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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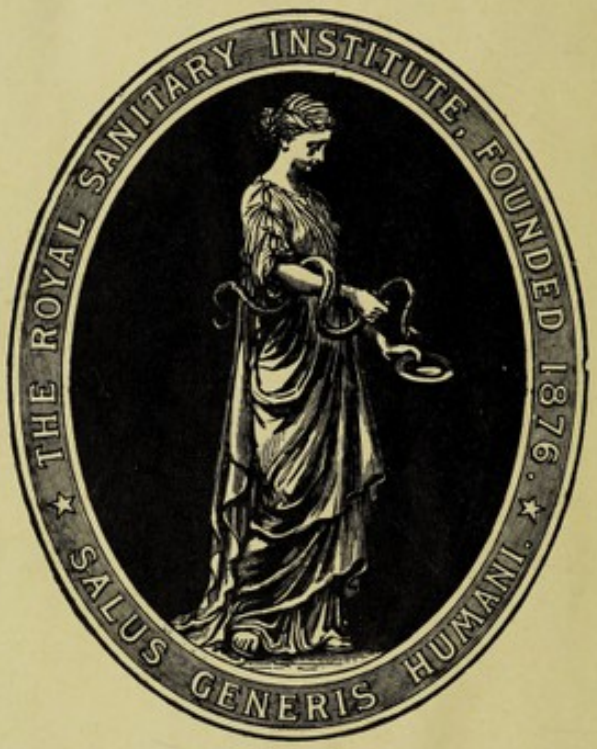

Presented by

The Secretary for Public Health

October 1931

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 convehiences, 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.

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.

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.

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 imagned.

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 "Vaucluse" 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 forms. Notifications under this heading totalled 203. There were 129 deaths.

In the absence of an organised scheme, Tuberculosis continues to exact a heavy toll in mortality, and causes much crippling and disablement. Dr. Neil Ferguson, the Director of Tuberculosis in Victoria, in his report on the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis in Tasmania, emphasises the initial steps which should be taken to establish an Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme in Tasmania, and estimates the cost at £2,000 per annum.

Dr. Ferguson states:-

"It behoves us to take stock of mortality figures for Tuberculosis - which exacts such a heavy toll of persons in the prime of life. These individuals are a serious loss to the State, and for them, even modicum can offer something really definite, both in prevention, control, and treatment. During the last ten years, there has been an average of 146 deaths per annum in Tasmania. Attempting to look at the position from a purely financial point of view, it would be a very low estimate to put down the capital value of each adult life at £500. The average duration of illness prior to death, from well established consumption, may be estimated at from three to five years, but we take three years and estimate the loss at £150 per year, and the cost of illness and invalidity at £100 per year. Thus we get:-

Loss of Wages (3 years @ £150)
Cost of Invalidity (3 years @ £100)
Loss at Death

£1500

At this very low estimate, 146 deaths from tuberculosis have cost the State of Tasmania for the past ten years an average of £185,000 p. a.".

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 notifications - 27- of Typhoid Fever were considerably lower than those for the previous year when 49 cases were reported. There is a 2 decline.

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

Year	Cases
1922	21
1923	21
1924	25
1925	20

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

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Lethargic Encephalitis and Malaria. One case of each of these diseases was notified during the year.

TABLE A.

RETURN Showing Number of Cases of each Notifiable Infectious Disease Reported to the Department of Public Health during the Year 1930, together with Comparative Figures of the aggregate of all such Diseases for the years 1929 and 1930.

Municipality.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Malaria.	Total 1930.	Total 1929.
1. Beaconsfield.	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
2. Bothwell.	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	9	5
3. Brighton.	3	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
4. Bruny.	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	2
5. Campbell Town.	1	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	4
6. Circular Head.	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
7. Clarence.	9	1	64	6	-	-	2	1	-	83	22
8. Deloraine.	1	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	10	34
9. Devonport.	4	-	6	5	-	-	4	-	-	19	24
10. Emu Bay.	8	1	2	5	1	-	3	-	-	20	15
11. Esperance.	18	2	11	4	-	-	7	-	-	42	23
12. Evandale.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
13. Fingal.	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	6	11
14. Flinders.	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	5	4
15. George Town.	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	3
16. Glamorgan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
17. Glenorchy	61	-	28	17	1	-	6	-	-	113	92
18. Gormanston.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
19. Green Ponds.	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
20. Hamilton.	18	1	10	3	-	-	7	-	-	39	21
21. Hobart	210	7	157	58	5	-	16	-	1	454	392
22. Huon.	8	-	20	2	-	-	8	-	-	38	29
23. Kentish.	7	-	6	1	-	-	5	-	-	19	26
24. Kingborough.	10	-	7	7	-	-	3	-	-	27	15
25. King Island.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
26. Latrobe.	1	-	10	1	-	-	4	-	-	16	22
27. Launceston.	56	4	31	39	12	-	-	-	-	142	127
28. Leven.	5	1	9	3	-	-	4	-	-	22	36
29. Lilydale.	10	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	2
30. Longford.	1	2	1	4	1	-	4	-	-	13	4
31. New Norfolk.	20	1	30	9	-	-	8	-	-	68	28
32. Oatlands.	13	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	23	9

TABLE A (Continued).

33. Penguin.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	6
34. Port Cygnet.	3	2	25	4	-	-	2	-	-	36	11
35. Portland.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
36. Queenstown.	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
37. Richmond.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6
38. Ringarooma.	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
39. Ross.	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1
40. Scottsdale.	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
41. Sorell.	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	12	1
42. Spring Bay.	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	2
43. St. Leonards.	5	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	19
44. Strahan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]
45. Table Cape.	34	-	2	5	-	-	4	-	-	45	12
46. Tasman.	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2
47. Waratah.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	[illegible]
48. Westbury.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	3
49. Zeehan.	6	-	12	1	1	-	1	-	-	21	2
50. Overseas.	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
	573	27	485	203	26	1	113	1	1	1,430	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.

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
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gonorrhoea -																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	13	11	47	13	38	5	22	3	5	4	8	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	139	42	181
Extra-Metropolitan				1		1	-	-	9	11	21	8	16	3	10	-	7	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	81	26	107
Gleet -																																			
Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, Primary -																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	11
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Syphilis, Secondary -																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, Congenital																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	11
Soft Chancre -																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea & Chancre																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis & Chancre																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea & Ophthalmia -																																			
Metropolitan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra-Metropolitan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	1	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	22	23	76	23	[illegible]	6	54	3	15	4	16	-	4	[illegible]	5	-	1	-	4	-	7	-	7	2	251	78	329

DETAILS REGARDING SOCIAL CLINICS ATTENDED:-

	Males	Females	Total
Notified by Hospital Clinics.....	108	30	138
" " Private Doctors	143	43	186

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 mee 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 compulsary 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

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

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY

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Prematurity	59
Malformations	29
Congenital debility etc.	29
Diarrhoea and enteritis	43
Other diseases of early infancy	23

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TABLE X.

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	409	391	417	431	422	423	281	352	341	374

Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Deaths	431	374	358	294	287	232	294	300	259	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-W'th.
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	49.9	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

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	2[illegible]	242
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	78.4	55.7	57.6	55.0	55.0	46.5	53.0	63.9	53.2	50.6
Total Births.	5755	5817	5657	5383	52[illegible]	4988	4833	4391	[illegible]97	4785

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
Congential 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 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

T A B L E H.

Comparative Diseases of Principal Causes of Death under One Year during 1925 - 1930.

Causes of Death.	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Whooping Cough	23	1			19	11
Bronchitis	2	5	7	4		1
Pneumonia	3	1	5	3	3	1
Broncho-pneumonia	4	4	11	13	13	12
Pneumonia	12	13	14	11	26	27
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	27	30	32	37	37	23
Congenital Debility	27	29	26	34	34	30
Syphilis	1	1			3	2
Malformations	24	19	17	17	17	21
Prematurity	48	28	38	39	39	62
Other Diseases of Infancy	30	13	22	14	14	17

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, provisonal 16) were issued during the year. The fees collected under this heading amounted to £48-12-6.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Milk. Inspections revealed that efforts are being made by certain of the more elightened 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 Stanner's report will be found under Appendix III.

"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 Launceston, 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 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 appointements 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.

"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 £838-5-0 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 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.,

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

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.

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.

	Number of Specimens	Positive.
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 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.

APPENDIX III.

Department of Public Health.
Hobart.
24th February, 1934.

BOARD NURSING.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of Board Nursing work performed during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

Seventeen Centres were in operation during the year.

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

Sister Frodsa resigned on the 10th November, after three and a half years service at Ambully. Sister was a conscientious and zealous nurse and did good work. Sister was stationed at the Southern Tasmania Health Association, Lenah Valley. Sister was regretted by the Association and by her patients.

Sister Lyndon resigned her position as District Nurse at Ouse in June, and Sister Ryan was appointed to fill the vacancy, Sister transferred from Spring Bay. Sister Colla resigned from Swansea in May, after nine years service. She was succeeded by Sister Potts, who was previously District Nurse at Bicheno, and Sister Ryan was transferred to Bicheno, in place of Sister Potts, who was transferred to Swansea, in place of Sister Colla, who was in need of an extended rest. At a later date Sister Ryan resumed control of the Spring Bay Centre.

The new centre, Pillinger Island, was opened on the 14th December. Sister Jolliffe is in charge of the appointment. This Centre is financed by the Local Municipal Council. The nurse's headquarters are at Bicheno.

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 she was always very popular with those of other centres.

Referring to the summary, a decrease will be noted in no. of visits from previous to years and from nurse to patients attended. This can be explained by the fact that the Centre at Bicheno Island, during the last month of the year, was a doctor's home, and at Rosebery early in the year, there was a resident nurse at work for the nurses. Although Rosebery authorities have always accounted for the greatest number of calls on the nurses' services.

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	-
Cygnet.	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.

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 StuartGibson.

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 Attendance	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 Mother-craft and Infant Hygiene has been given to 7 classes of girls from the State Schools at Campbell Street, Elizabeth Street, Goulburn Street, Lansdowne Cresent, 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 accomodation for mothers has been provided by the new wing erected during the year.

The work of the Hobart Centre has greatly benefitied 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
TOTAL.	1493.

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.

APPENDIX V11

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population:

Estimated on the 31st December 1930:-

Males	109,368
Females	111,276
Total	220,644

Mean population 1930(for the whole year)-

Males	107,487
Females	109,006
Total	216,493

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	25.45	20.31	19.93

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	10.50	9.55	8.59

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).

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths 1930.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons	Number of Deaths, 1929	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.
General Diseases -				
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	81	3.8	83	3.9
Total General	467	21.6	515	24.1
Local Diseases -				
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
Deaths Produces by External Causes -				
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
Ill-defined - Not Specific Diseases -				
Old Age.....	165	7.6	205	9.6
Ill-defined Diseases.....	21	1.0	20	.9
Total Ill-defined Diseas.	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 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.									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (No.51)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other forms of Tuberculosis (Nos.32-57)....	132	108	158	127	111	109	120	107	96	111	62	50	64	59	52	52	57	50	45	51
	24	41	26	57	26	22	25	51	30	18	11	19	12	17	12	10	12	15	14	8
Totals.....	156	149	164	164	137	131	145	138	126	129	73	69	76	76	64	62	69	65	59	59

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	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 persons living.	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 persons living	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