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TASMANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1932

BY

E. J. TUDOR,

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command



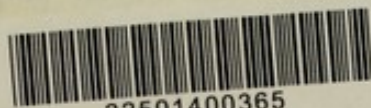
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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932.

Department of Public Health,

Hobart, 8th May, 1933.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for the year ended the 31st December, 1932. For reasons of economy this report is brief; comment and explanation being eliminated as far as possible.

Special attention was directed during the year to the dissemination of popular health instruction by means of broadcasting; the work being undertaken by senior officers of the Department. There was also a wide distribution of informative leaflets and posters on various health subjects.

Another important departure from routine work was the holding of a series of practical demonstrations on meat inspection at Hobart, Launceston, and Burnie by the Chief Inspector of the Department as a preliminary measure towards enabling local health inspectors to become qualified to undertake the inspection of meat. Much interest was taken in these demonstrations by those persons for whose benefit they were arranged. I feel assured the added knowledge gained by the inspectors will be the means of stimulating their activities towards safeguarding the public against diseased meat.

Regulations under the Food and Drugs and Factories Acts were amended in various directions.

The nurses engaged in child welfare work in Hobart and surrounding districts severed direct official relationship with the Department at the 30th June, from which date these officers were placed under the control of the Child Welfare Association. A subsidy equivalent to the salaries and other expenditure hitherto met by the Department was made available to the Association in furtherance of the work involved.

As an economic measure, rat extermination work, which for many years had been undertaken by the Department in conjunction with the Marine Board and Hobart City Council as a safeguard against plague, was discontinued at the end of the financial year. I trust it may be possible to revive this important work in the near future.

The Federal Health Council did not meet during the year; advice having been received from the Director-General of Health for the Commonwealth that the Government had decided, from consideration of economy, to allow the meeting to lapse.

The administration of that portion of the Stamp Duties Act, 1930, relating to the payment of stamp duty on receipts for salary or wages, for which the Department was made responsible, was transferred to the State Taxation Department from the 1st July, 1932.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

On the whole, local health administration during the year has been satisfactory. From time to time, some evidence of laxity on the part of a local authority has been apparent, particularly in the direction of controlling infectious disease, and it has been necessary to direct the attention of those concerned to the need for the efficient discharge of their statutory duties under the Public Health Act. It is recognised, however, that the control of infectious disease in a large district with a small and scattered population must necessarily be a complex problem, especially where only part-time officers are employed. For this reason, the incidence of disease in such a district receives the closest scrutiny, so that, should the necessity arise, skilled advice and assistance may be proffered.

As in past years, sanitary surveys of municipal districts have been undertaken by officers of the Department, principally with the object of stimulating local administration. In furtherance of the effort which is being made towards popularising the State as a tourist resort, officers have been instructed, during the course of these surveys, to direct particular attention to the sanitation of hotels, boarding houses, and places of public resort. Improved facilities in this regard give added comfort and convenience, and are greatly appreciated by the travelling public.

Information with respect to inspections carried out by officers of the inspectorial staff is contained in Appendix I.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table A (page 7) shows the number of cases of each of these diseases reported from various municipalities under Section 31 of the Public Health Act, 1903. The notifications for the previous year are also given. It is worthy of mention that no cases of notifiable infectious diseases were reported from the districts of Glamorgan, Gormanston, Ross, Spring Bay, Strahan, and Waratah.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified was 455, the number in 1932 being 589. The deaths during the year totalled 17, equivalent to a case mortality rate of 3.7 per cent. The number of cases per thousand of population was 2.05. The disease was most prevalent in southern districts, from which 353 cases were reported.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a marked rise in the incidence of this disease, 417 cases being reported as against 265 in the previous year. There were five deaths. The disease was most prevalent in southern districts, from which 320 cases were notified. From the district of

Hobart, 152 were reported, and 57 from the Esperance district. The incidence of the disease in the latter municipality caused the Department some concern, and the local authority was requested on more than one occasion to adopt recognised measures to prevent the spread of infection.

Typhoid Fever.—Twenty-five cases of this disease were notified. There were two deaths.

Tuberculosis (all forms).—Notifications under this heading totalled 167. There were 132 deaths. Of the notifications, 153 were reported to be suffering from pulmonary and 14 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Only 41 per cent. of the pulmonary cases received institutional treatment.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of cases of this disease notified, viz., 7, was much below the average of previous years. The low incidence of this disease is creditable to all concerned.

Anterior Poliomyelitis, Lethargic Encephalitis, and Bacillary Dysentery.—Two cases of the first-mentioned disease, and three each of lethargic encephalitis and bacillary dysentery were notified during the year.

The year ending 31st March 1933 has been a busy one for the Department of Health for the Tasmanian Islands. The Department has been dealing with a large number of cases of infectious diseases, and has been working to prevent the spread of infection.

The administration of that portion of the Public Health Act, 1903, relating to the payment of rates for the purpose of the Act, was carried out by the Department of Health, and was completed on the 31st March 1933.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

On the whole, local health administration during the year has been satisfactory. From time to time, however, there has been evidence of a lack of co-operation on the part of some local authorities in the execution of the Act, and it has been necessary to direct the attention of those concerned to the need for the efficient discharge of their statutory duties under the Public Health Act. It is recognised, however, that the control of infectious diseases in a large district with a small and scattered population must necessarily be a complex problem, and it is hoped that the co-operation of the local authorities will be maintained in the future.

As in past years, sanitary surveys of municipalities have been undertaken by officers of the Department, particularly with the object of determining the extent of the problem of infectious diseases, and of advising the local authorities on the measures to be taken for the prevention of infection. During the course of these surveys, the officers have been particularly concerned to draw attention to the need for the proper disposal of refuse, and for the proper ventilation of buildings, and for the proper disposal of sewage.

Information with respect to infectious diseases has been obtained from the local authorities, and has been used for the purpose of the Department's reports.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Department of Health for the year ending 31st March 1933. For reasons of economy, this report is being submitted in a form which is as brief as possible.

Special attention was directed during the year to the dissemination of popular health information by means of pamphlets, the work being undertaken by senior officers of the Department. There was also a wide distribution of informative leaflets and posters on various health subjects.

Another important departure from routine work was the holding of a series of practical demonstrations on the subject of infectious diseases, and these by the local inspectors of the Department as a preliminary measure towards enabling local health inspectors to become qualified to undertake the inspection of meat. Much interest was taken in these demonstrations by those persons for whose benefit they were arranged. I feel assured that the means of the control of infectious diseases will be the means of the control of the public against disease.

Regulations under the Food and Drugs and Factories Acts were amended in various directions.

The survey carried in child welfare work in Hobart and surrounding districts covered direct child relationship with the Department at the 30th June, from which date these officers were placed under the control of the Child Welfare Association. A similar proposal to the Department and other expenditure hitherto met by the Department was made available to the Association in the course of the work involved.

As an economic measure, the extermination work, which for many years has been undertaken by the Department in connection with the Marine Board and Hobart City Council as a safeguard against plague, was discontinued at the end of the financial year. I trust it may be possible to revise this important work in the near future.

TABLE A.

RETURN showing Number of Cases of each Notifiable Infectious Disease Reported to the Department of Public Health during the Year 1932, together with Comparative Figures of the Aggregate of all such Diseases for the Years 1931 and 1932.

Municipality.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Puerperal Fever.	Anterior Poliomylitis.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Bacillary Dysentery.	Total, 1932.	Total 1931.
1 Beaconsfield	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	9	11
2 Bothwell	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
3 Brighton	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16
4 Bruny	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
5 Campbell Town	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	9	6
6 Circular Head	5	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	14	16
7 Clarence	10	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	22	29
8 Deloraine	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	10	21
9 Devonport	9	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	19	12
0 Emu Bay	9	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	16	14
11 Esperance	22	...	57	1	...	...	...	...	80	75
12 Evandale	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
13 Fingal	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	10	5
14 Flinders	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	6
15 George Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
16 Glamorgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Glenorchy	47	1	23	12	2	...	...	...	85	96
18 Gormanston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19 Green Ponds	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	19
20 Hamilton	12	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	28	13
21 Hobart	170	4	152	47	1	...	1	...	375	342
22 Huon	14	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	22	34
23 Kentish	3	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	11	16
24 Kingborough	34	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	37	16
25 King Island	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	2
26 Latrobe	2	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	11	12
27 Launceston	22	3	22	32	1	...	...	...	80	110
28 Leven	6	1	24	6	...	...	...	...	37	25
29 Lilydale	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
30 Longford .....	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	12
31 New Norfolk	16	8	27	2	1	...	...	...	54	29
32 Oatlands	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	9	25
33 Penguin .....	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	3
34 Port Cygnet	7	...	12	4	...	...	...	2	25	8
35 Portland .....	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	4
36 Queenstown .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
37 Richmond .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
38 Ringarooma	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	3
39 Ross .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
40 Scottsdale	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	9
41 Sorell	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3
42 Spring Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
43 St. Leonards	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	11
44 Strahan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Table Cape	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	25
46 Tasman .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
47 Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Westbury .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13
49 Zeehan .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
50 Overseas .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
TOTAL CASES.....	455	25	417	167	7	2	3	3	1079	1082

Venereal Diseases.—During the year 229 persons were notified by medical practitioners throughout the State as suffering from venereal disease. Approximately 40 per cent. of the cases were reported from public hospitals, where facilities are provided for maintenance and treatment. Orders requiring persons to obtain medical treatment were served upon two individuals. Another person suffering from the disease was required

to refrain from handling food intended for sale for human consumption.

The obsolete and inefficient apparatus at present in use at the Launceston Public Hospital, for the treatment of males suffering from the disease, is in need of replacement.

Statistical information in respect of these diseases is appended. (Tables B.-D.)

TABLE B.
RETURN showing Sex and Age Distribution and Location (Metropolitan or Extra-Metropolitan) of Cases of Venereal Disease Reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1932.

	Under 1 year.			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.		65-70 and over.		Age not stated.		Total.		Grand Total.				
	M.	F.	P.	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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Gleet—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Secondary—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Congenital—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soft Chancre—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea & Chancre—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis & Chancre—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea & Ophthalmia—																																								
Metropolitan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—																																								
Metropolitan	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra-Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	1	229

Details Regarding Source of Notifications.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Notified by Hospital Clinics.....	47	44	91
Notified by Private Doctors.....	117	21	138
Total	164	65	229

TABLE C.

RETURN showing Marital Status of Cases of Venereal Diseases reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1932.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	
Gonorrhoea	45	91	17	35	62	126	188
Gleet	2	5	...	...	2	5	7
Syphilis	2	8	9	2	17	10	27
Gonorrhoea and Syphilis	1	1	...	1	1	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	3	...	1	...	4	4
Total	56	108	26	39	82	147	229

TABLE D.
RETURN showing Number of Cases of Venereal Disease reported to Department of Public Health during Each Year since the Inception of the Act in 1918.

Year.	No. of Cases.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
		366	488	419	473	357	384	516	460	413	376	390	386	324	242	229

HOSPITALS ACT.

Public Hospitals.—The boards in charge of public hospitals throughout the State are to be commended for the efforts made to keep expenditure within reasonable limits, particularly in view of the reduced financial aid received from

the Government towards the cost of maintenance. Statistics compiled from data contained in the annual reports of hospitals show that, in the majority of cases, there is a decrease in the average daily cost of maintenance and treatment of patients.

During recent years, I have had the opportunity of visiting similar institutions in some of the mainland States, and I feel that the standard of our hospital service makes a favourable comparison with that I have seen elsewhere. In a few isolated cases the outlay of capital expenditure is needed for some essential service, which, when provided, will add to the efficiency of the hospitals concerned.

Private Hospitals.—At the close of the year there were 70 licensed private hospitals throughout the State, detailed information in respect of which will be found appended. Each of these institutions has been inspected from time to time, and steps taken where necessary to remedy any structural or sanitary defect which came under notice. Whilst to some extent private hospitals are in competition with the hospital service of the State, nevertheless, it must be admitted that they serve a most useful purpose, and make much needed provision which it would be difficult to secure in any other way.

TABLE E.

RETURN of Private Hospital Licences Issued during the Year 1932.

	No. of Licences Issued.	Medical, Surgical, & Lying-in.	Medical & Surgical Only.	Lying-in Only.
Hobart	10	1	2	7
Launceston	9	...	2	7
Country	51	10	1	40
	70	11	5	54

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There has been a continuance of much admirable work for maternal and child welfare throughout the State, for which credit must be given to the oversight and energy of voluntary women workers, supported by financial assistance from the Government. Baby clinics are now located in the principal centres of population throughout the State, whilst bush nurses situated in remote districts also devote much of their time to this particular feature of social reform. Reports submitted by the nurses in charge of the Hobart and Launceston welfare centres are detailed in Appendix IV., whilst reference to the work performed by the bush nurses is contained in Appendix III.

Infantile Mortality.—The registered number of deaths in 1932 of children under one year was 185, as against 219 in 1931, showing, therefore, a decrease of 34 in the total. The infantile mortality rate (deaths per thousand births) was 41.1, the lowest on record in the history of the State.

Tables F to I., containing statistical data in regard to infantile mortality, are appended.

TABLE F.

INFANTILE Mortality.

Number of Deaths under One Year in Tasmania for the last 20 Calendar Years.

	Year.																			
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Deaths.....	417	431	422	423	281	321	343	374	451	324	326	296	287	232	256	300	255	242	219	185

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Births.)

Year.	Tasmania.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land.	South Australia.	West Australia.	New Zealand.	North. T'ory.	Federal Cap. Ter.	Co'mon- wealth.
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	56.6	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
1931.....	46.0	43.5	44.5	36.6	36.5	41.5	32.2	83.3	37.3	42.1
1932.....	41.2	41.1	43.0	40.3	36.6	44.6	31.2	n	n	n

TABLE G.

TASMANIA.

TABLE showing the Principal Causes of Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age in Tasmania in each Year from 1923 to 1932.

Causes of Deaths.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
7. Measles	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
8. Scarlet Fever, &c .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Whooping Cough .....	...	9	23	1	...	19	11	3	8	3
10. Diphtheria and Croup	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	1
22. Tetanus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tubercular Meningitis	3	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	1
34. Syphilis	6	6	3	1	...	3	2	1	1	1
86. Convulsions	9	9	7	5	7	4	1	2	3	3
106. Bronchitis	10	5	3	1	5	5	1	3	1	2
107. Broncho-pneumonia	20	19	15	5	11	15	12	4	13	20
108, 109. Pneumonia	23	24	20	13	14	24	27	12	8	4
118. Other Diseases of the Stomach	9	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	1	1
119. Gastro-Enteritis, Diarrhoea, and Enteritis	35	16	29	30	31	37	21	23	12	8
157. Congenital Defects	29	28	20	19	17	17	31	28	23	14
159, 160. Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	132	97	89	91	101	101	72	100	86	69
158. Debility, Marasmus	47	37	29	26	34	30	25	16	20	20
161. Diseases of Early Infancy	17	8	8	13	22	14	17	20	14	20
Other Causes	20	22	29	20	16	20	25	18	30	18
Total	326	296	287	232	256	300	255	242	219	185
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)	57.6	55.0	55.0	46.5	53.0	63.9	53.1	50.6	46.0	41.2
Total Births	5657	5383	5218	4988	4833	4691	4797	4785	4762	4491

TABLE H.

(Showing Ages and Causes of Death under 1 year—1932.)

Causes of Death.	Under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	Total.
Whooping Cough .....	...	2	...	1	3
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	1	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis .....	...	...	...	1	1
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	1	1
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	1
Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Thyroid Gland .....	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Thymus Gland	2	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhagic Diatheses	1	...	...	...	1
Anæmia, not Pernicious	1	...	...	...	1
Simple Meningitis .....	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions	3	...	...	...	3
Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Process .....	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis .....	...	1	...	1	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	9	3	6	20
Pneumonia	2	...	1	1	4
Diseases of Stomach .....	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	...	1	4	3	8
Intestinal Obstruction .....	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis .....	...	1	...	...	1
Cellulitis .....	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	5	5	3	1	14
Congenital Debility	14	3	1	2	20
Premature Birth	52	1	...	...	53
Injury at Birth	16	...	...	...	16
Atelectasis	6	...	...	...	6
Icterus Neonatorum	6	...	...	...	6
Diseases of Umbilicus	2	...	...	...	2
Sclerema and other Diseases of Early Infancy	5	1	...	...	6
Infanticide	1	...	...	...	1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	3	...	1	...	4
Violent Death, of Unknown Nature	1	...	...	...	1
Total	123	25	14	23	185

TABLE I.

Comparative Figures of Principal Causes of Deaths under One Year during 1928-1932.

Causes of Death.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Whooping Cough	19	11	3	8	3
Convulsions	4	1	2	3	2
Bronchitis	5	1	3	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia	15	12	4	13	20
Pneumonia	24	27	12	8	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	37	21	23	12	8
Congenital Debility	34	30	25	16	20
Syphilis	3	2	1	1	1
Malformations	17	31	28	23	14
Prematurity and Injury at Birth	101	72	100	86	69
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	14	17	20	14	20

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ACT.

Close supervision, particularly in country districts, has been exercised over buildings and other premises which come within the purview of this law. In many instances, recommendations were made to local authorities to take steps to effect improvements in relation to cleanliness and sanitation. In one case the licence in force under the Act was cancelled owing to the condition of the building being unsafe. Fortunately the law which operates with respect to these buildings vests certain powers in the Department. In the absence of any such authority, it is feared that places of public entertainment in many country districts would fall short of the requirements considered necessary to provide for the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public.

Film Censorship.—There has been no change in the personnel of the Picture Censor Board, the existing members being reappointed for a further term on the 18th November, 1932.

Applications for the registration of 432 films were submitted to the Board. In the consideration of these applications, the Board viewed private screenings of 36 films, which were dealt with as follows:—22 registered unconditionally; 3 refused registration; 10 registered subject to the excision of certain features; 1 registered subject to condition that children over six and under sixteen years be not admitted.

In last year's report, the Board expressed its views with respect to the moral tone of many of the featured films shown to the public. After another year of service, members feel that the standard of the featured film remains much the same, and necessitates the closest attention to censorship.

As Chairman of the Board, I wish to place on record the valuable co-operation and assistance I have received from individual members, who devote much of their time to a close study of the films that are submitted to the Board for registration.

Cinematograph Operators' Licences.—Eighty-four of these licences (70 full and 14 provisional) were issued during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Close attention has been directed to the administration of this law, which provides for the control and protection of the food supply. The usual supervision has been exercised over premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, and steps taken where necessary to safeguard the consumer against adulterated, contaminated, or disease-producing food.

Inspection of Food Containers in Use in Public Places.—Hotels, restaurants, and refreshment-rooms were inspected for the purpose of ascertaining if any cracked, broken, or otherwise unsound receptacles were being used in the preparation or serving of food products, with a view to destruction, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 95 (17).

Amendment of Regulations.—Regulations Nos. 36 (cocoa) and 81 (harmless colouring matters) were amended on the 18th November last.

Imported Canadian Salmon.—In view of advice from the Public Health Department of New South Wales that cans of imported Canadian salmon were being stripped of their original labels, and relabelled with a description specifying a higher grade of salmon than was actually in the can, inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining if such a practice obtained in this State. No evidence in this regard was obtainable, although the analytical examination of various tinned salmons revealed that, in some cases, the quality was not that which might have been expected from the labels. Since the matter came under notice, I understand that steps have been taken by the Canadian authorities to prevent such gross deception.

Jam.—The attention of a mainland firm was directed to an apple jam which did not comply with the standard prescribed by the regulation. The matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the Department.

Iced Fruit Blocks.—A ruling was given by the Department that a person manufacturing iced fruit blocks should be licensed under the provisions of Regulation 104 (Licensing of Manufacturers of Ice-cream, Ices, &c.). It was also agreed that, providing a special container was used for mixing the fruit flavouring, &c., and the mixing was carried out under hygienic conditions, the provision of a special room, as prescribed by Regulation 94, should not be enforced.

Mutton-Bird Industry.—An officer exercised the usual supervision over the mutton-bird industry. This work has produced excellent results.

Sampling.—Statistical information as to the number and nature of samples taken during the year is set out in Appendix I.

BUSH NURSING.

The Department has continued with the administration of the bush nursing scheme on behalf of the Bush Nursing Association. The work performed by the nurses speaks volumes for the success of the scheme, and offers encouragement to the members of the Association, who give willing and devoted service by which it is made possible for people resident in remote districts to have a bush nurse located in their midst. During the year I took the opportunity of visiting a few of the centres, and was much impressed by the excellent services being rendered by the nurses, and the gratitude of the people for the facilities provided through the medium of the Association.

With the exception of the Adamsfield centre, where the cost of living is excessive, each bush nurse is now in receipt of a salary of £150 per annum, the lessened financial assistance forthcoming from the Government necessitating a reduction to this amount.

The supervisory nurse attached to the Department has visited each centre from time to time for the purpose of assisting the local controlling body in the administration of the scheme, and tendering advice where necessary. The report of this official will be found in Appendix III.

FACTORIES ACT.

Registration of Factories.—The number of factories registered with the Department at the close of the year was 1180, an increase of three over the preceding year. The fees received from this source amounted to £419 12s. 6d.

Employees in Factories.—A total of 8597 persons (6472 males and 2125 females) were employed in registered factories, compared with 8531 persons (6511 males and 2020 females) during the preceding year.

Horse-power of Machinery Used in Factories.—Machinery used in the various factories throughout the State equalled 79,920 horse-power.

Inspection.—Each registered factory is inspected at least once yearly, with the object of ascertaining if the requirements of the law are being complied with. Arising out of these inspections, 55 requisitions were served upon occupiers of factories to comply with various requirements of the law. In two instances occupiers were required to make adequate provision for the disposal of dust generated in the manufacture of their goods. Conditions found to exist in these cases at the time of inspection were a menace to the health of the workers.

Offences.—A warning was given to the occupier of a factory for working some of his employees beyond the aggregate number of hours prescribed by Section 51 of the Act.

WAGES BOARDS ACT.

Fifty-two wages boards were existent at the 31st December, 1932. A new determination was made by each of the following boards during the year:—

Designation of Board.	Date Determination Came into Operation
Aerated Water	21.10.32
Carriers'	19.3.32
Entertainment	10.9.32
Electrolytic Zinc	13.7.32
Marine Boards'	1.12.32
Printers'	2.1.33
Roadmakers'	22.7.32
Textile	18.2.32

Chairman of Wages Boards.—Mr. R. J. Meagher, Public Service Commissioner, has continued to perform the duties of this office with every satisfaction to those concerned. His knowledge of the work involved, combined with the fact that he possesses the confidence of representatives of both employers and employees, has facilitated to a great extent the deliberations of the various boards.

Licences Granted to Aged, Slow, or Infirm Workers.—Twenty-two licences were issued under this heading, in accordance with Section 27 of the Act.

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

Agreements.—Eight agreements were entered into between employers and employees, as to rates of wages and terms and conditions of employment under Section 55 of the Act.

Improvers' Licences.—Two licences were issued under this heading.

Arrears of Wages.—The Department was responsible for workers receiving £280 6s. 5d. as arrears of wages after a full investigation of claims submitted by or on behalf of employees. I am afraid that, in many instances, employees would feel reluctant to seek settlement of their claims by other means.

Offences.—Four prosecutions were instituted for various breaches of this law, convictions being entered in two of these cases. Penalties amounted to £12.

General.—Both employers and employees in large numbers have continued to utilise the Department for the purpose of gaining first-hand information with respect to this legislation, and the requirements of the various determinations framed thereunder.

SHOPS ACT.

Small Shops.—Small shops to the number of 773 were registered during the year. Fees amounting to £369 10s. were received on account of these registrations.

Small Shop Assistants.—Two hundred and thirty-eight licences were issued to assistants in small shops. The sum of £61 was received in fees under this heading.

Tobacco Licences.—The number of licences issued to persons to sell tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes totalled 1695. £821 5s. was received in respect of such licences.

Newsvendors' Licences.—Seventy-eight licences were issued to persons to sell newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and stamps. £38 was received in fees from this source.

Prosecutions.—Informations for breaches of the Shops Act were laid in five cases, convictions being entered in each instance. Fines totalled £4 10s.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

By virtue of the powers vested in me under the provisions of Section 31 of this law, negotiations were entered into with various employers for settlement of claims for compensation, at the request and on behalf of individual workers, for personal injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment. In no instance was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the payment of these claims.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which officers of the Department have performed their duties during the year.

My thanks are also due to officers of other departments, notably the Police and Crown Law, for their assistance on many occasions.

I have, &c.,

E. J. TUDOR,

Secretary for Public Health and Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 28th February, 1933.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the work performed by the inspectorial staff of the Department during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

Staff.

The Staff consists of the following officers:—Chief Inspector J. Riley, M.R.S.I., and Inspector H. H. Parker, Cert. R.S.I., stationed at Hobart; and Inspector D. S. Clark, Cert. R.S.I., and Inspector T. Orr, Cert. R.S.I., stationed at Launceston.

Routine Sanitary Surveys and General Inspections.

The majority of municipalities throughout the State were visited during the year, and routine sanitary surveys carried out. With the object of ascertaining the action taken by certain local authorities to give effect to previous recommendations, follow-up inspections were also made. Several special inspections were carried out at the request of local authorities. These were chiefly in regard to technical matters, and it is pleasing to note that several letters of commendation were received for the assistance rendered by the Department. Outbreaks of infectious disease were investigated in different parts of the State, and full reports submitted thereon.

Particulars of inspections made during sanitary surveys, and in the course of general and special inspections under the various laws administered by the Department are set out hereunder:—

Inspection of Shops (Shops Act)	503
Butchers' shops and other food premises	458
Places of Public Entertainment and Public Buildings, including plans of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings	327
Hotels and licensed premises	183
Factories Act	175
Wages Boards Act	169
Slaughterhouses (private)	144
Dairying premises	138
Schools (public and private)	128
Bakeries	112
Bacteriological tanks and sites	97
Water supplies	63
Drainage matters	62
Racecourses, showgrounds, &c.	60
Offensive trades	54
Piggeries	52
Weighing of bread	47
Garbage depots and services	45
Picture theatres, for overcrowding (after office hours)	44
Sanitary depots and services	42
Miscellaneous	41
Hospitals (public and private)	38
Cemeteries and burial grounds	31
Infectious diseases, outbreaks of	25
Municipal abattoirs	20
Cattle sale-yards	19
Sewage disposal in rivers and streams	15
Water samples	14
Ventilation of, and extraction of dust from wood-turning factories	14
Wharves, jetties, and river frontages (not under the control of local authorities)	13
Boarding-houses	10
Insanitary buildings and condemned dwellings	9
Food seizures under Food and Drugs Act	4
	3,156

Pollution of Rivers.

Several investigations and reports were made in connection with the protection of streams from pollution due to sewage outfalls.

Dancing and Card Rooms.

Numerous inspections were made and reports submitted in regard to buildings required for dancing and other social events. A large proportion of the applications were rejected, owing to unsuitability of premises—chiefly insufficient exits and defective ventilation.

Food and Drugs.

Three hundred and three samples of foods and drugs were forwarded to the Government Analyst. Nineteen were found to be adulterated (approximately, six per cent.). Prosecutions were undertaken in 14 cases, and two cases were withdrawn. Fines amounting to £44 1s. 9d. were inflicted. Warnings were issued in three cases, following the usual practice in regard to first offenders. A complete list of samples taken is shown hereunder:—

Acmeota	1
Arrowroot	3
Baking powder	4
Bloater paste	4
Breakfast d'light	1
Butter	44
Butter (pastry)	1
Cheese (kraft)	1
Chicken and ham paste	1
Chocolate	1
Citrous paste	1
Cocoa	9
Cocoa (malted)	1
Cod liver oil	1
Coffee	3
Coffee and chicory	4
Cornflour	3
Crayfish (bottled)	1
Cream	2
Creamota	1
Cream of tartar	4
Essence of lemon	14
Essence of vinegar (imitation)	1
Fruit saline	1
Ginger beer plant	1
Ginger beer powder	1
Grainus	1
Hamette	2
Ham pate	3
Honey	1
Macaroni	1
Medicine	1
Milk	111
Passion fruit	1
Pepper	6
Raspberry cordial extract	1
Rum	2
Salmon (various brands)	10
Sardines	3
Sardines (Sild)	1
Sild (smoked)	1
Sausage	14
Self-raising flour	3
Skim milk (sweetened)	1
Tincture of iodine	9
Tomato sauce	2
Veal and bacon	1
Vinegar	11
Water	6
Whisky	2
Total	303

Meat Inspection Demonstrations.

The series of meat inspection demonstrations arranged by the Department were commenced in October, and continued monthly at the following centres:—Hobart, Launceston, and Burnie. Inspectors from the majority of local authorities in the southern, northern, and north-western districts attended, and evinced keen interest in the lectures and demonstrations.

I have, &c.,

J. RILEY, Chief Inspector.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX II.

Bacteriological Laboratory,
Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 13th February, 1933.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to subjoin details of the work performed at the Department's laboratory during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

The total number of specimens forwarded from all parts of the State was 10,069.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HADDOW,
Government Bacteriologist.

The Secretary for Public Health.

Nature of Specimen.	No. of Specimens.	No. Positive.
Swabs for diphtheria bacillus	8,280	1,166
Water for diphtheria bacillus	2	—
Sputum for tubercular bacillus	1,016	337
Urine for tubercular bacillus	27	—
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercular bacillus	4	—
Blood for Widal's test	48	14
Fæces for typhoid bacillus	8	—
Urine for typhoid bacillus	8	—
Blood for typhoid bacillus	2	—
Water for typhoid bacillus	4	—
Milk for typhoid bacillus	3	—
Smears for gonococcus	467	59
Eye smears for gonococcus	15	1
Urine for gonococcus	2	—
Blood for malaria	1	—
Blood for organisms	2	—
Urine for pus, &c.	73	—
Urine for bacillus coli	51	—
Urine for quantitative sugar test	4	—
Specimen for pus or organisms	1	—
Fæces for occult blood	7	—
Fæces for bacteriological examination	3	—
Eye cultures for organisms	14	—
Water for quantitative and bacillus coli analysis	7	—
Pathological	14	—
Vaccines	6	—
Total	10,069	

APPENDIX III.

Department of Public Health.

Hobart, 4th April, 1933.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of Bush Nursing work performed during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

A new centre, with headquarters at Southport, was opened in the Esperance Municipality on the 11th January, 1932, thus making 17 centres in operation during the year.

The following changes occurred in the personnel of the nursing staff:—

Sister Raphael was appointed to Cygnet, *vice* Sister McCavanagh.

Sister Hetherington was appointed to Lilydale, *vice* Sister Stuart.

Sister Briggs was appointed to Tasman, *vice* Sister Still.

Towards the end of the year the Secretary of the Montagu Medical Union intimated that the Rosebery and Tullah centres may have to be worked by one nurse, owing to the likelihood of mining operations being discontinued at the Mt. Farrell Mine, which is located at the latter township.

Nine of the bush nurses employed hold child welfare certificates, in addition to general and midwifery certificates, required by the rules of the association. Some very pleasing results of the activities in child welfare have been noted. Sister Connors, the bush nurse at the Ulverstone centre, gave a series of talks on "Child Welfare" from the local broadcasting station.

A summarised statement of work performed in all centres during the period under review is subjoined.

I have, &c.,

C. ALICE STAMMER, Supervisory Nurse.

The Secretary for Public Health.

BUSH NURSING.—Summary of Work Performed During the Year Ended 31st December, 1932.

Centre.	Visits to Nurse.	Visits to Patients.	Nursing Days.	Maternity Cases.	Child Welfare.	School Visits.	Mileage.	Fees Earned.	Number of Hospital Beds.
								£ s. d.	
Adamsfield	515	231	14	1	54	3	133	30 14 1	2
Avoca	106	275	30	...	160	11	890	42 11 6	...
Brany Island	12	25	61	4	37	11	970	25 18 5	1
Burnie	1	225	229	26	2365	...	3329	86 3 6	...
Cygnet	38	192	125	13	115	26	668	55 9 6	...
Flinders Island	99	62	86	5	43	11	899	50 7 0	...
Lilydale	265	264	1	2	116	19	2892	89 13 8	...
Marawah	325	296	75	4	345	16	2930	97 12 11	2
Ouse	48	118	186	14	67	5	488	134 7 5	1
Rosebery	847	860	6	5	172	2	1293	...	2
Southport	51	178	37	8	88	54	2300	51 18 0	...
Spring Bay	95	243	7	1	291	14	1421	34 11 6	...
Swansea	175	704	4	22	557	...	867	79 18 2	...
Tasman	111	174	253	20	204	5	5621	145 12 6	4
Tullah	2018	667	22	3	275	8	957	...	2
Ulverstone	...	446	60	25	1214	21	3691	71 10 6	...
Waratah	288	578	18	29	77	...	775	59 3 6	...
Total	4994	5538	1214	182	6180	206	30,124	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Child Welfare Association,
Hobart, 28th February, 1933.

SIR,

DURING the year nine student nurses from the Mothercraft Home have attended the clinics, in their turn, for two weeks. Six classes of girls from the State schools have attended the clinic for a course in mothercraft and

infant hygiene; a class of girl guides has also attended. One hundred and twenty-six letters have been sent to country mothers, also leaflets of advice. Milk has been supplied to 54 mothers in necessitous circumstances. Crèches at the Hobart Show and Regatta Ground were conducted, as in previous years.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the nurses during the year ended 31st December, 1932:—

SUMMARY of the Work of the Nurses.

	Visits to Individual New-born Babies.	Subsequent Visits to Mothers.	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Individual Babies Attending.	Total Babies Attending.	Total Expectant Mothers Attending.
Hobart Centre	351	3276	107	855	6961	209
North Hobart Centre	233	1209	66	327	3005	69
Moonah Centre	183	1208	75	320	3675	84
Glenorchy Centre	41	238	11	80	530	—
Total	808	5931	259	1582	14,171	362

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Public Health.

C. BONNILY, Sister-in-Charge.

Baby Health Association,
Launceston, 28th February, 1933.

Baby Health Clinic.

SIR,

The following figures show our numbers for the year 1932:—

Number of attendances at the Launceston Clinic	9,562
Number of attendances at the Invermay Clinic	1,396
Number of attendances at the Newstead Clinic	1,140
Total attendances at Clinics	12,098

Number of New Babies at the Launceston Clinic	424
Number of New Babies at the Invermay Clinic	86
Number of New Babies at the Newstead Clinic	30
Total New Babies at Clinics	540

Number of visits paid to homes by Sisters	3,002
Number of New Babies visited in homes	769
Number of Expectant Mothers visited in homes	63

New Babies.—There were 540 new babies, and 465 were wholly or partially breast-fed and 75 were artificially fed when first brought to the clinics. Three hundred and twenty-five were normal healthy babies, 35 were premature, and the rest consisted of babies who were undernourished, or suffering from overfeeding, indigestion, and other minor upsets.

Expectant Mothers.—There have been 160 visits from expectant mothers to the clinics during 1932, and 63 have been visited in their own homes.

Letters.—One hundred and eighty-two letters (with literature enclosed) have been written to mothers who have sought advice re the feeding and care of their babies, and letters have been received from all parts of the State. An article dealing with child welfare has been published each week in the "Courier."

Literature.—Pamphlets dealing with the feeding of babies and older children, the prevention of infantile diarrhoea, suggestions for expectant mothers, &c., have been freely distributed. "The Expectant Mother and Baby's First Month," "The Feeding and Care of the Baby," and patterns for baby clothes have been sold when required.

Mothercraft.—Lectures and examinations have been given to schoolgirls from the following colleges and State schools:—Methodist Ladies' College, Broadland House, Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Wellington Square, Glen Dhu, Invermay, Charles Street, and East Launceston. These lectures include instruction in the feeding and care of baby, the bathing and clothing of baby and infant hygiene, and should be of the greatest possible value to the students as a preparation for the duties of motherhood. Lectures have also been given to Girl Guides and Mothers' Unions during the year.

I have, &c.,

O. M. GREEN, Sister-in-Charge.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX V.

Return of Samples of Foodstuffs Examined in the Government Laboratory in 1932.

Baking powder and self-raising flour	23
Beer and cordials	5
Butter	194
Cereals	11
Confectionery	15
Cream and condensed milk	15
Drugs and chemicals	17
Essences	18
Fish in tins	26
Fruit and pulp	28
Milk (cows')	410
Milk (human)	30
Poisons	20
Sauces and condiments	9
Sausages and preserved meat	21
Spirits and wines	37
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	23
Vinegar and vinegar essence	12
Water	20
Egg-pulp	7
Sundries	6
Total	947

Butter.

Twenty-six samples intended for export contained more than 16 per cent. water, the excess being small in nearly all cases. Only one batch of four samples contained boric acid. Nine samples from the local supplies contained over 16 per cent. of water. In one case the water was 30 per cent. in excess of the maximum allowed.

Milk.

Forty-one samples were found to be deficient, including three of doubtful quality, six definitely adulterated with water, and eleven with only slight deficiencies. This is a considerable increase over last year's figures, the deficient samples being 9.3 per cent. of the total as against 5.3 per cent. for 1931. To a great extent this is accounted for by an unusually large seasonal variation which occurred in February, when four samples of apparently genuine milk taken in Kingborough contained only from 7.88 to 8.45 per cent. of "solids not fat," although these may have been from individual cows. This is also shown by 12 samples taken in Hobart in the same month, in which the "solids not fat" varied between 8.5 and 8.78 per cent., while 12 samples taken in May contained from 8.6 to 9.25 per cent.

Cream and Ice Cream.

No deficiencies were found in bottled cream during the year. One ice cream was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 74 per cent. of the prescribed minimum.

Tincture of Iodine.

Four samples were found to be deficient in iodine.

Water.

Four samples from different localities were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Sausages.

Five samples contained from 7 to 13 per cent. of starch. In one case the starch had been added in the form of ground rice, the maker claiming to be unaware that this substance consists chiefly of starch.

The quality of sausages in general continues to be very poor, the amount of water being seldom less than five times, and not infrequently over six times, the amount of protein present. A reasonable proportion would be from 4 to 4½ times the protein.

Salmon in Tins.

It was suspected that "pink" salmon was being imported labelled "red salmon." Eight samples were examined, and four were found to be of inferior quality.

Essence of Lemon.

One sample was found to be deficient in essential oil of lemon, and one was slightly so. A sample of "terpeneless" essence was found to contain only a trace of citral, the minimum requirement being 0.4 per cent.

Cocoa.

Three samples contained crude fibre somewhat in excess of the maximum allowed at that time, but less than the amount now permitted by the altered regulation.

E. WARD, Government Analyst.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX VI.

Public Health Department,
Hobart, 20th April, 1933.

SIR,

THE NURSES' REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

We have the honour to present the annual report of the Nurses' Registration Board for the year 1932.

Personnel of Board.

The Board consists of seven persons, viz.:—

Government Medical Officer (Chairman).
Surgeon Superintendent, Hobart Public Hospital.
Medical Superintendent, Launceston Public Hospital.
Dr. T. C. Butler.
Misses G. H. Lade, C. E. Rout, A. M. Hall.

Meetings of Board.

The Board held four meetings during the year, whilst the sub-committee of the Board met on a like number of occasions for the purpose of seeing that the applications of candidates for examination were in order.

Training Schools.

During the month of July, St. Margaret's Private Hospital, Launceston, was recognised as a training school for general nurses.

Pupil Nurses.

Pupil nurses numbering 282 (220 general and 62 midwifery) were in training during the year. Twenty-four of this number resigned for various reasons.

Examinations.

The Board conducted four examinations for registration as general and midwifery nurses, two at Hobart and two at Launceston. Forty-eight persons presented themselves for examination in general nursing. Of these 42 passed the necessary examination, five failed, and one application was withdrawn. In the midwifery section 44 persons presented themselves for examination. Forty-one passed, and three failed.

Educational examinations for intending trainees were arranged on four occasions. Nineteen applications were received for these examinations, and of these candidates seven passed and twelve failed.

Applications for Registration.

General Nurses—

Number of applications	80
Number accepted	79
Number refused	1

Midwifery Nurses—

Number of applications	34
Number accepted	33
Number refused	1

Applications for Renewal of Registration.

General nurses	247
Midwifery nurses	264

Inspections.

The Supervisory Nurse attached to the Public Health Department carried out 312 inspections in connection with the practice of midwifery nurses.

We have, &c.,

W. INGLIS CLARK, Chairman.
E. J. TUDOR, Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX VII.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population:

Estimated on the 31st December, 1932—

Males	111,240
Females	113,870
Total	225,110

Mean population 1932 (for whole year)—

Males	110,001
Females	111,796
Total	221,797

Mean population 1931 (for the whole year) 219,946

Increase for the year 1,851

The population of the State, as shown by the figures, reveals an increase of 1,851.

Commonwealth Birth-rate for the Year 1932 Per 1000 Persons Living.

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

	1922.	1931.	1932.
New South Wales	25.67	19.01	17.74
Victoria	23.10	16.88	15.21
Queensland	25.59	18.62	17.89
South Australia	23.71	15.56	14.54
West Australia	23.94	20.32	18.85
Tasmania	27.08	21.65	20.25
Northern Territory	19.16	15.68	n
Federal Capital Territory	11.37	18.68	n
Commonwealth	24.69	18.23	n

n Not available.

Death Rates for 1932 Per 1000 Persons Living.

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

	1922.	1931.	1932.
New South Wales	8.92	8.48	8.44
Victoria	9.65	9.48	9.30
Queensland	9.16	7.86	8.05
South Australia	9.11	8.38	8.46
West Australia	9.32	8.75	8.79
Tasmania	9.30	9.35	9.12
Northern Territory	16.42	15.24	n
Federal Capital Territory	2.13	4.18	n
Commonwealth	9.22	8.70	n

n Not available.

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 1932, also the death-rate per 10,000 persons living (mean population 221,797), as contrasted with the previous year, 1931 (mean population estimated at 219,946).

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths, 1931.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons, 1931.	Number of Deaths, 1932.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons, 1932.
General Diseases—				
Typhoid Fever	3	.1	2	.1
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	3	.1
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	5	.2
Whooping Cough	13	.6	7	.3
Diphtheria and Croup	19	.9	17	.8
Influenza	26	1.2	7	.3
Dysentery	2	...	1	...
Syphilis	4	.2	3	.1
Tubercular Diseases	122	5.5	132	6.0
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism, and Gout	14	.6	7	.3
Cancer, all forms	220	10.0	230	10.4
Dietic Diseases and Industrial Poisoning .....	...	...	...	...
Other General Diseases	90	4.3	110	5.0
Total General	513	23.4	524	23.6
Local Diseases—				
Diseases of Nervous System	183	8.3	159	7.2
Diseases of Circulatory System	420	19.0	540	24.4
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	226	10.3	208	9.4
Diseases of Digestive Organs	115	5.2	114	5.1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	107	4.9	117	5.3
Diseases of Puerperal Origin	18	.8	26	1.2
Diseases of the Skin	9	.4	7	.3
Diseases of Bones and Malformations	34	1.5	25	1.1
Diseases of Early Infancy	116	5.3	109	4.9
Total Local Diseases	1228	55.7	1305	58.9
Deaths Produced by External Causes—				
Accident or Negligence	106	4.8	87	3.9
Homicide	2	.1	4	.2
Suicide	30	1.4	17	.8
Total External Causes	138	6.3	108	4.9
Ill-defined—Not Specific Diseases—				
Old Age	169	7.7	78	3.5
Ill-defined Diseases	9	.4	7	.3
Total Ill-defined Diseases	178	8.1	85	3.8
Total Deaths, All Causes	2057	93.5	2022	91.2

Typhoid Fever.

Year 1932.

No. of cases notified	25
No. of deaths, year 1932 (calendar)—	
Males	1
Females	1

Diphtheria.

Year 1932.

No. of cases notified	455
No. of deaths, year 1932 (calendar)—	
Males	8
Females	9

Scarlet Fever.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 living persons.	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
1931	265	...	...	1·20	...	...
1932	417	5	·2	1·88	12·0	1·2

Diphtheria.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 living persons.	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
1931	589	19	·9	2·68	32·3	3·2
1932	455	17	·8	2·05	37·4	3·7