year	Cases
1927	21
1928	21
1929	22
1930	22

Twelve of the twenty-six cases reported for the period under review were notified from the District of Janesville, and five from Robert.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Latent, Acute, and Relapsing. One case of each of these diseases was notified during the year.







1. The first of these is the fact that the  
 2. second is the fact that the  
 3. third is the fact that the  
 4. fourth is the fact that the  
 5. fifth is the fact that the  
 6. sixth is the fact that the  
 7. seventh is the fact that the  
 8. eighth is the fact that the  
 9. ninth is the fact that the  
 10. tenth is the fact that the

The above is a list of the  
 names of the persons who  
 were present at the meeting  
 held on the 10th day of  
 the month of January, 1900.  
 The names are given in  
 alphabetical order.

	TABLE A (Continued).				Page 6(a).				
33. Penguin.	1	35	1	-	1	3	6		
34. Port Cygnet.	5	-	4	-	2	50	11		
35. Portland.	-	2	-	-	-	-	2		
36. Queenstown.	1	-	-	-	-	-	5		
37. Richmond.	1	1	-	-	1	2	5		
38. Ringarooma.	2	4	-	-	-	6	5		
39. Ross.	1	11	-	1	-	6	1		
40. Scottsdale.	1	-	-	1	-	12	8		
41. Sorrell.	6	-	1	1	5	12	1		
42. Spring Bay.	4	-	1	-	1	6	2		
43. St. Leonards.	5	9	1	-	-	15	1		
44. Strahan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	19		
45. Table Cape.	34	2	5	-	4	45	2		
46. Tasman.	1	-	-	-	2	5	3		
47. Waratah.	-	1	1	-	1	5	3		
48. Westbury.	1	1	-	-	1	21	3		
49. Zeehan.	6	12	1	1	1	5	2		
50. Overseas.	2	-	5	-	-	-	4		
	573	27	203	26	1	1,450	1,075		





VENEREAL DISEASES.

Statistical information in respect of these diseases is appended (Tables B to C). The notifications received during the year totalled 324, which is a considerable reduction in comparison with former years. Whilst notification may not be complete, the opinion is expressed that the figures for the period under review must be taken as an index that these diseases are less prevalent in the State.

Unfortunately, the subsidy paid by the Commonwealth for some years towards expenditure in connection with the treatment and diagnosis of Venereal Diseases was discontinued as from the 30th June. This decision is to be regretted, as it necessitates either a curtailment of facilities provided at public hospitals for the maintenance and treatment of patients, or the provision of a much larger vote on the Estimates of the Department, to provide for the continuance of the existing arrangements, which have been in operation for some years with beneficial results towards preventing the spread of these diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Statistical information in respect of these diseases is appended (Tables 2 to 5). The notifications received during the year totalled 232, which is a considerable reduction in comparison with former years. Whilst notification may not be complete, the opinion is expressed that the figures for the period under review must be taken as an index that these diseases are less prevalent in the State.

Unfortunately, the supply of the Government for some years towards expenditure in connection with the treatment and diagnosis of venereal diseases was discontinued as from the 30th June. This decision is to be regretted, as it necessitates either a curtailment of existing provision at public hospitals for the treatment and treatment of patients, or the provision of a much larger rate to the Government, to provide for the continuance of the existing arrangements, which have been in operation for some years with beneficial results towards preventing the spread of these diseases.



RETURN showing Sex and Age Distribution of Cases of Venereal Disease reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1930. - Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan.

	Under 1 Yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65 & over	AGE Not stated	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Gonorrhoea-</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	3	12	1	13	11	47	13	38	5	22	3	5	4	8	2	139	42
Extra-Metropolitan	-	1	1	-	9	11	21	8	16	3	10	-	1	-	-	7	81	26
<b>Gleet -</b>																		
Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Syphilis, Primary -</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Syphilis, Secondary</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Syphilis, Congenital</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Soft Chancre -</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gonorrhoea &amp; Syphilis</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gonorrhoea &amp; Chancre</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Syphilis &amp; Chancre</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gonorrhoea &amp; Ophthalmia</b>																		
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DETAILS RESIDING IN EACH OF THE DISTRICTS:-

Notified by Hospital Clinics.....

193 28 133



By the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Sessions  
at the City of London

1791

George James Smith Esq.  
of the County of Middlesex

vs  
The Trustees of the Bank of England

Sheweth That the said George James Smith  
is entitled to the sum of £1000

by virtue of a certain  
Order of the Court of Sessions

made in the said Court  
on the 10th day of June 1791

in the said Cause  
between the said George James Smith  
and the said Trustees of the Bank of England

And that the said George James Smith  
is entitled to the said sum of £1000  
by virtue of a certain  
Order of the Court of Sessions

made in the said Court  
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in the said Cause  
between the said George James Smith  
and the said Trustees of the Bank of England

TABLE C.

RETURN showing Marital Status of Cases of Venereal Diseases Reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1930.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		Grand Total
	Married.	Single	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females	
Gonorrhoea	51	169	18	50	220	68	288
Gleet	2	5	-	-	7	-	7
Syphilis	7	15	-	4	22	4	26
Chancre	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea and Syphilis	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Gonorrhoea and Ophthalmia.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	60	191	19	54	251	73	324





HOSPITALS ACT.

Public Hospitals. The financing of our public Hospitals continues to cause much concern. In many instances Government Grants and revenue received from fees and other sources are insufficient to meet the yearly commitments. During the past decade the amount of financial aid provided annually by the Government for the administration of these institutions has increased by 38%, without a corresponding increase in services rendered. In the main, this is attributable to the prolonged prevalence of depression, which has resulted in a loss of income to the hospitals, owing to the greater number of patients who either are not able to pay for maintenance and treatment, or can only pay a proportion of the cost involved. In view of the problem which presents itself, I am of the opinion that the time is opportune for the introduction of systematic contribution schemes, wherever possible, on the lines of those in operation in various parts of the world. In fact no Hospital legislation nowadays is complete unless provision is made for voluntary or compulsory means of raising income.

A Hospitals Bill, containing many provisions based on the recommendations of Mr R.J. Love, who recently reported on the existing legislation and systems in operation, was drafted for the consideration of the legislature. The measure, however, did not come before Parliament during the year.

Private Hospitals. The conduct and the management of these Hospitals is generally satisfactory. Inspections reveal that matters inevitably arise from time to time which demand some attention, but the instances have been few. These institutions serve a most useful purpose, and make much needed provision which it would be difficult to secure in any other way.

RETURN OF PRIVATE HOSPITAL LICENCES ISSUED  
DURING THE YEAR 1930.

	No of Licences Issued.	Medical, Surgical and Lying in Hospitals.	Medical and Surgical Only	Lying In Only.
HOBART	16	2	2	12
LAUNCESTON	11	2	3	6
COUNTRY.	49	1	9	39
TOTAL	76	5	14	57



## HOSPITAL ACT

The Hospital Act, 1903, was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. It was designed to regulate the management of hospitals and to provide for the better care of the sick and infirm. The Act was a landmark piece of legislation, as it was the first time that the Government of Ontario had taken direct control of the hospitals. It provided for the appointment of a Board of Hospital Commissioners, who were to be responsible for the management of the hospitals. The Act also provided for the appointment of a Hospital Board, which was to be responsible for the financial management of the hospitals. The Act was a significant step towards the modernization of the hospital system in Ontario.

The Hospital Act, 1903, was a landmark piece of legislation, as it was the first time that the Government of Ontario had taken direct control of the hospitals. It provided for the appointment of a Board of Hospital Commissioners, who were to be responsible for the management of the hospitals. The Act also provided for the appointment of a Hospital Board, which was to be responsible for the financial management of the hospitals. The Act was a significant step towards the modernization of the hospital system in Ontario.

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HOSPITAL ACT, 1903		No. of Hospitals		No. of Patients	
1903		1904		1905	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY

The report ( Appendix IV) submitted by the nurse in charge of the Child Welfare Centres shows that interest has been maintained during the past year in questions of maternal and child welfare. The attendances at the clinics are well up to the averages of previous years, as well as the visits made by the nurses to mothers and babies in their homes.

The infantile mortality rate for 1930 was 50.6 per thousand births, being the second lowest on record. This improvement is attributable in the main to the steady and cumulative effect of the various methods employed to save infant life, and in particular to the education and enlightenment first of the mother and secondly of the general public in matters relating to infant care and management. Of the 242 deaths recorded, 163 were under one month, 25 between the first and third months, 27 from three months up to six months, and a like number from six months and under one year. The principal causes of death were as follows:-

Prematurity .....	88
Malformations .....	28
Congenital debility etc....	25
Diarrhoea and enteritis....	23
Other diseases of early infancy	20

Tables ( L. to H. ) containing various statistical data relating to infantile mortality are set out hereunder.

TABLE E.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of deaths under one year in Tasmania for the last 20 Calendar Years.

Year										
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Deaths	403	393	417	431	422	423	281	321	343	374
Year										
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Deaths	451	324	326	296	287	232	256	300	255	242





INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

(Deaths per 1000 Births)

Year	Tasmania	N.S.W.	Vic.	Queens- land.	South Aus.	West Aus.	New Zea'd	North T'ty	Fed Cap.T	Com- With.
1921	78.4	62.9	72.7	54.1	65.4	78.3	47.8			65.7
1922	55.7	53.6	53.4	50.4	47.5	55.6	41.9			52.7
1923	57.6	60.7	65.7	54.0	60.3	56.0	43.8			60.5
1924	55.0	58.9	61.3	51.2	51.3	47.9	40.2			57.0
1925	55.0	55.0	57.0	45.2	46.1	56.6	40.0			53.4
1926	46.5	57.6	55.7	50.7	44.3	49.3	39.8			54.0
1927	53.0	54.9	56.1	54.5	53.4	45.9	38.7			54.5
1928	63.9	54.9	55.6	45.5	47.5	48.1	36.2	60.2	116.7	53.0
1929	53.1	56.6	47.2	46.1	40.9	56.2	34.1	18.9	19.6	51.1
1930	50.6	49.8	46.5	40.2	48.3	46.7	34.5	70.4	24.4	47.2

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## INSTANT MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths per 1000 Births)

Year	Tennessee	N.S.W.	Vic.	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	New South Wales	Canberra
1921	78.2	62.9	72.7	64.1	65.4	78.2	47.8	65.7
1922	82.7	58.6	65.4	60.4	47.2	58.2	41.9	62.7
1923	57.2	60.7	60.7	64.0	60.2	66.0	42.8	60.2
1924	60.0	60.9	61.2	61.2	61.2	49.9	40.2	67.2
1925	65.0	65.0	67.0	65.2	46.1	55.6	40.0	62.4
1926	48.2	57.2	62.7	60.7	44.2	42.2	38.2	60.0
1927	52.0	60.9	60.1	61.2	62.4	42.2	38.7	62.2
1928	60.9	60.9	60.6	60.6	67.2	48.1	36.2	60.0
1929	60.1	60.6	47.2	46.1	40.2	64.2	34.1	60.1
1930	60.6	60.6	46.2	40.2	48.2	62.7	34.2	60.2

TABLE F.

## TASMANIA.

Table showing the Principal Causes of Deaths of Children under 1 year of Age in Tasmania in each year from 1921 to 1930.

Causes of Deaths.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
7 Measles			1	1				3		
8 Scarlet Fever etc.	1									
9 Whooping Cough.	12	6		9	23	1		19	11	3
10 Diphtheria and Croup.	1		1	2	1	1	1	1		1
Other Epidemic disease	9	4	2	2	1	1	2		2	
29 Tetanus.	1									
32 Tubercular Meningitis.	1	3	3		1	2		2	1	1
38 Syphilis.	7	4	6	6	3	1		3	2	1
80 Convulsions.	16	11	9	9	7	5	7	4	1	2
99 Bronchitis.	6	4	10	5	3	1	5	5	1	3
100 (a) Broncho-Pneumonia.	33	12	20	19	15	5	11	15	12	4
101 Pneumonia.	27	20	23	24	20	13	14	24	27	12
113 Gastro-Enteritis. Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	113	37	35	16	29	30	31	37	21	23
112 Other Diseases of the Stomach.	4	4	9	1	1		3	1	2	1
159 Congenital Defects.	29	36	29	28	20	19	17	17	31	28
161 Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.	126	132	132	97	89	91	101	101	72	100
160 Debility Marasmus.				47	37	29	26	34	30	25
162 Diseases										
Early Infancy.	24	25	17	8	8	13	22	14	17	20
Other Causes.	41	26	29	22	29	20	16	20	25	18
Total.		324	326	296	287	232	256	300	295	242
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	79.4	55.7	57.6	55.0	55.0	46.5	53.0	63.9	53.2	50.6
Total Births.	5755	5817	5657	5383	5213	4988	4833	4691	4977	4785



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31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530
531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590
591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670
671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830
831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950
951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

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TABLE G.

Showing Ages and Causes of Death under 1 year - 1930

Causes of Death	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under one year	Total
Whooping Cough		1	1	1	3
Diphtheria				1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis				1	1
Tubercular Meningitis				1	1
Syphilis				1	1
Disease of Parathyroid Gland	1				1
Other General Diseases	2				2
Convulsions	1			1	2
Endocarditis and Myocarditis		1			1
Diseases of Lymphatic System			1		1
Diseases of Larynx				1	1
Bronchitis	2	1			3
Broncho-Pneumonia		2	2		4
Pneumonia	1		4	7	12
Diseases of Stomach			1		1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	4	8	10	23
Intestinal Obstruction	1		2		3
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	1				1
Other Diseases of Liver		1			1
Diseases of Joints		1			1
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion				1	1
Malformations	21	4	3		28
Congenital Debility etc.	17	4	3	1	25
Premature Birth	82	5	1		88
Injury at Birth	12				12
Other Diseases of early infancy	20				20
Burns				1	1
Accidental Mechanical suffocation	1	1			2
Railway accidents			1		1
Total	163	25	27	27	242

TABLE 1

Summary of Cases of Smallpox in the United States, 1900-1919

Year	Cases of Smallpox			Total
	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	
1900	1	1	1	3
1901	1	1	1	3
1902	1	1	1	3
1903	1	1	1	3
1904	1	1	1	3
1905	1	1	1	3
1906	1	1	1	3
1907	1	1	1	3
1908	1	1	1	3
1909	1	1	1	3
1910	1	1	1	3
1911	1	1	1	3
1912	1	1	1	3
1913	1	1	1	3
1914	1	1	1	3
1915	1	1	1	3
1916	1	1	1	3
1917	1	1	1	3
1918	1	1	1	3
1919	1	1	1	3
1920	1	1	1	3
1921	1	1	1	3
1922	1	1	1	3
1923	1	1	1	3
1924	1	1	1	3
1925	1	1	1	3
1926	1	1	1	3
1927	1	1	1	3
1928	1	1	1	3
1929	1	1	1	3
1930	1	1	1	3
1931	1	1	1	3
1932	1	1	1	3
1933	1	1	1	3
1934	1	1	1	3
1935	1	1	1	3
1936	1	1	1	3
1937	1	1	1	3
1938	1	1	1	3
1939	1	1	1	3
1940	1	1	1	3
1941	1	1	1	3
1942	1	1	1	3
1943	1	1	1	3
1944	1	1	1	3
1945	1	1	1	3
1946	1	1	1	3
1947	1	1	1	3
1948	1	1	1	3
1949	1	1	1	3
1950	1	1	1	3
1951	1	1	1	3
1952	1	1	1	3
1953	1	1	1	3
1954	1	1	1	3
1955	1	1	1	3
1956	1	1	1	3
1957	1	1	1	3
1958	1	1	1	3
1959	1	1	1	3
1960	1	1	1	3
1961	1	1	1	3
1962	1	1	1	3
1963	1	1	1	3
1964	1	1	1	3
1965	1	1	1	3
1966	1	1	1	3
1967	1	1	1	3
1968	1	1	1	3
1969	1	1	1	3
1970	1	1	1	3
1971	1	1	1	3
1972	1	1	1	3
1973	1	1	1	3
1974	1	1	1	3
1975	1	1	1	3
1976	1	1	1	3
1977	1	1	1	3
1978	1	1	1	3
1979	1	1	1	3
1980	1	1	1	3
1981	1	1	1	3
1982	1	1	1	3
1983	1	1	1	3
1984	1	1	1	3
1985	1	1	1	3
1986	1	1	1	3
1987	1	1	1	3
1988	1	1	1	3
1989	1	1	1	3
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1992	1	1	1	3
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2004	1	1	1	3
2005	1	1	1	3
2006	1	1	1	3
2007	1	1	1	3
2008	1	1	1	3
2009	1	1	1	3
2010	1	1	1	3
2011	1	1	1	3
2012	1	1	1	3
2013	1	1	1	3
2014	1	1	1	3
2015	1	1	1	3
2016	1	1	1	3
2017	1	1	1	3
2018	1	1	1	3
2019	1	1	1	3
2020	1	1	1	3
2021	1	1	1	3
2022	1	1	1	3
2023	1	1	1	3
2024	1	1	1	3
2025	1	1	1	3
2026	1	1	1	3
2027	1	1	1	3
2028	1	1	1	3
2029	1	1	1	3
2030	1	1	1	3
2031	1	1	1	3
2032	1	1	1	3
2033	1	1	1	3
2034	1	1	1	3
2035	1	1	1	3
2036	1	1	1	3
2037	1	1	1	3
2038	1	1	1	3
2039	1	1	1	3
2040	1	1	1	3
2041	1	1	1	3
2042	1	1	1	3
2043	1	1	1	3
2044	1	1	1	3
2045	1	1	1	3
2046	1	1	1	3
2047	1	1	1	3
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2049	1	1	1	3
2050	1	1	1	3
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2055	1	1	1	3
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2057	1	1	1	3
2058	1	1	1	3
2059	1	1	1	3
2060	1	1	1	3
2061	1	1	1	3
2062	1	1	1	3
2063	1	1	1	3
2064	1	1	1	3
2065	1	1	1	3
2066	1	1	1	3
2067	1	1	1	3
2068	1	1	1	3
2069	1	1	1	3
2070	1	1	1	3
2071	1	1	1	3
2072	1	1	1	3
2073	1	1	1	3
2074	1	1	1	3
2075	1	1	1	3
2076	1	1	1	3
2077	1	1	1	3
2078	1	1	1	3
2079	1	1	1	3
2080	1	1	1	3
2081	1	1	1	3
2082	1	1	1	3
2083	1	1	1	3
2084	1	1	1	3
2085	1	1	1	3
2086	1	1	1	3
2087	1	1	1	3
2088	1	1	1	3
2089	1	1	1	3
2090	1	1	1	3
2091	1	1	1	3
2092	1	1	1	3
2093	1	1	1	3
2094	1	1	1	3
2095	1	1	1	3
2096	1	1	1	3
2097	1	1	1	3
2098	1	1	1	3
2099	1	1	1	3
2100	1	1	1	3



T A B L E H.

Comparative Figures of Principal Causes of  
Deaths under One Year during 1926 - 1930.

Causes of Death	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929.
Whooping Cough	3	1	.	19	11
Convulsions	2	5	7	4	1
Bronchitis	3	1	5	5	1
Broncho-pneumonia	4	5	11	15	12
Pneumonia	12	13	14	24	27
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	23	30	31	37	21
Congenital Debility	25	29	26	34	30
Syphilis	1	1	.	3	2
Malformations	28	19	17	17	31
Prematurity	88	78	88	89	62
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	20	13	22	14	17

# Comparative Statistics of Principal Causes of

Deaths under One Year during 1925-1930.

Number of Deaths	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Unspecified Causes	1	1	1	1	1
Constitutional	2	2	2	2	2
Genital	3	3	3	3	3
Neurological	4	4	4	4	4
Endocrine	5	5	5	5	5
Cardiovascular	6	6	6	6	6
Respiratory	7	7	7	7	7
Digestive	8	8	8	8	8
Genital	9	9	9	9	9
Neurological	10	10	10	10	10
Endocrine	11	11	11	11	11
Cardiovascular	12	12	12	12	12
Respiratory	13	13	13	13	13
Digestive	14	14	14	14	14
Genital	15	15	15	15	15
Neurological	16	16	16	16	16
Endocrine	17	17	17	17	17
Cardiovascular	18	18	18	18	18
Respiratory	19	19	19	19	19
Digestive	20	20	20	20	20
Genital	21	21	21	21	21
Neurological	22	22	22	22	22
Endocrine	23	23	23	23	23
Cardiovascular	24	24	24	24	24
Respiratory	25	25	25	25	25
Digestive	26	26	26	26	26
Genital	27	27	27	27	27
Neurological	28	28	28	28	28
Endocrine	29	29	29	29	29
Cardiovascular	30	30	30	30	30
Respiratory	31	31	31	31	31
Digestive	32	32	32	32	32
Genital	33	33	33	33	33
Neurological	34	34	34	34	34
Endocrine	35	35	35	35	35
Cardiovascular	36	36	36	36	36
Respiratory	37	37	37	37	37
Digestive	38	38	38	38	38
Genital	39	39	39	39	39
Neurological	40	40	40	40	40
Endocrine	41	41	41	41	41
Cardiovascular	42	42	42	42	42
Respiratory	43	43	43	43	43
Digestive	44	44	44	44	44
Genital	45	45	45	45	45
Neurological	46	46	46	46	46
Endocrine	47	47	47	47	47
Cardiovascular	48	48	48	48	48
Respiratory	49	49	49	49	49
Digestive	50	50	50	50	50
Genital	51	51	51	51	51
Neurological	52	52	52	52	52
Endocrine	53	53	53	53	53
Cardiovascular	54	54	54	54	54
Respiratory	55	55	55	55	55
Digestive	56	56	56	56	56
Genital	57	57	57	57	57
Neurological	58	58	58	58	58
Endocrine	59	59	59	59	59
Cardiovascular	60	60	60	60	60
Respiratory	61	61	61	61	61
Digestive	62	62	62	62	62
Genital	63	63	63	63	63
Neurological	64	64	64	64	64
Endocrine	65	65	65	65	65
Cardiovascular	66	66	66	66	66
Respiratory	67	67	67	67	67
Digestive	68	68	68	68	68
Genital	69	69	69	69	69
Neurological	70	70	70	70	70
Endocrine	71	71	71	71	71
Cardiovascular	72	72	72	72	72
Respiratory	73	73	73	73	73
Digestive	74	74	74	74	74
Genital	75	75	75	75	75
Neurological	76	76	76	76	76
Endocrine	77	77	77	77	77
Cardiovascular	78	78	78	78	78
Respiratory	79	79	79	79	79
Digestive	80	80	80	80	80
Genital	81	81	81	81	81
Neurological	82	82	82	82	82
Endocrine	83	83	83	83	83
Cardiovascular	84	84	84	84	84
Respiratory	85	85	85	85	85
Digestive	86	86	86	86	86
Genital	87	87	87	87	87
Neurological	88	88	88	88	88
Endocrine	89	89	89	89	89
Cardiovascular	90	90	90	90	90
Respiratory	91	91	91	91	91
Digestive	92	92	92	92	92
Genital	93	93	93	93	93
Neurological	94	94	94	94	94
Endocrine	95	95	95	95	95
Cardiovascular	96	96	96	96	96
Respiratory	97	97	97	97	97
Digestive	98	98	98	98	98
Genital	99	99	99	99	99
Neurological	100	100	100	100	100

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ACT.

Places of Public Entertainment. Officers of the Department have exercised close supervision over buildings coming within the purview of this law, in the interests of the safety of the public.

It is pleasing to record that it was unnecessary to institute legal proceedings for any overcrowding. The managers of the theatres are to be commended for their efforts towards preventing the occurrence of this breach of the law.

Minature golf courses, established in various parts of the State, came within the definition of a place of public entertainment as defined by the Act. The Department insisted upon the provision of separate sanitary conveniences for the sexes and other reasonable requirements, as a condition of licenses being issued in respect of such premises.

Picture Censor Board. It is with deep regret that I refer to the decease of Mr R.H.Crawford, who filled the position of Chairman of the Picture Censor Board for five years. Mr Crawford took a keen interest in the functions of the Board, and under his guidance decisions were always given in an impartial manner. His place on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr W.Wright, his successor to the office of Secretary for Education.

The Board held forty-one meetings during the year, at which 464 applications for the registration of films were considered. Sixteen films were submitted to special screenings prior to registration, and were finally dealt with as follows.

- 10 were passed for exhibition unconditionally;
- 1 was passed, subject to the elimination of certain objectionable features;
- 5 were refused registration.

The fees received during the year for the registration of films totalled £104-7-0.

The personnel of the Board is as follows:-

E.J.Tudor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman).  
 E.P. Andrewartha, Secretary, Police Department.  
 W.Wright, Secretary for Education.  
 Mrs A.Brough.  
 Mrs V.L.Rowland, and  
 Mr R.H.Parkes (Secretary).

Cinematograph Operators. Seventy-nine licenses (full 63, provisional 16) were issued during the year. The fees collected under this heading amounted to £48-12-6.



PLANS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Plans of Public Health Service. Officers of the Department have been authorized to investigate cases of disease coming within the purview of the law, in the interests of the safety of the public.

It is proposed to report that it was unnecessary to institute legal proceedings for any oversteering. The members of the Board are to be authorized for their efforts towards preventing the occurrence of this disease of the law.

Minnesota will continue established in various parts of the State, some with the addition of a piece of public health service as directed by the Act. The Department is authorized upon the provision of adequate sanitary conditions for the house and other domestic requirements, as a condition of license being issued in respect of such premises.

It is with deep regret that the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, and the Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, have been unable to secure the services of the Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, in the execution of the duties assigned to them by the Act. The Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, have been unable to secure the services of the Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, in the execution of the duties assigned to them by the Act.

The Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, have been unable to secure the services of the Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, in the execution of the duties assigned to them by the Act. The Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, have been unable to secure the services of the Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin, and the Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, in the execution of the duties assigned to them by the Act.

It was passed for exhibition unconditionally. It was passed, subject to the elimination of certain provisions. It was passed, subject to the elimination of certain provisions.

The fees received during the year for the registration of films totaled \$100.00.

The personnel of the Board is as follows:

- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)
- E. J. Taylor, Secretary for Public Health (Chairman)

Statistical Reports. Several other reports (Listed under this heading) were issued during the year. The fees collected under this heading amounted to \$100.00.

(10)  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Milk. Inspections revealed that efforts are being made by certain of the more enlightened men in the milk trade to improve the hygienic condition of their milk. In view of the value of milk as an article of diet for children of all ages, the extension of this movement is worthy of mention.

A scheme for freeing dairy herds located in Southern districts from tubercular infection received further consideration during the year. No finality, however, was reached for the reason that some of the authorities concerned requested a more equitable basis for meeting the cost. An effort will be made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem early in the ensuing year.

Use of Accelerators in the Baking Trade. On the 1st of August last, the Commonwealth Director-General of Health brought under notice the result of an investigation, made by Dr. Molesworth of Sydney, into a disability affecting dough makers in the baking trade who suffered with a weeping crusting eczema of the hands and forearms. The trouble has been proved to be due, states Dr. Molesworth, "to the action of substances used for the purpose of accelerating the action of yeast in aerating the dough". Investigations carried out by the Department revealed that in a few instances only were accelerators used here, apparently with no detrimental effect on the dough makers. As, however, the analyst reported that the composition of these articles forms an unauthorised addition to bread, steps were taken to prohibit their use.

Mutton Bird Industry. The activities of the Department in connection with the supervision exercised over the Mutton Bird Industry have been productive of excellent results. The officer who undertakes this work advises that each year a higher standard is attained in the preparation and packing of the birds.

Inspections. Routine inspections of establishments where food is manufactured, prepared, packed, or kept for sale were carried out during the course of the year. Action was taken, where necessary, towards effecting improvements in the cleanliness and sanitation of such premises.

Food Sampling. The results of food sampling show a lessened incidence of adulteration. Much more of this work, however, should be undertaken, to protect the consumer against adulterated or contaminated foods. Unfortunately, with the added work placed upon the Department, it has not been possible to extend operations in this direction.





BUSH NURSING

Sixteen centres were in operation during the period under review. One new centre was established at Flinders Island, whilst the Stanley Centre closed towards the end of the year.

In a few instances, the authorities responsible for the local administration of Bush Nursing Centres are finding it increasingly difficult to meet their financial obligations owing to the existing depression, which has led to so much unemployment. In two of the centres, where the financial position is more acute than elsewhere, the nurses agreed to accept reduced salaries in preference to discontinuing their work. They are to be commended for their action in this matter.

The Supervisory Nurse attached to the Department has kept in close touch with the work in each centre by visiting at regular intervals. Sister Stammer's report will be found under Appendix III.

SECRET

Similar centers were in operation during the period under review. The two centers were established at Williams Island, whilst the Security Centre closed towards the end of the year.

In a few instances, the authorities responsible for the local administration of New Guinea Centers are finding it increasingly difficult to meet their financial obligations owing to the existing depression which has led to a much reduction in the number of centers where the financial position is more stable than elsewhere. The authorities are being requested to consider in preference to discontinuing their work, they are to be commended for their action in this respect.

The Government have attached to the Department has kept in close touch with the work in each center by means of regular inquiries. Similar Government reports will be issued when appropriate.

It is noted that the Government have attached to the Department has kept in close touch with the work in each center by means of regular inquiries. Similar Government reports will be issued when appropriate.

"THE FACTORIES ACT 1910".

Registration. The number of registrations effected with this Department at the close of the year 1930 was 1204, as compared with 1159 for the previous year.

Fees. The amount of fees received for registration of factories for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was £484.18.6.

Persons employed in factories. From statistics prepared from returns furnished by occupiers of factories during the period under review, it was ascertained that there were 10,246 persons employed in factories. Of this number, 7889 were males and 2357 females.

Horse-power of machinery used in factories. At the 31st December, 1930, the various factories throughout the State were using machinery equal to 79,848 horse-power.

Factory Hygiene. Ninety three requisitions were served on occupiers to rectify certain defects.

Inspection and supervision. Numerous inspections and inquiries were made in factories in all parts of the State by Departmental officers. In addition, Local Authorities, with the exception of Leunceston, Kentish and Lilydale, carried out inspections and submitted reports on factories in their respective municipalities. In no instance was it found necessary to institute proceedings for failure to comply with an order or requisition. Many of the offences which came under notice were of minor importance, and occupiers generally evinced a desire to comply with the requirements of the Act and Regulations, when their attention was directed thereto.



# THE HUNTER-KILLER

Background. The number of registrations effected with this Department at the close of the year 1930 was 12,047 as compared with 11,712 for the previous year.

Total. The amount of fees received for registration of factories for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was £24,115.6.

Persons employed in factories. From statistics provided from returns furnished by owners of factories during the current year, it was ascertained that there were 1,345 persons employed in factories. Of this number, 700 were males and 645 females.

Plant-power of machinery used in factories. At the 31st December, 1930, the various factories comprised 1,345 horse-power of machinery valued at £7,500 horse-power.

Factory buildings. Ninety-three registrations were effected on buildings of various kinds, including:

Inspection and registration. Numerous inspections and inquiries were made in factories in all parts of the State by the various officers. In addition, local authorities, with the exception of Lismore, Galway and Limerick, carried out inspections and submitted reports on factories in their respective jurisdictions. In no instance was it found necessary to institute proceedings for failure to comply with the Act or regulations. Many of the offences which were noted were of minor importance and generally resulted in a desire to comply with the regulations of the Act and regulations. When that attention was directed to the factories.

THE WAGES BOARD ACT, 1920-28.

On the 31st December 1930, there were 53 Wages Boards existent or authorised. Owing to the alteration in the cost of living figures, a considerable number of applications for meetings of Boards were received during the period under review. Some of the Boards had not met for over ten years, and the period for which they were appointed had expired. These Boards had to be reconstituted, which entailed a great amount of work. It is the practice of the Department to consult the various organisations of employers and employees before appointments are made, in order to obtain suggestions as to the most suitable persons for appointment. By this means, any likelihood of objections to the appointees is eliminated. Where, however, no such organisations existed, great difficulty was experienced, but the Department was eventually able to obtain sufficient persons for appointment. For the period 1st July to 31st December, 1930, eight meetings of Wages Boards were held. In almost every instance the Boards adhered to the principle of adjusting wages in accordance with the cost of living figures, and inserted in their Determinations an Adjustment of Wages clause.

The following Boards amended their Determinations during the year:-

Bootmakers.  
Country Municipal Councils and  
Marine Boards.  
Jam Makers.  
Rubber Trade.  
Drapers.  
Produce Trade.  
Ironmongers.  
Threshers.

Agreements under Section 55. Five agreements between employers and their employees were filed in this Department up to the 31st December, 1930.

Apprentices. Thirteen licences were issued to apprentices, who were unable to complete their term of apprenticeship before attaining the age of 21 years.

Improvers Seventeen improver's licences were issued.

Aged, Slow and Infirm Workers. Licences to the number of thirtyone were granted to persons who, by reason of age, slowness or infirmity, were unable to earn the minimum wage.

Arrears of Wages. The sum of £886-3-2 was secured to employees as arrears of wages.

On the 1st December 1920, there were 25 Wages Boards existing or about to be established. During the year 1920-21, a considerable number of applications for meetings of boards were received during the period under review. Some of the boards had not met for over ten years, and the period for which they were appointed had expired. These boards had to be reappointed, which entailed a great amount of work. It is the practice of the Department to normally the various organizations of employers and employees before appointments are made, in order to obtain suggestions as to the most suitable persons for appointment. By this means, the likelihood of objections to the appointments is eliminated. There, however, at such organizations existed, great difficulties were experienced, but the Department was eventually able to obtain sufficient persons for appointment. For the period 1st July to 31st December, 1920, eight meetings of Wages Boards were held. In almost every instance the boards adhered to the principle of adjusting wages in accordance with the cost of living figures, and insisted in their determinations an adjustment of wages classes.

The following boards renewed their determination during the year:

- Foodstuffs.
- Country Municipal Councils and Marine Boards.
- Sanitary.
- Public Transport.
- Public Transport.
- Public Transport.
- Public Transport.
- Public Transport.

Agreements under Section 25. Five agreements between employers and their employees were filed in this Department up to the 31st December, 1920.

Apprentices. Fifteen licences were issued to apprentices, and were made to complete their term of apprenticeship before attaining the age of 21 years.

Inspectors. Government inspectors' licences were issued.

Advisory. Advisory and Technical Workers. Licences to the number of 11 were issued to persons who, by reason of age, experience or training, were unable to earn the minimum wage.

Attorneys of Wages. The sum of £2885-5-6 was awarded to employers as amounts of wages.



"THE SHOPS ACT, 1925".

The matter of the enforcement of the early closing provisions of the Act has received attention. Numerous offences have been detected, for which warnings were given and summonses issued. In the latter, convictions were obtained.

Small Shops. During the year 1930, small shops to the number of 839 were registered. The amount of fees received for licences was £394-5-0.

Small Shop Assistants. Three hundred and twenty-five licences were issued to assistants in small shops. The sum of £78-5-0 was received as fees under this heading.

Tobacco Licences. The number of licences issued to persons to sell tobacco, cigars and cigarettes totalled 1734, and the sum of £38-5-0 was received in respect of such licences.

Newsvendors' Licences. Seventy three licences were issued to persons to sell newspapers, magazines, periodicals and stamps, and the sum of £39-5-0 was paid in fees for such licences.

"THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT."

Numerous inquiries were made by workers and employers for information as to their rights and liabilities in respect of injuries sustained by workers in connection with their employment. Efforts to conciliate and bring parties to agreement, where disputes had arisen concerning compensation claims of injured workers, have operated successfully during the year, to the advantage of the parties concerned. No prosecutions were instituted for the recovery of compensation.

"THE STAMP DUTIES ACT, 1930"

The Chief Inspector of Factories was vested with various functions and powers in connection with the administration of the provisions of "The Stamp Duties Act, 1930", which deal with the payment of stamp duty on receipts for salaries or wages. Some little time after the law became operative, an active policy was adopted to ensure its enforcement throughout the State. Inspections revealed many anomalies and irregularities, which were subsequently rectified without recourse to legal proceedings. In some 224 cases, employers were authorised to make payment at monthly intervals of a sum equal to the total amount of stamp duty payable by employees. By this means, the Department received approximately the sum of £6,473-6-3 during the three months ended the 31st December.

THE STAMP ACT, 1935

The matter of the enforcement of the early closing provisions of the Act has received attention. Numerous offences have been detected, for which warrants were given and numerous persons, including some of the most prominent, have been arrested.

Small Shops. During the year 1935, small shops to the number of 5,750 were registered. The amount of fees received for licences was £1,045-5-0.

Small Shop Assistants. These numbered and twenty-five licences were issued to assistants in small shops. The sum of £1,045-5-0 was received for these licences.

Tobacco Licences. The number of licences issued to persons to sell tobacco, cigars and cigarettes totalled 1,750, and the sum of £1,045-5-0 was received in respect of such licences.

Newsagents' Licences. Seventy-three licences were issued to persons to sell newspapers, magazines, periodicals and tracts, and the sum of £1,045-5-0 was paid in fees for such licences.

THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Statutory provisions were made by workers and employers for information as to their rights and liabilities in respect of injuries sustained by workers in connection with their employment. Efforts to simplify and bring greater to the public, where necessary, had caused considerable confusion. During the year, the provisions of the Act were explained. No prosecutions were instituted for the breach of the provisions.

THE STAMP DUTY ACT, 1935

The Inspector of Stamps was vested with various powers and powers in connection with the administration of the provisions of the Stamp Duty Act, 1935, which dealt with the payment of stamp duty on receipts for salaries or wages. Some little time after the Act became operative, an active policy was adopted to ensure its enforcement throughout the State. Inspectors were sent to various parts of the State, which were successfully carried out without recourse to legal proceedings. In some cases, however, were undertaken to make a point of monthly returns of a sum equal to the total amount of stamp duty payable by employers. By this means, the provisions of the Act were enforced. The sum of £1,045-5-0 during the year was received for the stamp duty.

The absence of a definition for "salary or wages" led to many technical points, such as whether payment for various services rendered came within the purview of the law. I am indebted to the Solicitor-General for the valuable assistance he rendered towards enabling decisions to be arrived at in these matters.

CONCLUSION.

This report would be incomplete without reference to the valuable services rendered throughout the year by members of the staff of the Department.

My thanks are also due to officers of other Government Departments for assistance so readily given.

I have, etc.

H. J. TUDOR  
Secretary for Public  
Health and  
Chief Inspector of  
Factories

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.



The essence of a definition for "value" is  
"value" is a term which is used as a basis  
for various purposes connected with the  
operation of the law. I am inclined to the belief  
that for the valuable article which is required for  
making essential decisions to be arrived at in these  
matters.

CONCLUSION

This report would be incomplete without reference  
to the various services rendered by the  
by members of the staff of the Department.  
The thanks are also due to officers of other  
Governmental departments for assistance and ready given.

I am, Sir,  
Very truly,  
Yours,  
S. J. [Signature]

Secretary for Public  
Works and  
Chief Inspector  
The Hon. the Chief Secretary

APPENDIX 1.

Department of Public Health,  
Hobart.  
5th March, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work performed by the inspectorial staff of the Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

Visits of inspection have been made to every municipal district except King Island, Portland, Ross, and Spring Bay. If possible, these districts will be inspected during the current year.

Sanitary Surveys. The routine work, which includes annual sanitary surveys of the Local Authorities' Districts, had to be curtailed during the last three months of the year, owing to the Department's having taken over the administration of the Factories, Shops, and Wages Boards Acts. The duties of officers were further increased in connection with the performance of inspectorial work under "The Stamp Duties Act, 1930".

Meat Inspection. The Department, realising the importance and necessity for more efficient inspection of the meat supplies of the people in districts where certificated meat inspectors are not employed, deputed an officer to give instruction to Local Health Inspectors in the proper methods of ante-mortem and post mortem inspection of all meat slaughtered for human consumption. It is pleasing to note that this work has been appreciated by the authorities concerned.

Chemical Closets. Many types of chemical closet are now on the market, and very misleading claims are made as to the efficiency and use of such fixtures. Inspectors have found these conveniences in badly ventilated bathrooms in hotels and public places. While it may be admitted that the use of certain approved types are an advantage over the old pan system, it must be remembered that the sewage, although treated by chemicals, has to remain in the container probably a week or more before removal. Under these circumstances, some other place than a bathroom should be utilised for the fixture.

Use of Bacteriolytic Tanks. For some years the Department has been recommending a sewerage system for hotels in non-sewered districts, and it is pleasing to note that the Police Department and members of Licensing Benches have advised or required the installation of bacteriolytic or septic tanks in a great many instances. Generally speaking, they have adopted them as a part of the sanitary requirements, where the conditions exist for a proper water supply.

Plans of these installations must be submitted to the Department for approval. Each case is considered on its merits, in regard to capacity and type of tank, available water supply, and disposal of effluent. This procedure was found necessary, on account of difficulties arising in connection with the working of certain kinds of tanks, and of troubles caused by the neglect of certain principles and details.

Department of Public Health,  
Hobart.  
San March, 1921.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the work performed by the Inspectorial staff of the Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1920.

Visits of inspection have been made to every municipal district except King Island, Port Phillip, and Spring Bay. It is possible that districts will be inspected during the current year.

Sanitary Surveys. The routine work, which includes annual sanitary surveys of the local authorities, has to be completed during the last three months of the year, owing to the Inspector's leaving office. The completion of the surveys, however, has been delayed. The duties of officers have been further increased in connection with the performance of Inspectorial work under "The Sanitary Act, 1920."

Heat Inspection. The Department, realizing the importance and necessity for more efficient inspection of the heat supply of the houses in districts where health is affected, has been endeavoring to improve the inspection of heat supply in local health districts. In the proper records of heat supply and heat meters inspection of all heat supplied for human consumption, it is planned to see that this work has been completed by the authorities concerned.

Chemical Analysis. Very few of chemical analysis are now on the list, and very few chemical analysis are made as to the efficiency and use of water treatment. The only way to find these deficiencies is by regular chemical analysis in hotels and public houses. This is not the case, and the use of water in approved types are not advised. The use of water is not to be recommended over the old type, as it is not to be recommended that the water. Although water is chemical, has to remain in the container for a week or more before removal. Under these circumstances, some other place than a bathroom should be utilized for the purpose.

Use of Sanitary Appliances. For some years the Department has been recommending a separate system for water in non-sanitary districts, and it is planned to note that the Public Department and Council of Hobart. Sanitary have advised to require the installation of sanitary appliances or water supply in a separate system. The Department, however, has not advised that the use of sanitary appliances is not to be recommended. The sanitary appliances, however, are not to be recommended that the water.

Food and Drink Inspection. The Department has been recommending a separate system for water in non-sanitary districts, and it is planned to note that the Public Department and Council of Hobart. Sanitary have advised to require the installation of sanitary appliances or water supply in a separate system. The Department, however, has not advised that the use of sanitary appliances is not to be recommended. The sanitary appliances, however, are not to be recommended that the water.



Provision of Sanitary Conveniences in Public Reserves. With the advent of new legislation, the Department has been able to insist on more satisfactory sanitary accommodation in public reserves, recreation grounds, parks, and other places of public resort. It is pleasing to note that several Local Authorities are co-operating with the Department in this direction, and providing additional sanitary accommodation on the beaches in their districts.

Foods and Drugs. Three hundred and forty samples of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis. Seventeen were found to be adulterated, approximately five per cent. Prosecutions were recommended in twelve cases, two of which were adjourned sine die, and one withdrawn. Convictions were obtained in the nine remaining cases, and fines amounting to £27- 9-0 were inflicted. Warnings were issued in five other cases, following the usual practice in regard to first offenders. Several consignments of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for consumption.

The annual inspection of the buildings and plant utilised in connection with the mutton bird industry was carried out by an officer of the Department. An improvement is noted each year in regard to the packing sheds, as more modern structures replace the condemned buildings. A number of birds had to be condemned during the 1930 season, owing to the outbreak of an unknown disease, which is now being investigated.

Rat Extermination. The official records show that the rat-catcher employed by the Department set traps to the number of 18,754, and 3,577 rats were accounted for in this way. Poisoned baits to the number of 85,500 were laid on and under the wharves, piers, and other places on the water frontage at Hobart. Rejected baits numbered 34,789, approximately 40 per cent. The scheme organised in the previous year for systematic trapping of rats in the business centre of Hobart has been continued with satisfactory results.

Places of Public Entertainment and Public Buildings. Plans, with accompanying specifications, of all new buildings and additions to existing buildings were submitted for approval. The work in this division was increased to some extent, owing to the number of miniature golf courses erected throughout the year.

Extensive structural alterations had, of necessity, to be carried out at the chief Picture Theatres throughout the State, owing to the introduction of the "Talkies". With the present limited staff, it was not possible to personally supervise these alterations, except in the cities of Hobart and Launceston. Plans and specifications, however, of all alterations were submitted to the Department for approval, and final inspections were made. Officers visited the districts in connection with the sanitary surveys. Careful inquiries were made regarding small outbreaks of fire in biograph rooms, and it was found that the cause, in many cases, was due to the use of badly jointed films.

I have, etc.

J.Riley.

Chief Inspector.

The Secretary for Public Health.





## APPENDIX 11

Department of Public Health.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Hobart. January 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to subjoin details of the work performed at the Department's Laboratory during the year ended 31st December 1930.

I have, etc.,

George Haddow  
Government Bacteriologist.

The Secretary for Public Health.

	<u>Number of Specimens</u>	<u>Positive.</u>
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacillus	8233	1115
Sputa for Tubercular "	964	428
Urine for " "	10	-
C. S. Fluid for " "	3	1
Widals Test for Typhoid.	34	7
Faeces for Typhoid Bacillus.	3	-
Urine for " "	3	-
Smears for Gonococcus	370	43
Eye Smears for "	1	-
Urine for "	3	-
Vaccines.	5	-
Miscellaneous.	22	-
Total.	9651	1594



APPENDIX II

Department of Public Health

Microbiological Laboratory

Report, January, 1931

517

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the work performed at the Department's laboratory during the year ended December 31, 1930.

I have, etc.

Respectfully,  
George H. Hodge

Government Microbiologist

The Department of Public Health

Summary of Results and Conclusions

1115	522	Staphylococcus aureus
420	304	Staphylococcus epidermidis
-	10	Staphylococcus saprophyticus
1	3	Staphylococcus albus
7	10	Staphylococcus carnosus
-	3	Staphylococcus sciuri
-	3	Staphylococcus hyalogenus
43	370	Staphylococcus dysenteriae
-	1	Staphylococcus faecalis
-	1	Staphylococcus citreus
-	2	Staphylococcus gordonii
-	2	Staphylococcus maltophilia
-	2	Staphylococcus epidermidis
1930	991	Total

APPENDIX 111.

Department of Public Health.  
Hobart.  
24th February, 1931.

BUSH NURSING.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of Bush Nursing work performed during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

Seventeen Centres were in operation during the year.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the nursing staff:-

Sister Prouse resigned on the 10th November, after three and a half years service at Adamsfield. Sister A.A. Johnstone, who had done some relieving work, was appointed in her stead. The Southern Tasmanian Bush Nursing Association, hearing that several articles were required in the Hospital for the nurse's comfort, generously supplied them.

Sister I. Cameron resigned from Cygnet on the 1st December, and was replaced by Sister McCavanagh. In consequence of a special effort made by the Local Committee, this centre is now on a sound financial basis.

Sister Luke resigned her position as Bush Nurse at Ouse in June, and Sister Paul was appointed to fill the vacancy, being transferred from Spring Bay. Sister Cadle resigned from Swansea in May, after nine years' service. She was succeeded by Sister Potts, who had previously given several years' service at Bruni and Ouse.

Sister Still was appointed to Tasman in March, in place of Sister Gill, who was ill and in need of an extended rest. At a later date Sister Gill assumed control of the Spring Bay Centre.

The new centre, Flinders Island, was opened on the 14th December; Sister Koloski receiving the appointment. This Centre is financed by the Local Municipal Council. The nurse's headquarters are at Whitemark.

It is with regret that I report the closing of the Stanley Centre. It will be noted, on perusal of the summary, how the nurse's services were appreciated there, as her figures compare very favourably with those of other centres.

Referring to the summary, a decrease will be noticed in so far as visits from patients to nurse and from nurse to patients are concerned. This can be explained by the fact that the Centre at Maria Island closed during the last month of 1929, and a doctor took up residence at Rosebery early in the year, thus reducing the amount of work for the nurses. Tullah, Rosebery and Maria Island have always accounted for the greatest number of calls on the nurses' services.

REPORT

Department of Public Health  
Hobart  
24th February, 1951.

ROSE KERNING

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the following report of Rose Kerning work performed during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

During the year, Rose Kerning was in operation.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the nursing staff. Sister Thomas resigned on the 1st November, after 12 years service at the hospital. Sister Mary Thomas, who had been performing work as a nurse, was appointed to the position of Sister Thomas on the 1st November. Sister Thomas, who had been performing work as a nurse, was appointed to the position of Sister Thomas on the 1st November.

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Three more nurses having taken advantage of the assistance offered by the Government to enable them to obtain Child Welfare Certificates. Eight Bush Nurses now hold three certificates, General, Midwifery, and Child Welfare. It is pleasing to note a substantial increase in Baby Welfare Work. Regular clinic days in Burnie and Ulverstone appear to fill a great want, and I would like to see similar arrangements in other Centres.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the various Centres during the year:-

SUMMARY FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

CENTRE.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Ea.	F.	G.	H.
Adamsfield.	428	82	44	1	51	6	24	- - -	2
Avoca.	126	293	-	-	135	13	817	47-0-0	-
Blessington.	14	68	34	3	153	5	1982	17-0-0	-
Bruny (South)	14	59	48	6	57	-	778	35-19-0	-
Burnie.	3	272	205	30	1648	-	2787	92- 2-0	-
Cygnets.	1	105	99	12	60	20	769	39- 2-0	-
Lilydale.	253	410	-	8	95	4	3293	153-11-2	-
Marrawah.	135	368	102	7	309	10	3028	90-17-0	2
Ouse.	150	139	84	6	116	7	667	71- 5-9	1
Rosebery.	887	839	45	20	288	5	1831	- - -	2
Spring Bay.	97	130	59	3	157	6	705	54-14-7	-
Stanley.	11	40	239	19	98	12	256	138-15-0	2
Swansea.	53	336	47	8	90	1	962	47- 0-9	-
Tasman.	132	132	211	17	219	3	5590	130-14-0	4
Tullah.	1189	529	123	9	413	-	271	- - -	2
Ulverstone.	16	560	27	29	395	-	4598	96 2 11	-
xFlinders Island	4	25	-	1	6	-	268	6 11 0	-
TOTAL	3442	4387	1367	179	4790	92	28641	- - -	-

x Opened 14th December 1930.

KEY TO TABLE

- A. Visits to Nurse
- B. Visits to Patients.
- C. Nursing Days.
- D. Maternity Cases.
- E. Child Welfare.
- Ea. School Visits.
- F. Mileage.
- G. Fees Earned.
- H. Number of Hospital Beds.

I have, etc,

C. ALICE STAMMER

Supervisory Nurse.

The Secretary for Public Health.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE NINTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE TENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

THE ELEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE  
PRESENT TIME, IN TWO VOLUMES.  
BY J. C. CALVERT, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.



## APPENDIX IV.

Department of Public Health.  
Hobart.  
4th March, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the Activities of the Child Welfare Association in Hobart for the year ended December 31st, 1930.

Central Clinic. 5a Elizabeth Street, 3 Nurses.

Hon Medical Officers. Dr W.I. Clark, Dr Stuart Gibson.

Branch Clinics:-

Moonah- Albert Rd, 1 Nurse. Hon Medical Officer, Dr Elliott.

North Hobart- Strahan Street, 1 Nurse 4½ days per week. Hon Medical Officer, Dr Le Souef.

Glenorchy. 1 Nurse 1 day per week.

The following table shows the work of the Clinics:-

	Visits to Individual Newborn Babies.	Subsequent Visits to Homes.	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Individual Babies Attending.	Total Babies Attending.	Total Expectant Mothers.
Hobart Centre.	370	3307	84	929	7898	159
North Hobart Centre.	289	1395	57	257	2250	47
Moonah Centre.	187	1501	47	292	2649	33
Glenorchy Centre.	31	215	8	65	601	
Totals	877	6418	196	1543	13398	239

Records ..... of infant feeding during the first nine months show:-

Babies wholly or partially breastfed for 3 months-- 88 per cent.  
 " " " " " " 6 " 78 " "  
 " " " " " " 9 " 61 " "

A course of lessons in Mothercraft and Infant Hygiene has been given to 7 classes of girls from the State Schools at Campbell Street, Elizabeth Street, Goulburn Street, Lansdowne Crescent, Bowen Rd, New Town and Glenorchy.

These classes should prove to be of great benefit in educating the rising generation, and new interest would lead one to believe that in future they will be prepared to seek and value advice from the Welfare Centres.





By arrangement with 7.Z.L, lectures on Child Welfare were broadcast each week. This is found to be a helpful means of communication with Country Mothers. In further regard to country work, it is to be noted that 226 individual babies have attended the Clinics. 142 letters have been received and answered.

98 pamphlets of advice for mothers and babies have been forwarded to mothers of newly born infants.

The co-operation of Bush Nurses is distinctly helpful in establishing that uniformity of teaching so essential to the progress of the work, and the action of the Government in enabling the Bush Nurses to obtain Child Welfare training has proved of material benefit, as demonstrated frequently by subsequent results.

A series of carefully selected articles on Child Welfare have been published, as hitherto, in the Illustrated Tasmanian Mail, and reference to these is frequently made by country mothers by correspondence.

The creches conducted at the Regatta and Show were well patronised, thus showing the parents' appreciation of this beneficial arrangement and enabling the Nurses to disseminate the teachings of the Association.

Fresh milk has been supplied free of charge to 79 mothers with young babies. One of the chief aims of the Association is to advocate and promote the breast feeding of infants. It is often necessary to supply milk to the mothers to enable them to keep baby on the breast and to discourage the idea that the child must be completely weaned because the mother does not get abundance of food.

The Mothercraft Home, following the methods of Sir Truby King, has proved an indispensable asset in helping the mothers and saving the babies. Those needing prolonged dietetic treatment, premature babies, mothers with insufficient milk; in fact, all who need special care and observation can be certain that they will receive detailed attention. The mothers leave the Home confident in their ability to practise what they have learned in the Home.

It is gratifying to know that extra accommodation for mothers has been provided by the new wing erected during the year.

The work of the Hobart Centre has greatly benefited by the removal to the new premises at 5a Elizabeth Street. The members of the Child Welfare Association and the Nurses very much appreciate the help given by the members of the Medical and Nursing profession, and all those who have shown helpful interest in the work.

I have, etc.,

C. Bonnily,

Nurse-in-Charge.

The Secretary for Public Health.





APPENDIX V.Return of Samples of Foodstuffs Examined in  
Government Laboratory. In 1930.

Butter.....	426
Cereals.	15
Confectionery, honey, sugar.	18
Cream, skim and condensed milk.	61
Cheese.	3
Baking Powder, cream of tartar.	10
Drugs and chemicals.	19
Essences.	3
Fish in tins.	7
Fruit. (for arsenic)	20
Fruit, fresh.	52
Fruit, preserved and evaporated, pulp, jam.	57
Meat preserved, and sausages.	63
Milk (cows).	390
Milk (human).	27
Oils and fats.	8
Poisons, Police tests.	50
Sauces, salts and condiments.	12
Spirits, wine, beer and cordials	117
Tea, coffee and cocoa.	16
Vinegar, and vinegar essence.	14
Thermometers.	14
Waters.	23
Soda waters and tin piping. (10)	43
General, miscellaneous.	25
	<hr/>
TOTAL.	1493.
	<hr/>

Butter. 28 Samples contained water exceeding the prescribed limit of 16 per cent, the excess in one case amounting to 21.2 per cent, with 3.8 per cent deficiency in milk fat. Boric acid was found in three butters intended for export in which the presence of preservatives is prohibited.

Cream. Ten samples of cream, and two of reduced cream were below the standard for milk fat content, the greatest deficiency amounting to 17.2 per cent. One sample contained excess of Boric acid.

Essences. An essence of lemon was 13 per cent deficient in oil of lemon.

Milk, Cows. 23 Samples of milk out of 390 examined were more or less adulterated; the following figures show the improvement in quality due to continuous testing.

1926.	18.0 per cent of milks deficient.
1927.	9.85 " " " " "
1928.	8.04 " " " " "
1929.	6.4 " " " " "
1930.	5.9 " " " " "

There was also a decline in the proportions





of added water found.

Several milks slightly below standard minimum in composition were found to be free from added water when judged by the lately adopted freezing tests. A large number of other samples were also examined by this test for comparative purposes in connection with an amendment to the Food and Drugs Act which discriminates between milk which is naturally below standard, and milk to which water or other adulterant has been added.

This test has long been used in Queensland, and the Acting Analyst who attended the last recent Science Congress at Brisbane was most willingly given very full information as to its results by the Government Analyst and a colleague.

The practice of watering down rich milk to just above the minimum composition allowed will be rendered dangerous by this test.

Milk, Human. 27 Samples were examined in connection with Child Welfare Work.

Minced Meat & Sausages. 23 Samples of Sausages or minced meat contained excess of starch, in many cases to a very large extent, due to admixture of the meat with too much bread and flour. Nine samples contained excess of sulphur dioxide, this preservative in one case amounting to four and one half times the maximum allowed by regulation.

Water. 23 Samples were fully examined, two were unfit for use, and seven were of more or less doubtful quality.

Soda Water. Five Samples from Soda Fountains contained from 0.2 up to one grain of lead per gallon. An authority says:-

"It is generally accepted that water containing lead in excess of 0.05 grain per gallon is dangerous, but more recent experience indicates that even this small proportion is by no means free from risk of harmful consequences."

Seven other samples contained traces of lead, and a trace of copper was also found in one of these. Tin Pipe for use in soda fountains. One sample contained 3.5 per cent of lead; no more than traces of lead were found in other cases.

Spirits and Cider. A whisky was 50 degrees under proof instead of 25 degrees, representing a deficiency of nearly 35 per cent on the alcohol.

A cider contained 8.75 per cent of alcohol, equivalent to 19 per cent of proof spirit. This is about twice the alcoholic strength of strong ale.

W.F. Ward.  
Government Analyst.  
20th May, 1931.

The Secretary for Public Health.





APPENDIX VI.

Public Health Department.  
Hobart.  
1st June, 1931.

Sir,

"THE NURSES' REGISTRATION ACT, 1927".

We beg to submit the following report bearing upon the administration of "The Nurses' Registration Act, 1927", for the year 1930:-

Nurses' Registration Board. In November 1929, the tenure of office for certain members having expired, the nominations received from the Local Branch of the Australian Trained Nurses' Association in compliance with Section 3 (3) of the Act were approved by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, and the following appointments to the Board were made in January:-

Miss A.A. Gluyas, A.T.N.A. Public Hospital, Hobart.  
Miss M.A. Newman, R.V.T.N.A. Public Hospital, L'ton.  
Miss A.M. Hall, R.V.T.N.A. Queen Victoria  
Hospital, Launceston.  
Terence Butler Esq, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Macquarie  
Street, Hobart.

Training Schools. An application from the Launceston Homoeopathic Hospital, for the registration as a training school for general nurses, was approved by the Board. The number of training schools registered in the State is now seventeen-- thirteen for general nurses, and four for midwifery nurses.

Trainees. Pupil nurses who commenced training during the year numbered eighty. Of these, eleven resigned, and two died.

Examinations. Three examinations for registration were held during the year-- two in Launceston and one in Hobart. Twentythree candidates entered for the General section, and thirtyfour for the Midwifery section. As a result of these examinations, nineteen passed in the General Section, and four failed in one subject. In the Midwifery section, thirtyone passed and three failed.





Educational examinations for intending trainees were arranged on four occasions. Nine candidates were examined, and of these two passed and seven failed.

Registration of Nurses. The number of general nurses registered during the year was 65, and the midwifery nurses 47. The general nurses who renewed registration for 1930 numbered 217, and the midwifery nurses 254.

Reciprocity. The Nurses' Registration Board has now established reciprocity for the registration of nurses with all the other Commonwealth States, as well as New Zealand, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Negotiations of a similar nature are proceeding with the South African Medical Union and the Nursing Council of the Irish Free State.

Offences. Every effort is being made to deal with cases in which unregistered persons are found to be accepting fees in return for services rendered as midwifery nurses. With a view to granting the Board wider powers for dealing with these cases, certain amendments to the Act are now under consideration.

Inspections. The Supervisory Nurse attached to the Public Health Department carried out 317 inspections in connection with the practice of midwifery nurses. This officer also furnished reports in respect of 250 inquiries made by her regarding the attendance of unregistered persons upon lying-in cases.

We have, etc.

J. Frank Gaha, Chairman.

T. J. Tudor, Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Midwifery examinations for international business were arranged on four continents. Nine candidates were examined, and of these two passed and seven failed.

Registration of Nurses. The number of general nurses registered during the year was 63, and the midwifery nurses 47. The general nurses who renewed registration for 1930 numbered 57, and the midwifery nurses 34.

Registration. The Nurses' Registration Board has now started its office for the registration of nurses with all the other Commonwealth States, as well as New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Negotiations of a similar nature are proceeding with the South African Union and the Netherlands Council of the Dutch Free State.

General. Every effort is being made to deal with cases in which unregistered persons are found to be acting as nurses in various services rendered by midwifery nurses. With a view to placing the Board in a position to deal with these cases, certain amendments to the Act are now under consideration.

Proposed. The Executive Council have attached to the Bill for the Government of the District of Midwifery a Bill for the registration of midwifery nurses. This Bill will give the Board the power to register midwifery nurses and to issue certificates to those registered.

To be done.

The Bill for the registration of midwifery nurses is now before the Executive Council.

The Bill for the registration of midwifery nurses is now before the Executive Council.



APPENDIX VIIVITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population:

Estimated on the 31st December 1930:-

Males .....	109,368
Females .....	111,276
Total	<u>220,644</u>

Mean population 1930( for the whole year)-

Males .....	107,487
Females	109,006
Total	<u>216,493</u>

Mean population 1929( for the whole year)- 213,763  
 Increase for the year 2,730

The population of the State, as shown by the figures, reveals an increase of 2,730.

Commonwealth Birth-rate for the year 1930 per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with previous year and a year in the previous decade).

	1920	1929	1930
New South Wales	26.09	21.37	20.94
Victoria	23.95	18.99	18.56
Queensland	27.15	19.99	20.14
South Australia	24.72	18.40	17.19
West Australia	24.69	22.00	21.98
Tasmania	27.29	22.47	22.10
Northern Territory	14.96	12.69	15.27
Federal Capital T'ty	6.90	18.25	18.66
Commonwealth	<u>25.45</u>	<u>20.31</u>	<u>19.93</u>

Death Rates for 1930 per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with the previous year and a year in the previous decade.)

	1920	1929	1930
New South Wales	10.12	9.99	8.54
Victoria	11.13	9.45	8.94
Queensland	10.65	8.98	7.93
South Australia	10.45	8.70	8.35
West Australia	10.27	9.55	9.02
Tasmania	9.68	10.19	9.00
Northern Territory	14.96	15.56	16.56
Federal Capital T'ty	2.76	4.65	3.64
Commonwealth	<u>10.50</u>	<u>9.55</u>	<u>8.59</u>

Deaths in relation to Disease.

The following return, from data supplied by the Government Statistician, shows the number and causes of deaths during the year 1930, also the death-rate per 10,000 persons living(mean population 216,493), as contrasted with the previous year, 1929, (mean population estimated at 213,763).



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LIBRARY

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Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths 1930.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons	Number of Deaths, 1929	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.
<b>General Diseases -</b>				
Typhoid Fever.....	2	.1	13	.6
Malaria.....	-	-	-	-
Smallpox .....	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever.....	8	.4	2	.1
Whooping Cough .....	6	.3	14	.7
Diphtheria and Croup.....	20	.9	18	.8
Influenza .....	5	.2	31	1.5
Dysentery.....	1	-	-	-
Syphilis.. ..	3	.1	.5	.2
Tubercular Diseases .....	129	6.0	125	5.9
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism, and Gout.....	6	.3	17	.8
Cancer, all forms.....	206	9.5	204	9.6
Dietic Diseases and Industrial Poisoning.....	-	-	1	-
Other General Diseases	31	3.8	83	3.9
Total General	467	21.6	515	24.1
<b>Local Diseases -</b>				
Diseases of Nervous System	202	9.3	214	10.0
Diseases of Circulatory "	359	16.6	382	17.9
Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	197	9.1	274	12.8
Diseases of Digestive Organs	109	5.0	115	5.4
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.....	80	3.7	102	4.8
Diseases of Puerperal Origin	18	.8	16	.7
Diseases of the Skin.....	8	.4	13	.6
Diseases of Bones and Malformations.....	39	1.8	41	1.9
Diseases of Early Infancy...	145	6.7	119	5.6
Total Local Diseases	1157	53.4	1276	59.7
<b>Deaths Produced by External Causes -</b>				
Accident or Negligence.....	115	5.3	131	6.1
Homicide.....	2	.1	8	.4
Suicide.....	21	1.0	20	.9
Total External Causes.	138	6.4	159	7.4
<b>Ill-defined - Not Specific Diseases -</b>				
Old Age.....	165	7.6	205	9.6
Ill-defined Diseases.....	21	1.0	20	.9
Total Ill-defined Disea.	186	8.6	225	10.5
Total Deaths, All Causes	1948	90.0	2175	101.7

#### TYPHOID FEVER. - YEAR 1930.

No. of Cases notified.....	27
No. of deaths (1930 - calendar) -	
Males.....	-
Females.....	2

#### DIPHTHERIA - YEAR 1930.

No. of Cases Notified.....	573
No. of deaths (1930 - calendar) -	
Males.....	11

DEATHS from Tuberculosis during the last Ten Years.

Number.	Death Rate per 100,000 Persons Living.	
	No. 1930	No. 1929
111	111	111
121	121	121
131	131	131
141	141	141
151	151	151
161	161	161
171	171	171
181	181	181
191	191	191
201	201	201
211	211	211
221	221	221
231	231	231
241	241	241
251	251	251
261	261	261
271	271	271
281	281	281
291	291	291
301	301	301
311	311	311
321	321	321
331	331	331
341	341	341
351	351	351
361	361	361
371	371	371
381	381	381
391	391	391
401	401	401
411	411	411
421	421	421
431	431	431
441	441	441
451	451	451
461	461	461
471	471	471
481	481	481
491	491	491
501	501	501
511	511	511
521	521	521
531	531	531
541	541	541
551	551	551
561	561	561
571	571	571
581	581	581
591	591	591
601	601	601
611	611	611
621	621	621
631	631	631
641	641	641
651	651	651
661	661	661
671	671	671
681	681	681
691	691	691
701	701	701
711	711	711
721	721	721
731	731	731
741	741	741
751	751	751
761	761	761
771	771	771
781	781	781
791	791	791
801	801	801
811	811	811
821	821	821
831	831	831
841	841	841
851	851	851
861	861	861
871	871	871
881	881	881
891	891	891
901	901	901
911	911	911
921	921	921
931	931	931
941	941	941
951	951	951
961	961	961
971	971	971
981	981	981
991	991	991
1001	1001	1001
Totals.....	129	129

berculosis of Respiratory System (No. 51)  
ber forms of Tuberculosis (Nos. 32-57)....







RETURN Showing Number of Deaths from Typhoid  
during the last Ten Years under Age Groups.

Year	Under 5		5-10		10 - 15		15	20	20	25	25	30
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1921	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
22	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	2	2	.
23	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	1	.	.
24	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
25	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
28	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
29	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Totals	.	.	3	4	3	5	10	7	5	10	5	2

Year	30-35		35 - 40		40 - 45		45 - 50		50 - 55		55 - 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1921	1	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
22	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
24	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
25	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
27	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	4	1	1	6	9	3	3	3	6	3	2	1

Year	60 - 65		65 and over		Total all ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.
1921	.	.	.	1	13	13	26
22	.	.	.	1	8	7	15
23	.	.	.	.	8	5	13
24	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
25	.	.	.	.	1	5	6
26	.	.	.	.	3	5	8
27	1	.	2	1	4	5	9
28	1	.	1	.	5	1	6
29	1	1	.	.	9	4	13
30	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
	3	1	3	3	57	49	106



Scarlet Fever.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 10,000 population	Cases per 1000 per- sons liv- ing.	Deaths per 1000 cases notified	Death % of cases
1921	598	6	.3	2.79	10.0	1.0
1922	981	7	.3	4.57	7.1	0.7
1923	604	3	.1	2.80	5.0	0.5
1924	376	3	.1	1.75	8.0	0.8
1925	288	3	.1	1.35	10.4	1.0
1926	188	1	.05	0.89	5.3	0.5
1927	91	2	.1	0.43	22.0	2.2
1928	190	1	.05	0.89	5.3	0.5
1929	314	2	.1	1.47	6.4	0.6
1930	485	8	.4	2.24	16.5	1.6

Diphtheria.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 10,000 Population	Cases per 1000 per- sons liv- ing	Deaths per 1000 cases notified	Death % of cases
1921	2055	61	2.9	9.60	30.2	3.0
1922	1616	58	2.7	7.52	35.9	3.6
1923	870	32	1.5	4.04	36.8	3.7
1924	597	20	.9	2.78	33.5	3.4
1925	473	13	.6	2.21	27.5	2.7
1926	347	6	.3	1.66	17.1	1.7
1927	507	10	.5	2.41	19.7	2.0
1928	908	18	.8	4.29	19.8	2.0
1929	488	18	.8	2.28	36.9	3.7
1930	573	20	.9	2.65	34.9	3.5



Continued

Year	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births
1921	20.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1922	19.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1923	18.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1924	17.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1925	16.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1926	15.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1927	14.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1928	13.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1929	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1930	11.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1931	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1932	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1933	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1934	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1935	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1936	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1937	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1938	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1939	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1940	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Continued

Year	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births	Deaths per 1000 live births
1921	20.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1922	19.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1923	18.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1924	17.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1925	16.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1926	15.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1927	14.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1928	13.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1929	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1930	11.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1931	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1932	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1933	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1934	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1935	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1936	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1937	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1938	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1939	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1940	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

