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TASMANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC
HEALTH, TASMANIA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1940

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

TASMANIA:

H. H. PIMBLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1941

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1940.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 2nd June, 1941.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

For reasons of economy this report is brief; comment and explanation being eliminated as far as possible.

The Director of Public Health (Dr. B. M. Carruthers) obtained leave of absence on the 13th August, 1940, to serve with the Second A.I.F. In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, I was deputed to exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Director during the absence of Dr. Carruthers.

Certain industrial legislation, which was administered by me in the capacity of Chief Inspector of Factories, was placed under the administration of a new Department of Labour and Industry on the 19th August, 1940.

The Departmental Health Laboratory ceased to function towards the end of the year, consequent upon the establishment of a Commonwealth Health Laboratory. This laboratory is located in the new Pathological Block erected within the environs of the Royal Hobart Hospital. The two permanent officers associated with the Departmental Laboratory were taken over by the Commonwealth.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population of Tasmania, estimated on the 31st December, 1940, was 243,057, whilst the mean population for the year was 238,975. The mean population, 1939 (for the whole year), was 238,002. The population of the State, as shown by these figures, reveals an increase of 973.

Births.—The number of births registered was 4994, as against 5004 in 1939, a decrease of 10, and representing a birth rate of 20.90. This represents a decline of .13 per 1000 on the previous year.

Deaths.—The deaths in 1940 were 2387, as compared with 2426 in 1939, a decrease of 39.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 176. This yields an infant mortality rate of 35.2 per thousand births. Of these deaths, 106 occurred under one week, 130 under one month, and 146 under three months.

LEGISLATION.

The Public Health Act, 1940, authorises, *inter alia*, the making of regulations prescribing:—

- (1) Bathroom accommodation in connection with any premises or class of premises.
- (2) The notification to the Director by prescribed persons, in the prescribed manner and at presented times, of the death of any person dying as the result of pregnancy, or of childbirth, or as the result of any complications arising from, or following upon, pregnancy or childbirth.
- (3) What shall be deemed to be overcrowding in respect of any prescribed premises or class of premises.

Regulations, providing for the cleansing and disinfection of dwelling-houses, vacated by tenants, and before occupation by other tenants, were gazetted on the 10th July, 1940. These regulations are an important agency in preventing the spread of infectious disease.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

In recent years there has been a marked improvement in the external sanitary circumstances of the State, due to a vigorous and well-directed policy on the part of local health authorities and this Department. Water supplies have been brought to a reasonable standard of efficiency; sewerage schemes are on the increase; foods, particularly meat and milk, are coming under closer supervision; and increased action has been taken against the ordinary infectious diseases. Every encouragement, by advice and other assistance, has been given by the Department in support of these essential health services.

No effort has been spared to raise the standard of the public health in the fourteen municipal districts in which this Department is wholly responsible, under agreement with municipal councils, for local health administration. Apart from Government Medical Officers and part-time Health Inspectors, who function in this field of service, regular and systematic supervision is exercised by officers of the central Department.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Tables A. to C. contain statistical information under this heading.

Diphtheria.—In 1940, 366 cases of diphtheria were notified, as compared with 365 in 1939 and 343 in 1938. The fatal cases numbered 18, giving a fatality rate of 49.2 per thousand cases notified, as compared with 38.4 in 1939 and 29.2 in 1938.

Although diphtheria immunization should constitute an important section of the preventive work carried out by local health authorities, by virtue of the fact that the disease is the most fatal of all infections among school children, it is regretted that prevention by this means is not availed of in a greater number of districts. Every effort is made by this Department, principally through Government Medical Officers, to bring the subject of immunization before the public, and, in those districts in which these officers are functioning, the response is very gratifying. As a means of assisting local authorities to meet the liability associated with immunization, the Government, through the Department, makes the immunizing agent available free of charge to local authorities.

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of this disease, 240 cases, was much higher than in the years 1938 and 1939; the corresponding figures for those years being 123 and 162 respectively. One death was recorded.

Typhoid Fever.—Four cases only were notified, the lowest on record. There were no deaths.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Through the medium of half-yearly returns, the Department has kept in close touch with all persons who suffered from this disease during the 1937-38 epidemic, in order to ascertain their physical condition. Statistical information, compiled yearly from these returns, is contained in Table C.

Tuberculosis (All Forms).—The cases notified, viz. 248 (225 pulmonary and 23 other forms), constitute a sharp rise in the incidence of this disease. In explanation, it may be mentioned that 42 of the total pulmonary cases were reported from the Lachlan Park Hospital, the Medical Superintendent of which reported in the following terms—

"During the past six months the medical officers of this hospital have been making as complete a survey as possible of tuberculosis at Lachlan Park. During this time some forty-two (42) cases have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Upon investigation, I find that the average period that these patients have been in this hospital is 18½ years. Several of them have been as long as 42 years, whereas a few, and only a few, have been patients here for about 3 years. A number of the latter I suspect of having had the primary infection prior to admission, consequently, the recent statistics may be somewhat misleading, as I understand that this is the first occasion on which a general survey has been made and the very great majority of patients recently notified presumably should have been notified many years ago.

"It is a well-established fact that the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the very demented schizophrenics in all institutions throughout the world is very high. This is due to the following factors:—

- (1) The patients are of the asthenic type.

- (2) On account of their mental condition they are rather apathetic, listless, and anergic. In fact, the catatonic variety, on account of their stupor, manifest extremely little voluntary movement and, as a consequence, very little expansion of the chest.
- (3) In this type of mental illness the general resistance to infection is considerably lowered.
- (4) This type of patient is very careless and filthy in his habits, as a result of which the spread of infection to similar types of patients is made much easier.

"The following measures have been taken to cope with this problem:—

- (1) Improvement in the diet of potential victims.
- (2) Increasing the length of time that these patients are out in the fresh air.
- (3) With the limited means at our disposal—segregation wherever possible.
- (4) An X-ray of the chest of new patients.
- (5) The recent erection of modern sanitary wards for male cases. (The majority of the male cases were formerly housed in what was known as the old back yard buildings which, as you are aware, were vacated some two to three years ago.)

"No doubt further improvement can be made in the accommodation for female patients, especially with regard to the buildings comprising the refractory division, which, I certainly must recommend, should be pulled down and rebuilt as soon as the finances of the State admit.

"All members of the staff are X-rayed before their appointments are confirmed. The incidence of tuberculosis amongst the staff is not very high, although, since I have been here, approximately four nurses have had to leave on account of pulmonary infection. In at least two of these cases there was a strong family history."

Sixteen of the notified pulmonary cases were ascertained as the result of X-ray examination of recruits for the A.I.F.

It is submitted that the increase in notifications may be associated with better ascertainment of the disease, as the result of the comprehensive nature of ante-tuberculosis work, through the medium of the chest clinics. Particulars of the work performed by each of these clinics are detailed hereunder.

Of the 225 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 36 per cent received institutional treatment.

Statistics reveal that the prevailing mortality from the disease is slightly lower than during the past ten years.

	Chest Clinic, Hobart.					Chest Clinic, Launceston.				
	Over 14 Years.		Under 14 Years.		Total.	Over 14 Years.		Under 14 Years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of New Cases Applying	74	66	11	8	159	24	26	8	7	65
New Cases taken on at Clinic for Observation and Treatment	94	117	43	33	287	35	49	19	21	124
Re-attendances	397	436	61	50	944	190	364	54	47	655
Re-examinations	327	341	15	23	706	112	138	26	16	292
Clinic Cases Transferred to Sanatorium.....	33	28	...	...	61	3	7	...	...	10
Sanatorium Cases Transferred to Clinic for Special Treatment ...	14	20	...	...	34	1	1	...	...	2
Patients Discharged after Treatment at the Clinic :—										
Markedly Improved.....	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Improved .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>In statu quo</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worse .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patients Found Non-Tuberculous	31	26	7	5	69	14	19	6	8	47
Contacts :—										
Number of Infecting Cases ...	32	30	...	...	62	41	26	1	...	68
Number of Contacts Examined	18	51	32	25	126	12	30	13	16	71
Number of Contacts Re-Examined	46	93	73	59	271	7	23	15	26	71
Number of Contacts Found Tuberculous .....	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	3
Number of Contacts Under Suspicion Tb.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	7
Number of Invalid Pensioners Seen.....	2	6	...	...	8	78	85	...	...	163
Home Visits :—										
Medical Officer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nurse's First Visit .....	...	...	...	...	57	33	22	...	1	56
Nurse's Re-Visits.....	...	...	...	...	539	386	600	5	...	991
Special Visits in Connection with After-care .....	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumothorax Refills	87	185	...	...	272	16	13	...	...	29
X-Ray Examinations (Films)	96	129	21	18	264	60	65	17	30	172
X-Ray Examinations (Screen) ...	28	74	...	...	102	11	2	...	...	13
Sputum Examinations .....	...	...	...	...	230	34	17	...	...	51
Total Attendances, Old and New Cases .....	...	...	...	...	2580	223	459	67	77	826
Blood Sedimentation Tests.....	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE A.

RETURN showing Number of Cases of each Notifiable Infectious Disease reported to the Department of Public Health during the Year 1940, together with Comparative Figures of the Aggregate of such Diseases for the Years 1939 and 1940.

Municipality.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis (All Forms).	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Total, 1940.	Total, 1939.
1 Beaconsfield ...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	9	21
2 Bothwell ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Brighton ...	29	...	9	1	...	...	...	39	2
4 Brany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5 Burnie ...	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	16	16
6 Campbell Town ...	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	11	3
7 Circular Head ...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	3
8 Clarence ...	4	...	6	4	...	...	...	14	13
9 Deloraine ...	7	...	5	2	1	...	1	16	5
10 Devonport ...	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	10	15
11 Esperance ...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	18
12 Evandale ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	4
13 Fingal ...	19	...	2	3	1	...	1	26	14
14 Flinders ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1
15 George Town ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
16 Glamorgan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glenorchy ...	12	...	18	11	...	...	...	41	41
18 Gormanston ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	8
19 Green Ponds ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
20 Hamilton ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	9
21 Hobart ...	87	1	81	52	1	...	...	222	187
22 Huon ...	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	9	14
23 Kentish ...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	9	5
24 Kingborough ...	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	10	8
25 King Island ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	12
26 Latrobe ...	6	...	7	4	...	...	...	17	7
27 Launceston ...	73	...	44	35	2	...	...	154	183
28 Leven ...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	11	7
29 Lilydale ...	4	...	7	1	...	...	...	12	7
30 Longford ...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	7	7
31 New Norfolk ...	9	3	8	48	...	...	...	68	10
32 Oatlands ...	3	...	6	3	...	...	...	12	3
33 Penguin ...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	6
34 Port Cygnet ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6
35 Portland ...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	9
36 Queenstown ...	6	...	3	8	...	1	...	18	19
37 Richmond ...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	2
38 Ringarooma ...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	14	12
39 Ross ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
40 Scottsdale ...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	5
41 Sorell ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
42 Spring Bay ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
43 St. Leonards ...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	5
44 Strahan ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
45 Table Cape ...	9	...	2	2	...	1	...	14	19
46 Tasman ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
47 Waratah ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
48 Westbury ...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	1
49 Zeehan ...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	13
TOTALS	366	4	240	248	8	3	4	873	750

TABLE B.

RETURN showing Notification of Each Type of Infectious Disease Received by the Department of Public Health for Each Month of the Year 1940, together with Comparative Figures for the Years 1939 and 1940.

Month.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis (All Forms).	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Meningitis.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Total, 1940.	Total, 1939.
January	30	1	20	18	1	...	...	70	49
February	36	...	23	9	1	...	...	69	53
March	30	1	12	5	1	...	...	49	55
April	33	...	23	26	...	...	...	82	57
May	25	...	30	23	1	1	1	81	81
June	26	...	18	28	...	1	...	73	49
July	21	...	15	14	...	...	3	53	57
August	49	...	12	31	1	1	...	94	67
September	34	...	22	19	...	...	...	75	68
October	25	...	23	19	1	...	...	68	106
November	26	...	22	35	1	...	...	84	68
December	31	2	20	21	1	...	...	75	40
Totals	366	4	240	248	8	3	4	873	750

TABLE C.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Condition of Cases Notified during 1937-38 Epidemic.

No. of Cases Notified.	Condition as at 31.12.1938.				
	Cured.	Cured with Time.	Moderate Perma- nent Cripples.	Severe Permanent Cripples.	Died.
1006	443	266	137	79	81
No. of Cases Living at 1.1.39.	Condition as at 31.12.1939.				
	Cured.	Cured with Time.	Moderate Perma- nent Cripples.	Severe Permanent Cripples.	Died.
925	554	187	111	65	8
No. of Cases Living at 1.1.40.	Condition as at 31.12.40.				
	Cured.	Cured with Time	Moderate Perma- nent Cripples	Severe Permanen ^t Cripples.	Died.
917	592	128	136	58	3

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The cases notified totalled 286, comprising 216 males and 70 females.

Six persons suffering from these diseases furnished statutory declarations as to source of infection, which enabled the Department to serve orders for treatment. These orders were complied with, as well as orders served on 39 individuals to continue treatment. A person suffering

from the disease was required by order to refrain from engaging in the manufacture or sale of food.

Treatment centres established at various public hospitals were attended by approximately 60 per cent of the cases notified. Remedies for treatment at these institutions are made available free of charge from a Departmental vote provided for the purpose.

Statistical information with regard to the notifications received during the year is appended (Tables D. to E.).

TABLE D.
RETURN showing Sex and Age Distribution and Location (Metropolitan or Extra-Metropolitan) of Cases of Venereal Diseases Reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1940.

	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.		70 and 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	150
Extra-Metropolitan	73
Gleet—
Metropolitan	4
Extra-Metropolitan
Syphilis, Primary—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Syphilis, Secondary—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Syphilis, Congenital—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Syphilis & Syphilis—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Chancere—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Syphilis & Chancere—
Metropolitan
Extra-Metropolitan
Total	286

Details Showing Source of Notification of Venereal Disease for the Year 1940.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Notified by Hospital Clinics.....	130	43	173
Notified by Private Doctors	86	27	113
	216	70	286

TABLE E.

RETURN showing Marital Status of Cases of Venereal Diseases Reported to the Department of Public Health for the Year 1940.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Grand Total
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	
Gonorrhoea	48	125	20	30	68	155	223
Syphilis	20	16	14	6	34	22	56
Gleet .....	...	4	...	...	...	4	4
Syphilis & Chancre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea and Syphilis	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chancre .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total	69	147	34	36	103	183	286

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The year under review was marked by the development and extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, due in no small measure to the interest and enthusiasm of voluntary workers in this important branch of public health work.

At the 31st December, 1940, there was 16 child welfare sisters on the staff of the Department. Maternity and child welfare work also constitutes an important function of the many bush nurses located at various centres throughout the State.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 176, the smallest number ever recorded. This yields an infant mortality rate of 35.2 per thousand births.

In order the more easily to visualise the reduction which has taken place over a period of years in infant mortality, the following information is appended:—

Year.	Actually Recorded Deaths.	Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Births).
1880	420	112
1881	405	103
1882	419	104
1883	528	124
1884	457	100
1885	522	113
1886	485	105
1887	478	101
1888	460	96
1889	506	106
1890	508	106
1891	470	95
1892	492	99
1893	546	105

Year.

Actually Recorded Deaths.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Births).

1894	438	90
1895	391	82
1896	410	89
1897	411	88
1898	531	116
1899	543	116
1900	389	80
1901	439	89
1902	402	79
1903	563	111
1904	480	91
1905	424	80
1906	487	91
1907	438	82
1908	426	76
1909	361	65
1910	569	101.9
1911	403	73.7
1912	393	66.6
1913	417	70.7
1914	431	71.6
1915	422	72.2
1916	423	75.0
1917	281	52.3
1918	321	60.8
1919	343	64.6
1920	374	65.2
1921	451	78.4
1922	324	55.7
1923	326	57.6
1924	296	55.0
1925	287	55.0
1926	232	46.5
1927	256	53.0
1928	300	63.9
1929	255	53.1
1930	242	50.6
1931	219	46.0
1932	185	41.2
1933	187	41.1
1934	189	42.3
1935	231	51.8
1936	227	49.6
1937	202	41.7
1938	195	39.7
1939	203	40.6
1940	176	35.2

No spectacular improvement can now be anticipated as, the lower the rate, the nearer one approaches the irreducible minimum.

Tables F. to I. contain statistical data in regard to infantile mortality.

TABLE F.
INFANTILE Mortality.

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

	Year.																			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Deaths.....	451	324	326	296	287	232	256	300	255	242	219	185	187	189	231	227	202	195	203	176

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Births.)

Year.	Tasmania.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.	North T'tory	Aust. Cap. Ter.	Aust.
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
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	75.9	26.5	41.3
1933.....	41.1	39.3	40.4	42.6	31.9	36.8	31.6	94.6	53.4	39.5
1934.....	42.3	46.4	44.6	40.6	35.6	40.9	32.1	68.18	7.46	43.6
1935.....	51.8	39.4	41.2	37.8	34.9	40.2	32.3	83.3	47.3	39.8
1936.....	49.6	43.5	42.3	36.3	31.1	42.2	31.0	26.6	25.3	41.1
1937.....	41.7	40.7	36.7	35.6	33.1	37.5	31.2	30.3	14.5	38.1
1938.....	39.7	41.8	34.2	41.3	30.5	33.8	35.6	58.8	35.0	38.3
1939.....	40.6	41.0	35.6	34.7	34.8	40.7	31.1	65.2	23.9	38.1
1940.....	35.2	38.9	39.5	35.3	35.5	46.5	30.2	46.2	7.0	38.7

TABLE G.

TABLE showing the Principal Causes of Death of Children under 1 Year of Age in Tasmania in each Year from 1931 to 1940.

Causes of Death.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
8. Scarlet Fever, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Whooping Cough	8	3	4	7	...	7	4	...	...	...
10. Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	1	...	4	4	1	2	2	2
12. Tetanus .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14a. Tubercular Meningitis	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...
30. Syphilis	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	1	...
35. Measles .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
86. Convulsions	3	3	2	5	5	5	1	5	3	2
106. Bronchitis	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
107. Broncho-pneumonia	13	20	18	17	22	22	17	24	20	21
108, 109. Pneumonia	8	4	3	3	8	6	4	4	4	2
Other Diseases of the Stomach	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...
119. Gastro-Enteritis, Diarrhoea, and Enteritis	12	8	9	19	10	4	...	4	2	3
157. Congenital Defects	23	14	24	11	24	28	11	22	31	21
159, 160. Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	86	69	73	64	90	89	93	70	80	76
158. Debility, Marasmus	16	20	13	21	16	15	22	17	13	11
161. Other Diseases of Early Infancy	14	20	21	20	20	23	29	27	21	27
Other Causes	30	18	19	15	27	15	17	15	18	11
Total	219	185	187	189	231	227	202	195	203	176
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)	46.0	41.2	41.1	42.3	51.8	49.6	41.7	39.7	40.6	35.2
Total Births	4762	4491	4553	4470	4456	4581	4841	4907	5004	4894

TABLE H.

(Showing Ages and Causes of Death under One Year—1940.)

Causes of Death and Classification Number.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	Total under 1 year.
10. Diphtheria .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
11. Erysipelas .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
81a. Simple Meningitis .....	...	...	1	...	2	3
81b. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
86. Convulsions	1	...	1	...	...	2
93a. Acute Myocarditis .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
95c. Other Heart Disease .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
107. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	4	1	3	12	21
108. Lobar Pneumonia .....	...	1	1	...	...	2
110. Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
119. Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	...	...	1	2	3	6
122b. Intestinal Obstruction .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
130. Acute Nephritis .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
157a. Congenital Hydrocephalus .....	...	2	...	1	...	3
157b. Spina Bifida	1	...	...	...	...	1
157c. Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	4	3	...	2	10
157d. Monstrosities	1	...	...	...	...	1
157e. Congenital Pyloric Stenosis .....	...	1	1	...	...	2
157f. Cleft Palate, Harelip .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
157g. Imperforate Anus	1	...	...	...	...	1
157i. Other Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	1
158. Congenital Debility	8	...	3	...	...	11
159. Premature Birth	49	3	1	...	...	53
160. Injury at Birth	20	2	...	...	...	22
161a. Asphyxia, Atelectasis	11	...	...	...	...	11
161b. Maternal Toxæmia	1	1	...	...	...	2
161c. Infections of Umbilicus	1	...	...	...	...	1
161d. Pemphigus, etc. .....	...	1	1	...	...	2
161e. Melæna Neonatorum	6	...	...	...	...	6
161f. Icterus Neonatorum	3	2	...	...	...	5
161g. Other Diseases of First Year of Life .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
195d. Other Accidents .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	106	24	16	7	23	176

TABLE I.

Comparative Figures of Principal Causes of Death under One Year during 1936-1940.

Causes of Death.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Whooping Cough	7	4	...	...	...
Convulsions	5	1	5	3	2
Bronchitis	2	...	1	1	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	22	17	24	20	21
Pneumonia	6	4	4	4	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	...	4	2	3
Congenital Debility	15	22	17	13	11
Syphilis	2	2	3	1	...
Malformations	28	11	22	31	21
Prematurity and injury at Birth	89	93	70	80	76
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	23	29	27	21	27

HOSPITALS ACT.

Public Hospitals.—The new Spencer Hospital, Wynyard, was opened on the 11th May, 1940. Accommodation is available for 64 patients.

Much progress has been made with the erection of new public hospitals at Launceston and Queens-town.

An amount of £87,618 was appropriated during the year 1940-41 towards the cost of management and maintenance of public hospitals, representing an increase of approximately £20,000, as compared with the appropriation for 1936-37. This increase is due to several reasons, including (a) the extension of the hospital service and the provision of specialised and other facilities; (b) the added cost of hospital commodities, such as drugs, dressings, and food supplies; (c) payment of higher salaries to medical officers, nurses, and other officials; (d) the employment of increased personnel, due to specialised services and shorter working hours; and (e) the progressive increase in the number of patients who avail themselves of the facilities provided.

During the period under review, the inadequacy of the nursing staff of various public hospitals located outside extra-metropolitan areas has presented a problem difficult of solution. Ways and means must be devised to ensure that the efficiency of these institutions is not impaired.

Private Hospitals.—At the close of the year, there were forty-nine licensed private hospitals in the State, detailed information in respect of which is set out in Table J. Regular and systematic inspections are made of these premises, as a means of enforcing compliance with Departmental requirements.

TABLE J.

RETURN of Private Hospital Licences Issued during the Year 1940.

	No. of Licences Issued.	Medical, Surgical, & Lying-in.	Medical & Surgical Only.	Lying-in Only.
Hobart	9	2	1	6
Launceston	7	...	3	4
Country	33	10	1	22
	49	12	5	32

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Legislation.—The Food Standards Committee held meetings during the course of the year for the purpose of revising the standards in force under the law. General regulations governing the protection of the food supplies of the people were also revised by responsible officers of the Department in association with officers of the Hobart City Council. Opportunity was taken to make many amendments, some of which are of substantial importance. It is anticipated the revised standards and regulations will become law early in 1941.

Supervision.—By the regular and systematic inspection of premises where food is manufactured or prepared for sale, Departmental officers have exercised the usual supervision over food supplies. Particular attention directed to the sanitary supervision of dairies has brought about an improved milk supply in many districts.

Seizure of Canned Foods.—During the course of the year, large consignments of miscellaneous canned foods, particularly salmon, were seized from wholesale and retail stores at various centres, following the receipt of a report furnished by the Government Pathologist that these foods were unfit for human consumption. As a superficial examination of the containers did not give, in all cases, any indication as to the condition of these foodstuffs, it was necessary to open the packages to secure evidence that would justify seizure.

Offences.—Legal proceedings were instituted in ten cases for various offences. Fines and costs in eight convictions secured by the Department totalled £33 11s. 2d. The remaining two cases were withdrawn.

Food Sampling.—References to the work performed under this heading are contained in Appendices II. and III.

BUSH NURSING.

In spite of difficulties which have presented themselves in securing adequate nursing personnel, I am able to report satisfactory progress in connection with the administration of the Bush Nursing Scheme. To a material extent, this progress has been brought about by the location of Government Medical Officers in many districts in which bush nurses are functioning, thus increasing the efficiency and stability of the centres in these areas. Another progressive achievement has been the provision of additional facilities for nurses and patients at various centres. In this regard it is appropriate to mention the following:—

Burnie Centre.—A new building, comprising a clinic and quarters for the nurse, was placed in commission during May of this year.

Cape Barren Island Centre.—The mission house at this island was enlarged by the Government, to provide accommodation for the bush nurse and patients. It may not be generally known that half-castes live at Cape Barren Island, and that the presence there of a bush nurse should tend to a marked improvement in the living conditions and health of these people.

Flinders Island Centre.—A cottage has been purchased and remodelled for use as a bush nursing hospital. A liability approximating £1000 was incurred by the Government in this matter.

Ouse Centre.—A building, providing accommodation for the nurse and containing two wards, is in course of erection. The contract price, which was £2147, is being met by the Government.

Rosebery Centre.—Additional equipment, at a cost approximating £50, was provided by the Government for the hospital at this centre. The Government has also made financial provision, to the extent of £450, towards the cost of alterations and additions to this hospital.

Triabunna Centre.—This centre, which has a bush nursing hospital, was established by the Government in February, 1940, at a cost of £1241 for building and equipment.

Ulverstone Centre.—A new building has been erected, and provides accommodation for a clinic and quarters for the nurse. Government aid amounted to £200.

During recent years, the difficulty which has presented itself in securing nurses for bush nursing appointments has been accentuated by the prevailing national emergency, so much so that the Department has had to depart from established practice by employing married nurses to act in a temporary capacity. I should like to record my appreciation of the willingness of these ladies, who at some time had filled bush nursing positions, to come to the assistance of the Department when there has been a pressing need for their services.

For some time past, arrangements have been made with the Board of the Royal Hobart Hospital for newly appointed bush nurses to undergo a three days' course in dietetics at the hospital. The nurses so trained have expressed their appreciation of the Department's action in this matter.

During the course of the year, the number of bush nursing centres was increased by three; the new centres being established at Triabunna, Cape Barren Island, and St. Helens. The last mentioned centre, however, only functioned for a few months, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a nurse after the resignation of the first appointee.

Lectures in mothercraft and infant hygiene have been given to schoolgirls by the nurses. Following these lectures, the children have been examined, and their papers sent to Hobart for correction. The interest taken by the pupils in these lectures has been reflected in the high standard of their examination papers.

By maintaining a close relationship with the activities of individual nurses, and affording information and advice as required, the Department has done its utmost to promote the Bush Nursing Scheme. The Bush Nursing Associations, by their co-operation and support, have also played an important part in this field of service.

A summary of the work performed during the period under review is set out in Table K., whilst Table L. gives comparative figures for the years 1936 to 1940.

TABLE K.

*SUMMARY of Work Performed in Bush Nursing Centres during the Year ended
31st December, 1940.*

Centre.	Visits to Nurse.	Visits to Patients.	Nursing Days.	Maternity Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Child Welfare Visits.	School Visits.	Mileage.	Fees Earned.	Ward Beds.
									£ s. d.	
Adamsfield	288	194	18	...	...	...	...	127	...	2
Avoca	256	588	26	1	26	98	18	3368	42 17 6	...
Bruny Is.	48	144	193	11	22	57	14	3314	104 2 7	2
Burnie.....	22	334	...	17	122	2521	10	6914	59 16 6	...
Cape Barren Is.	130	464	8	...	8	21	7	254½	...	2
Cygnat	327	622	13	11	50	502	1	4217	187 3 0	...
Flinders Island	100	112	77	3	27	63	17	971	49 6 9	2
Lilydale	143	459	2	6	33	360	2	3715	135 5 5	...
Marawah	207	137	103	6	26	123	10	812	87 6 0	2
Ouse	67	66	155	11	36	77	2	137½	81 13 8	4
Ringarooma ...	546	665	13	11	54	271	15	2637	129 12 6	...
Rosebery	8128	204	641	11	177	380	...	200	...	4
Rossarden	1070	1784	...	...	41	133	11	2062	18 6	...
Southport	50	21	85	5	15	64	10	465	47 18 6	2
Swansea	155	191	177	16	53	245	4	469	153 1 2	2
Tasman	37	22	1107	32	49	72	9	1456	363 13 6	4
Triabunna	308	251	159	11	73	295	27	2414	167 13 3	4
Tullah	2125	1225	15	1	40	112	...	712	3 14 6	2
Ulverstone	55	397	29	11	170	2622	38	4813	64 8 0	...
Waratah	712	1034	36	9	69	280	17	2336	...	1
Total.....	14,774	8914	2857	173	1091	8296	212	41,394	1678 11 4	33

TABLE L.

SUMMARY of Bush Nursing Work Performed during the Years 1936 to 1940.

Year.	Visits to Nurse.	Visits to Patients.	Nursing Days.	Maternity Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Child Welfare Visits.	School Visits.	Mileage.	Fees Earned.	Ward Beds.
1936	9083	8866	1215	184	687	4743	187	37134	1316 10 4	18
1937	8241	9045	1370	166	906	6497	137	38988	1309 17 10	18
1938	11407	8666	1546	185	1152	7198	134	48992	1361 3 7	20
1939	12435	7887	2264	176	1103	8322	102	42357	1723 10 1	20
1940	14774	8914	2857	173	1091	8296	212	41394	1678 11 4	33

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHEME.

With the inclusion during the year of the George Town, Ringarooma, and Port Cygnat districts, the Government Medical Service is now functioning in sixteen municipalities.

The development of the scheme, since its establishment in 1938, has proved beyond doubt the value of the service to the sick, particularly in those districts remote from other medical aid.

Apart from actual medical practice, various problems associated with preventive medicine, e.g., maternity and child welfare, school medical inspection, health education, and the prevention of disease, which receive the close attention of Government Medical Officers, constitute a definite advance in public health.

Statistical information in respect of the services rendered during the year by Government Medical Officers is summarised in Table M.

TABLE M.
SUMMARY of Work Performed by Government Medical Officers during the Year ended 31st 1940.

District.	Population.	Medical Officer.	Date of Commence- ment of Service.	Number of Attendances upon Patients, showing Location of Attendance (excluding Workers' Compensation and Midwifery Cases which are shown separately).				Number of Attend- ances upon Work- ers' Compensation Cases.		Number of Attendances upon Midwif- ery Cases.		Total of all Attend- ances.		Mileage Covered.	
				Resi- dence.	Surgery.	Hospital.	TOTALS.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
								1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Cygnets	3143	Ashberry, R. E.	1.7.40	767	1288	nil	2055	15	nil	18	nil	2088	nil	3925	nil
Esperance	1271	Trenayne, J. H. (to 25.4.40); Lawrence, R. W. (from 26.4.40)	11.3.38	896	1637	16	2549	24	77	8	13	2381	2336	6096	7636
Flinders	1003	Ick, T. J. (to 17.10.40); Minton- Connell, R. H. (from 18.10.40)	1.5.38	1214	798	24	2036	13	8	6	2	2055	1768	8331	7084
Glamorgan- Spring Bay	1694	Marshall, C. C.	18.5.38	702	506	58	1266	4	nil	16	3	1286	1311	11,535	10,528
George Town...	1071	Welch, K. St. V.	5.1.40	395	712	212	1319	2	nil	nil	nil	1321	nil	10,860	nil
Hamilton... ..	2293	Ashberry, R. E. (to 7.2.40); Walker, M. A. (from 8.2.40)	1.5.38	1743	1801	nil	3544	39	14	20	12	3603	3598	13,639	10,814
Kingborough- Bruny	4841	Iugram, B. (to 9.12.40); Relieving officers to 31.12.40	1.3.38	573	860	nil	1433	37	30	1	2	1471	1382	9638	9546
King Island	1216	Galbraith, T.	1.9.38	640	1950	313	2903	49	60	30	36	2982	2893	5928	6706
Penguin	2832	Minton-Connell, R. H. (to 5.9.40); Relieving officer to 28.10.40; Moffatt-Whyte, A. (from 29.10.40)	13.7.38	1965	1734	99	3798	24	53	8	18	3890	3751	7276	7746
Portland	1645	Matenson, M. (to 2.9.40); Re- lieving officer to 18.11.40; Ick, T. J. (from 19.11.40)	14.6.39	1847	1020	nil	2867	12	4	6	4	2885	1122	7691	4398
Ringarooma	4212	Jones, G. A.	1.1.40	769	1294	12	2075	69	nil	1	nil	2145	nil	7039	nil
Scottsdale	2754	Beattie, G. R., and Davies, G. J.	14.8.39	1383	2555	477	4415	25	8	2	1	4442	1264	8915	2697
Scotell	2218	Klausen, F. C.	1.12.38	1350	1206	nil	2556	nil	2	11	13	2567	2060	9093	9828
Tasman	1339	Hanly, E. J.	21.4.38	1006	473	123	1602	16	14	24	10	1612	1585	8913	10,620
Totals	31,532	...	...	15,250	17,834	1334	34,418	329	270	151	114	34,898	23,990	118,900	87,603

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

During the course of the year, sixteen Government Medical Officers carried out school medical inspection work in conjunction with their other duties. This work was supplemented by twenty bush nurses and four school nurses.

An innovation during the year was the establishment of a health camp at Coles Bay for delicate and needy children. The medical officer who exercised supervision in this matter reported that the camp was instrumental in raising the standard of health of the children to a remarkable degree.

The establishment of a sight-saving school at a primary school in the City of Hobart was another important feature of this particular medical service.

An essential part of the School Medical Service is concerned with the condition of the children's teeth. During the year 1940, a permanent dental clinic functioned in the cities of Hobart and Launceston, whilst four travelling clinics operated in many of the remaining districts throughout the State. Particulars in regard to dental clinics are contained in Appendix V.

The following summary contains particulars of the work performed by different branches of the School Medical Service during the year:—

Number of children examined by medical officers	6,472
Number of children notified as defective	4,500
Number of children treated for defects	3,603
Number of children examined by school nurses	16,716
Number of homes visited by school nurses	1,379

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to record my appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by individual members of the staff during the past year.

I am also grateful for the co-operation and assistance given from time to time by officers of other Government Departments.

I have, &c.,

E. J. TUDOR,

Secretary for Public Health.

The Hon. the Minister for Health.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Commonwealth Health Laboratory,
Royal Hobart Hospital,
Hobart, 30th May, 1941.

REPORT OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT
PATHOLOGIST.

Sir,

The staff consisted of—

C. Duncan, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., Pathologist.
R. Prouse, Assistant.
G. Pratt, Assistant.

During the year the Laboratory continued to perform routine pathological work for Southern Tasmania, and, in addition, carried out blood grouping and other work for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In December, 1940, the State Laboratory moved to new premises in 24 Campbell-street, and was taken over by the Commonwealth Government, and now forms one of the chain of Commonwealth Health Laboratories throughout Australia.

No. 1.—Examination of Materials for Infectious Diseases.

	No. of Specimens.	Positives.
Diphtheria—Cultures	8,299	422
Gonorrhoea—Smears	975	332
Syphilis—		
Dark-ground illumination	8	5
Kline tests	643	141
Dysentery—Fæces for culture	14	2
Vincent's angina—Smears	34	20
Undulant fever—Agglutination	2	—
Trichomonas vaginalis—		
Smears	51	15
Urine	3	2
Tuberculosis—		
Sputum	950	316
Pleural fluid	12	1
Urine	31	2
Other sources	27	3
Cultures	25	7
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers—		
Blood agglutinations	19	1
Fæces for culture	9	—
Urine for culture	8	—
Hydatid—Sputum	1	—
Actinomycosis—		
Sputum	1	—
Pus and body fluids	92	—
Other cultures—		
Urine	4	3
Blood	24	4
Sputa	3	2
Pus	37	25
Cerebro-spinal fluid	17	10
Pleural fluid	27	10
Eyes	75	58
Knee joint fluid, &c.	6	1
Swabs for hæmolytic streptococci	5	1
Total	11,402	1,383

No. 2.—Pathological Examinations.

Blood —	
Red cell count	191
White cell count	162
Hæmoglobin estimation	237
Film	136
Differential count	7
Sedimentation rate	135
Fragility	6
Reticulocyte count	4
Grouping	2,350
Coagulation time	7
Urea	193
Sugar	153
Calcium	5
Van den Bergh	12
Cerebro-spinal fluid—	
Cells	38
Chlorides and protein	40
Urea	2
Sugar	1
Urine—	
Microscopic examination	516
Chemical examination	34
Urea	132

Fæces—

Microscopical examination	15
Occult blood test	40
Test meals	148
Vaccines	6
Sections—	
Paraffin	275
Frozen	1
Pleural fluids	47
Total	4,893

No. 3.—Waters, Foods, &c.

Water—Samples	8
Milk—Samples	260
Food—Samples	55

No. 4.—Autopsies and Court Attendances.

Autopsies for hospitals	30
Autopsies for coroner	75
Attendances at Coroner's Court	35

I have, &c.,

C. DUNCAN,

Medical Officer in Charge,
Health Laboratory.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX II.

Government Analyst's Laboratory,
Hobart, 7th July, 1941.

Sir,

I submit the following report on the work of the chemical laboratories for the year 1940.

The new laboratories were completed during the year, and were occupied by the staff during the first week of December.

An amount of £171 2s. 4d. was received from the Customs Department, for analytical work performed during the year. The fees received for private work amounted to £161 15s.

Samples Received in the Government Analyst's
Laboratory during the Year 1940.

	No. of Samples.
Baking chemicals	4
Beer and cordials	6
Butter and other dairy products	162
Cereals	5
Cream and condensed milk	25
Drugs and chemicals	21
Essences and essential oils	4
Fertilisers and sprays	23
Fish and meat products	68
Fruit and jam	5
Hydrometers	10
Kerosene and turpentine	13
Lime	14
Milk, cow's	437
Milk, human	17
Minerals and metals	14
Motor spirits	30
Oils and fats, edible	21
Oils, mineral	92
Paints	5
Pesticides	12
Poisons and other tests for Police Department	66
Sauces and condiments	5
Soils	190
Spirits and wines	25
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	21
Textiles and paper	9
Thermometers	91
Veterinary specimens	14
Vinegar	4
Water and effluents	146
Miscellaneous	23
Total	1,582

Butter.

Twenty samples intended for export contained small excesses of water.

Cream (Pasteurised).

One sample contained a small excess of boric acid, one was deficient in milk-fat, one had a second-hand lid, and one was sealed with a composition which smelt strongly of creosote.

Dogs.

Numerous samples were received in connection with the doping or poisoning of racing dogs. Drugs were found in five cases, and strychnine was found in three dogs supposed to have been poisoned.

Flock.

Four samples were examined for impurities and found to contain from six to ten times the maximum amounts allowable.

Margarine.

One sample contained 18.3 per cent of water.

Milk.

Forty-eight samples, representing 9.1 per cent of those received, were deficient (8 in milk-fat and 36 in other solids). Fifteen contained added water.

Meat Products.

Two samples of tinned soup and three of tinned fish contained excess of tin. One tin of fish was putrid, and two more were "blown." Three samples classifiable as meat paste did not comply with the labelling regulations. Three samples of sausages contained excess starch to the extent of 21.6 per cent, 33.3 per cent, and 41.6 per cent respectively of the maximum amount allowed.

Oils.

Thirty-nine lubricating oils for the Transport Department were found to be outside the limits of specifications in some particular.

Water.

Of 69 samples examined, 18 were contaminated or useless for the purpose for which they were required.

I have, &c.,

E. WARD, Government Analyst.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX III.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 13th March, 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work performed by the inspectorial staff during the year 1940.

Routine Sanitary Surveys and General Inspections.

Visits of inspection have been made to various municipal districts throughout the State. In the course of these visits, work of an educative and practical character has been carried out. This included sanitary surveys of districts, comprising reports on water supplies, drainage, offensive trades, sanitary and garbage services, public buildings, dairies, licensed premises, &c. Under this organisation, the sanitation of each municipal district is noted and recorded for future reference and action taken for necessary improvements, as the circumstances require. Details of inspections made in the course of these surveys are set out hereunder:—

	No. of Inspections.	Improvements Required.
Bacteriolytic tanks, sites, and plans	411	43
Butchers' shops and other food premises	502	68
Plans of places of public entertainment and public buildings, including plans of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings	134	47
Hotels and licensed premises	127	18
Piggeries	16	5
Dairying premises	167	31
Schools (public and private)	156	32
Bakeries	137	20
Water supplies and pollution of same, also samples	34	4

	No. of Inspections.	Improvements Required.
Drainage work	89	49
Offensive trades	181	32
Garbage depots and services	33	4
Sanitary depots and sanitary services	49	4
Hospitals (public and private)	76	17
Cattle sale-yards	17	—
Sewage disposal in rivers and streams	19	3
Wharves, jetties, and river frontages (not under control of local authority)	16	4
Boarding-houses	18	3
Insanitary buildings and condemned dwellings	24	19
Hop-picking and small-fruit orchards	83	26
Construction camps and military camps	18	2
Infectious diseases (investigations)	6	—
Racecourses, showgrounds, &c.	101	26
Mutton-bird premises	47	—
Domestic inspections	49	8
Shearing-sheds	43	8
Scallop depots	39	3
Factories	124	17
Miscellaneous	115	20

Installation of Bacteriolytic Tanks.

With improved water supplies, a record number of bacteriolytic tanks was installed in all parts of the State. These tanks must be installed in accordance with plans approved by the Department. In some instances, installations were made before plans were submitted, and it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings where persons ignored the provisions of the Public Health Act. It is essential that these installations should be inspected, in the interests of owners of properties, as many tanks have been found to be wrongly constructed and not in accordance with approved plan. Serious nuisances are likely to follow in such cases.

Pollution of Domestic Water Supplies.

A number of inspections was made, following complaints regarding pollution of rivers and streams from which domestic water supplies were obtained.

The location of certain camps on the banks of rivers was far from satisfactory, and, in some instances, it was found necessary to effect removal to more remote areas. A number of local authorities are now adopting specific by-laws to prevent owners of sawmills from discharging sawdust into streams which are utilized for domestic water supplies.

Shearing-Sheds.

The conditions existing at certain shearing-sheds were brought under notice. Inspections were made of the majority of these premises to ascertain if the sleeping quarters, mess-rooms, water supplies, sanitation, &c., were satisfactory. These investigations disclosed a number of sanitary defects, and those concerned were required to carry out necessary works, in order that the health of employees might be conserved.

Examinations—Royal Sanitary Institute.

During the month of November, examinations under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, were held at Hobart, to enable persons to qualify for certificates issued by the Institute. Of the eleven candidates who presented themselves for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, eight were successful in passing the examination.

Five candidates sat for the Certificate of Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, four of whom qualified.

Inspection of Dairies.

Numerous inspections were made of dairies in districts taken over by the Department, and, as a result, it can be said that the majority of such premises are now improved structurally, and therefore are better equipped for supplying a good and clean milk supply to the public.

Food and Drugs.

Two hundred and thirty-six samples of food and drugs were purchased in various parts of the State and forwarded to the Government Analyst for examination. Fourteen, or approximately 6 per cent, were reported to be adulterated. Prosecutions were undertaken in eight cases; fines and costs aggregating £33 11s. 2d. being inflicted. Two prosecutions were withdrawn. Warnings were issued, in some cases, following the usual procedure

in connection with first offenders or where some reasonable doubt existed. In addition to the ordinary chemical analysis of milk, a number of milk samples was procured throughout the year and submitted to the M.B. Reductase Test for the purpose of determining the bacterial content of such milk.

A complete list of the samples taken is shown hereunder:—

Sardines	11	Broad beans	1
Milk	66	Sauces	1
Green peas	1	Oysters	1
Margarine	12	Aspro	1
Cream	19	Powdered milk	1
Condensed milk	2	Pepper	1
Potted meat	1	Olive oil	3
Fruit saline	2	Meat and fish pastes	6
Dairy butter	3	Essence of vanilla	1
Factory butter	13	Soup	1
Tea	5	Scallops	1
Sausage	13	Jam	1
Sweetened onions	1	Tuna	1
Spaghetti	1	Cream of Tartar	2
Phenyle	1	Fruit salad	1
Cordials	2	Vinegar	1
Cocoa	6	Herrings in tomato sauce	4
Sild	8	Fish herrings	2
Camp pie	3	Crayfish	1
Baking powder	1	Lard	1
Honey	1	Castor oil	1
Coffee and chicory	8	Miscellaneous	5
Salmon	13		
Cheese	5		

Total number of samples 236

Varieties of samples 47

During the year, 1650 dozen eggs were inspected, and 40 samples of spirits were tested.

Seizure of Foodstuffs.

Seizures of food included 960 tins of salmon, 35 boxes of butter, 35 tins of herrings in sauce, and small consignments of various other canned foods.

Government Medical and Health Districts.

The part-time inspectors, employed in districts taken over by the Public Health Department, are carrying out their duties satisfactorily. Weekly reports are submitted by these officers.

In addition, arrangements are in vogue whereby visits are made by myself, or other inspectors, to each district, to assist them and advise on difficult problems as they arise.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report, I desire to thank council clerks and local inspectors for their co-operation and assistance. As in the past, the inspectorial staff has worked hard and conscientiously throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

J. RILEY, Chief Health Inspector.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX IV.

SUMMARY of Work Performed by Child Welfare Nurses during the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

Association.	Centre.	Visits to Individual New-born Babies.	Subsequent Visits to Mothers.	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Individual Babies Attending Clinic	Total Attendances at Clinic by Babies.	Total Attendances at Clinic by Expectant Mothers.
Hobart Child Welfare Association	Hobart	404	4594	73	1297	8870	104
	North Hobart	320	1713	45	675	5586	119
	Sandy Bay	—	—	—	125	1118	—
	Moonah	159	1317	29	564	4014	82
	Glenorchy	50	230	3	150	1047	3
	Bellerive	74	195	7	130	998	26
	New Norfolk	122	200	17	242	1612	4
	Geeveston	11	44	—	70	435	1
	Huonville	4	40	—	130	714	6
	Total	1144	8333	174	3383	24,394	345
Launceston Baby Health Association	Launceston	852	870	57	1772	12,323	151
	Invermay	163	497	12	280	2229	12
	Newstead	200	356	16	233	2003	40
	Sandhill	—	—	—	180	1027	19
	Trevallyn	57	59	—	64	496	16
	Scottsdale	34	189	6	81	668	9
	Longford	47	364	7	53	417	—
	Evandale	12	374	9	33	190	2
	Westbury	22	219	11	49	336	—
	Deloraine	108	286	15	75	503	9
	Total	1495	3214	133	2820	20,192	258
Devonport Child Welfare Association	Devonport	119	610	—	831	1798	6
Circular Head Child Welfare Centre	Stanley	5	34	—	38	324	—
	Irishtown	3	18	—	26	278	2
	Forest	3	12	—	32	447	—
	Smithton	35	282	6	112	938	6
	Total	46	346	6	208	1987	8
Queenstown Child Welfare Association	Queenstown	141	960	26	386	4356	56
	Gormanston	27	249	21	80	657	14
	Total	168	1209	47	466	5013	70

APPENDIX V.

Dental Clinic,
Elizabeth-street Practising School,
Hobart, 23rd January, 1941.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you a report covering the activities of the School Dental Service during the year 1940.

The permanent clinics at Hobart and Launceston maintained a continuous service throughout the year.

Mr. Walker, the operator in charge of the North-Eastern Travelling Clinic became ill, and was obliged to obtain leave of absence from 17th February until 27th April. He was relieved for that period by Mrs. Ellis of the 2nd Hobart Clinic. For the month of September, again, Mr. Walker sought sick leave. On this occasion the clinic had to remain idle, as there was not a relieving officer available. The North-Eastern Travelling Clinic visited Latrobe, Ringarooma, Portland, and Flinders Island during the year 1940.

The North-Western Travelling Clinic was in charge of Mr. Potter until the end of September, when he resigned this position to assume charge of the Launceston General Hospital Clinic. Mrs. Ellis was transferred to the north-western area. Burnie, King Island, Penguin, and Leven districts were visited by the North-Western Travelling Unit.

The Southern Travelling Clinic was in charge of Miss Noonan throughout the year. This unit covered a wide area, and afforded treatment to children attending schools in the Oatlands, Richmond, Brighton, Huon, Esperence, Port Cygnet, Kingborough, and Sorell districts. Work at Sorell is not yet completed.

Clinic No. 7 was in charge of Mr. Bremner, who visited and afforded treatment to children attending schools in the following municipalities:—Beaconsfield, Ross, Campbell Town, Fingal, George Town, Lilydale, and Queens-town. For a period of four weeks from 30th March to 20th April, Mr. Bremner relieved the operator in charge of the Royal Hobart Hospital Clinic.

In October, 1940, Mr. J. T. Brook, our Senior Dental Officer, received a call from the military authorities. He obtained leave from this Department for the duration of the war, and commenced duties at Brighton Camp on 31st October. The dental work at the Hobart Clinic has since been maintained by Mr. A. T. Shelton, the newly appointed operator from Ulverstone. The service is fortunate to have added this operator to its personnel.

The school nurses report an improvement in the dental condition of school children in the city area, and the same should apply to a lesser degree to country districts.

During the year, 11,982 new visits and 17,783 repeat visits were paid to the various clinics, making a total of 29,765 visits for the year. The treatments afforded were as follows:—

Treatments (including examinations, temporary fillings, gum treatments, &c.)	18,948
Fillings	10,740
Extractions	31,952
Cleanings	2,330
Totals	63,970

The individual totals are as follows:—

	New Visits.	Repeat Visits.	Total Visits	Treatments.	Fillings.	Extractions.	Cleanings.	Totals.
J. T. Brook	1271	2220	3491	2285	1119	3060	197	6661
A. T. Shelton	535	125	660	651	84	809	78	1622
A. T. Ellis	1692	2830	4522	3341	2245	3919	412	9917
H. S. Murphy	1820	3745	5565	2684	1178	5651	58	9571
D. Noonan	2262	2131	4393	3246	1116	7427	310	12,099
G. Potter	1528	1817	3345	2106	1119	3819	87	7131
H. J. Walker	929	1676	2605	1961	1071	2519	366	5917
S. Bremner	1945	3239	5184	2674	2808	4748	822	11,052
Totals	11,982	17,783	29,765	18,948	10,740	31,952	2330	63,970

I have, &c.,

MARY E. UPCHURCH, Secretary.

The Secretary for Public Health

APPENDIX VI.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 9th June, 1941.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit the annual report of the Nurses' Registration Board for the year 1940.

Personnel of Board.

Chairman: Dr. B. M. Carruthers, Director of Public Health (from 1.1.40 until departure with 2nd A.I.F.).

Dr. C. R. D. Brothers, Medical Superintendent, Lachlan Park Hospital (from 18.9.40).

Dr. D. W. L. Parker, Surgeon-Superintendent of the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Dr. R. A. Lewis, Medical Superintendent of the Launceston General Hospital.

Dr. T. C. Butler.

Miss A. R. Cockayne, Matron of the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Miss C. I. Skirving, Matron of the Launceston General Hospital.

Miss I. E. Macfarlan, Matron of the Devon Public Hospital, Latrobe (from 1.1.40 until her resignation from position of Matron).

Miss A. M. Booth, Matron of the Devon Public Hospital, Latrobe (from 7.11.40).

Board Meetings.

The Board held three ordinary meetings.

Training Schools.

Training schools registered.—General, 13; mental, 1; midwifery, 3.

Applications for Training.

Approved.—General, 133; mental, 36; midwifery, 33. Refused.—General, 3.

Trainees.

General, 383; mental, 61; midwifery, 32. Resigned, &c.—General, 33; mental, 31; midwifery, nil. Completed training.—General, 69; mental, 2; midwifery, 33.

Examinations.

Educational tests for intending trainees—

Applications	25
Passed examination	10
Failed	15

Examinations for the registration of nurses—

Candidates:		
General		66
Mental		14
Midwifery		31
Results:		
General	Passed.	Failed.
Mental	63	3
Midwifery	14	
	28	3

Registration of Nurses.

Registered.—General, 117; mental, 3; midwifery, 45.
Renewed registration.—General, 384; mental, 2; midwifery, 261.

We have, &c.,

C. R. D. BROTHERS, Chairman.
E. J. TUDOR, Secretary.

The Hon. the Minister for Health.

Australian Birth-rate for the Year 1940 per 1000 Persons Living.

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

	1922.	1939.	1940.
New South Wales	25.67	17.46	17.81
Victoria	23.10	16.20	16.86
Queensland	25.59	20.08	20.02
South Australia	23.71	16.13	16.80
Western Australia	23.94	19.43	19.60
Tasmania	27.08	21.03	20.90
Northern Territory	19.16	22.00	20.10
Australian Capital Territory	11.37	20.93	22.57
Australia	24.69	17.65	18.02

APPENDIX VII.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population:	
Estimated on the 31st December, 1940—	
Males	123,225
Females	119,832
Total	243,057
Mean population, 1940 (for whole year)—	
Males	120,591
Females	118,384
Total	238,975

Mean population, 1939 (for the whole year) 238,002
Increase for the year

973

The population of the State, as shown by the figures, reveals an increase of 973.

Death Rates for 1940 per 1000 Persons Living.

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

	1922.	1939.	1940.
New South Wales	8.92	9.75	9.43
Victoria	9.65	10.72	10.70
Queensland	9.16	9.40	9.03
South Australia	9.11	9.63	9.57
Western Australia	9.32	9.32	9.64
Tasmania	9.30	10.19	9.99
Northern Territory	16.42	14.03	9.99
Australian Capital Territory	2.13	3.67	6.15
Australia	9.22	9.93	9.75

Deaths in Relation to Disease.

The following return, from data supplied by the Deputy-Commonwealth Statistician, shows the number and causes of deaths during the year 1940, also the death-rate per 10,000 persons living (mean population 238,975), as contrasted with the previous year, 1939 (mean population estimated at 238,002).

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths, 1940.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.	Number of Deaths, 1939.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.
General Diseases—				
Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	1	...
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	4	4	2
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	18	8	14	6
Influenza	10	4	33	14
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	18	8	13	5
Tubercular Diseases	103	4.3	126	5.3
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism, and Gout	13	5	15	6
Cancer, all forms	261	10.9	271	11.4
Dietic Diseases and Industrial Poisoning	2	1	2	1
Other General Diseases	107	4.5	96	4.0
Total General	542	22.7	575	24.1
Local Diseases—				
Diseases of Nervous System...	250	10.5	188	7.9
Diseases of Circulatory System	677	28.3	687	28.9
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	230	9.6	301	12.6
Diseases of Digestive Organs	106	4.4	129	5.4
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	171	7.2	140	5.9
Diseases of Puerperal Origin..	22	9	16	7
Diseases of the Skin	5	2	8	3
Diseases of Bones and Malformations	30	1.3	44	1.9
Diseases of Early Infancy	114	4.8	114	4.8
Total Local Diseases	1605	67.2	1627	68.4
Deaths Produced by External Causes—				
Accident or Negligence	147	6.1	109	4.6
Homicide	4	2	6	2
Suicide	12	5	19	8
Total External Causes	163	6.8	134	5.6
Ill-defined—Not Specific Diseases—				
Old Age	75	3.1	85	3.6
Ill-defined Diseases	2	1	5	2
Total Ill-defined Diseases	77	3.2	90	3.8
Total Deaths, All Causes	2387	99.9	2426	101.9

RETURN Showing the 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.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65 and over.	Total all Ages.
1931...
32...
33...
34...
35...
36...
37...
38...
39...
40...
Totals

DEATHS from Tuberculosis during the last Ten Years.

	Number.										Death Rate per 100,000 Persons Living.									
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (No. 13)	98	106	112	93	105	112	86	107	102	85	43	47	49	41	46	48	37	45	43	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis (Nos. 14-22)	24	26	15	19	25	23	34	16	24	18	11	11	7	8	11	10	14	7	10	7
Totals	122	132	127	112	130	135	120	123	126	103	54	58	56	49	57	58	51	52	53	43

Typhoid Fever.

Year 1940.

Number of cases notified
Number of deaths, year 1940 (calendar)—Males
Females*Scarlet Fever.*

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 living.	Deaths per 1000 cases notified.	Death % of cases.
1923	604	3	1	2.79	5.0	0.5
1924	376	3	1	1.74	8.0	0.8
1925	288	3	1	1.34	10.4	1.0
1926	188	1	0.5	.88	5.3	0.5
1927	91	2	1	.43	22.0	2.2
1928	190	1	0.5	.88	5.3	0.5
1929	314	2	1	1.44	6.4	0.6
1930	485	8	4	2.20	16.5	1.6
1931	265			1.18		
1932	417	5	2	1.84	12.0	1.2
1933	370	4	2	1.61	10.9	1.1
1934	362	4	2	1.58	11.0	1.1
1935	302	1	0.5	1.32	3.3	0.3
1936	478	6	3	2.07	12.6	1.3
1937	412	2	1	1.76	4.9	0.5
1938	123			.52		
1939	162			.68		
1940	240	1	0.4	1.00	4.2	0.4

Diphtheria.

Year 1940.

Number of cases notified
Number of deaths, year 1940 (calendar)—Males
Females*Diphtheria.*

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 living.	Deaths per 1000 cases notified.	Death % of cases.
1923	870	32	1.5	4.02	36.8	3.7
1924	597	20	.9	2.76	33.5	3.4
1925	473	13	.6	2.19	27.5	2.7
1926	347	6	.3	1.62	17.1	1.7
1927	507	10	.5	2.38	19.7	2.0
1928	908	18	.8	4.21	19.8	2.0
1929	488	18	.8	2.24	36.9	3.7
1930	573	20	.9	2.59	34.9	3.5
1931	589	19	.8	2.62	32.3	3.2
1932	455	17	.8	1.96	37.4	3.7
1933	706	16	.7	3.14	22.3	2.2
1934	491	22	.9	2.14	44.8	4.5
1935	537	24	1.0	2.34	44.7	4.5
1936	575	20	.9	2.49	34.8	3.5
1937	305	12	.5	1.30	39.3	3.9
1938	343	10	.4	1.46	29.2	2.9
1939	365	14	.6	1.53	38.4	3.8
1940	366	18	.8	1.53	49.2	4.9

APPENDIX VIII.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LACHLAN PARK HOSPITAL.

Lachlan Park Hospital,
New Norfolk, 29th July, 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Lachlan Park Hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1941, together with the statistical returns.

Statistics.

At the end of the year there were resident in the hospital 641 patients, an increase of one over the previous year. The number of patients allowed out on trial leave was 64. Of these, 28 were returned. The number of admissions for the year was 162, as against 166 the previous year. The total number of patients under treatment was 802, as against 797 the previous year, an increase of five.

General.

During the year treatment of schizophrenia by means of insulin and cardiazol, and of melancholia by somnifaine and cardiazol, was continued, with results comparable with those obtained in similar institutions on the mainland.

Finance.

Revenue received for the year was £9771 10s. comprised as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Lachlan Park Hospital	8,660	8	1
Lachlan Park Hospital Farm	1,111	1	11
	£9,771	10	0

Nett expenditure for Lachlan Park was £67,191 3s. It is pleasing to record that, by rigid economy, expenditure has been kept below the previous year's figure, despite rising prices and that collections for the year exceed those of 1939-40 (£8353). The gross daily cost per patient on an average strength of 639.5 was 5s. 9-11d. and the nett cost 5s. 0-16d.; the figure for 1939-40 being 5s. 1-92d.

Farm.

Farm accounts for the year ended 30th June last have been submitted to the Auditor-General. They show a loss of £159 9s. 1d. after making full allowance for depreciation and interest on the Treasury account. The bulk of farm revenue comes from milk, vegetables, &c., supplied to the Lachlan Park Hospital, and payment for these is not included in the above figures. A rate of 1½d. per lb. has been fixed for vegetables and 1s. 1½d. per gallon for milk. It is possible that the former is on the low side, particularly in view of the quality and variety of vegetables supplied, but in any case it is considered that the advantage to the hospital of the farm more than offsets the comparatively small loss entailed.

MILLBROOK PSYCHOPATHIC HOME.

The admissions to the Home totalled 105, compared with 90 the previous year. Of these, 28 were convalescent patients transferred from Lachlan Park. The total number of discharges was 103; 92 being relieved and the remaining 11 subsequently certified and transferred to Lachlan Park.

Expenditure during the year amounted to £3252 and revenue collections to £952; the previous year's figures being £3191 and £1231 respectively. The daily average number of patients for the year (15.22) was considerably below the previous year's figure (19.28), and this, coupled with lower capacity for payment of fees, has increased the nett daily cost from 5s. 7-62d. to 8s. 3-3d. It is impossible to avoid these apparently large fluctuations in a small hospital such as Millbrook with a fixed establishment, particularly since capability to pay fees has no bearing on a prospective patient's eligibility for admission. Every care, however, is taken to exercise economy, and, in view of the low daily average number of patients, the cost is considered reasonable.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES R. D. BROTHERS,
Medical Superintendent.

The Secretary for Public Health.

TABLE 1.

TABLE showing Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1940-41.

	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Hospital on 30th June, 1940 .....	...	...	...	317	323	640
Admitted for the first time during 1940-41	56	55	111			
Re-admitted during the year 1940-41	19	32	51			
				75	87	162
Total under care during the year 1940-41.....	...	...	...	392	410	802
Discharged and died during year 1940-41—						
Recovered.....	2	2	4			
Improved.....	45	45	90			
Unimproved	3	5	8			
Died	34	25	59			
Total discharged and died during the year .....	...	...	...	84	77	161
Remaining in Hospital on 30th June, 1941 .....	...	...	...	308	333	641
Average daily number resident during 1940-41.....	...	...	...	315.25	324.25	639.50

TABLE 2.

TABLE showing the manner in which Patients were admitted during the Year 1940-41.

Private Orders.			Justices' Orders.			Police Magistrates.			Governor's Warrant.			Voluntary Boarders.			Re-admitted from trial leave			Total Admissions.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
22	31	53	35	41	76	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	23	5	28	75	87	162

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Admission	56	55	111
Second "	10	18	28
Third "	4	7	11
Fourth "	3	3	6
Fifth "	1	2	3
Twelfth " .....	...	1	1
Thirteenth " .....	...	1	1
Fourteenth "	1	...	1
Total	75	87	162

TABLE 3.

TABLE showing Probable Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted during 1940-41.

Causes of Insanity.	Predisposing.			Exciting.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral—									
Domestic Troubles and Bereavements .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Business Worries .....	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7
Anxiety and Overwork .....	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Fright and Shock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love Affairs .....	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	4	7
Environmental Influences	3	1	4	2	2	4	5	3	8
Physical—									
Alcohol and Drug Addiction .....	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11
Veneral Diseases .....	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Accident and Injury .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Puerperal .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Lactational .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bodily Diseases .....	...	1	1	5	4	9	5	5	10
Congenital Defect	1	3	4	9	15	24	10	18	28
Puberty	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Climateric	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
Senility	19	5	24	...	...	...	19	5	24
Previous Attacks	5	15	20	...	...	...	5	15	20
Hereditary Influences	10	13	23	...	...	...	10	13	23
Epilepsy (acquired) .....	...	...	...	3	6	9	3	6	9
Unknown .....	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4

TABLE 4.

TABLE showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission for 1940-41, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Patients remaining on the Books on 30th June, 1941.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Remaining on Books.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Congenital Mental Deficiency (Idiocy or Imbecility) :						
1. Intellectual—						
(a) With Epilepsy	1	2	3	11	11	22
(b) Without Epilepsy.....	9	14	23	90	67	157
2. Moral.....	2	7	9	4	8	12
II. Insanity occurring late in Life :						
1. Insanity with Epilepsy	4	3	7	9	12	21
2. Dementia Paralytica	7	...	7	7	...	7
3. Gross Brain Lesions	1	2	3	2	1	3
4. Alcoholic Psychosis	9	1	10	...	1	1
5. Confusional or Exhaustive Psychosis	2	3	5	...	3	3
6. Mania—						
(a) Recent	2	3	5	...	4	4
(b) Chronic	1	5	6	6	14	20
(c) Recurrent	1	3	4	4	3	7
7. Melancholia—						
(a) Recent	2	2	4	...	3	3
(b) Chronic	1	3	4	3	12	15
(c) Recurrent .....	...	2	2	1	3	4
8. Alternating Insanity	3	3	6	4	10	14
9. Involutional Melancholia	1	5	6	2	12	14
10. Schizophrenia	11	12	23	29	32	61
11. Parephrenia .....	...	5	5	27	23	50
12. Paranoia .....	...	1	1	2	7	9
13. Dementia—						
(a) Senile	16	7	23	17	15	32
(b) Secondary or Terminal	2	4	6	90	90	180
	75	87	162	308	331	639

TABLE 5.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths, and the Number of Patients Remaining in the Hospital on 30th June each year, from 1930-31 to 1940-41

Year.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining within Hospital on 30th June		
				Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Total Discharges.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1930-31	53	46	99	16	10	6	16	...	...	22	30	52	309	309	635
1931-32	46	43	89	11	9	9	18	2	...	22	22	44	313	313	646
1932-33	53	42	95	20	14	8	14	1	2	29	22	51	340	321	661
1933-34	44	39	83	16	19	35	7	...	...	23	22	45	342	315	657
1934-35	37	41	78	16	20	36	7	...	...	23	29	52	303	303	631
1935-36	55	57	112	4	3	7	28	4	6	36	26	62	318	318	636
1936-37	57	69	126	1	2	3	31	4	8	12	30	41	329	329	646
1937-38	60	61	121	2	5	7	35	5	2	7	42	39	310	325	635
1938-39	82	68	150	5	4	9	43	8	5	13	55	51	313	313	631
1939-40	90	76	166	5	5	10	41	9	6	15	55	41	317	323	640
1940-41	75	87	162	2	2	4	45	3	5	50	52	102	308	333	641

TABLE 6.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for 1940-41; the Number remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1941; the Proportion of Recoveries, Per Cent. on the Number of Admissions, and the Percentage of Deaths on the Average Number Resident, 1940-41.

Admissions.				Discharges.								Deaths.	Remaining in the Hospital on 30th June, 1941.	Average Daily Number Resident during the Year 1940-41.			Percentage of Recoveries on Number of Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Daily Number Resident.																														
Treated Before.		Total Admissions.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Unimproved.		Total Discharges.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																												
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																													
58	55	111		19	32	51	75	87	162	2	2	4	45	45	90	3	5	8	50	52	102	34	25	59	308	333	641	315	25	324	639	50	2	66	2	29	2	44	60	0	51	72	55	55	10	78	7	71	9	22

TABLE 7.

TABLE showing the Conjugal Condition of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, and Remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1941.

Conjugal Condition.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Patients on Register on 30th June 1941.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Never married ..	45	39	84	2	..	2	30	16	46	1	4	5	18	12	30	238	204	442
Married	23	32	55	..	2	2	15	28	43	2	1	3	12	8	20	51	101	152
Widowed	7	16	23	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	9	7	28	35
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Totals	75	87	162	2	2	4	45	45	90	3	5	8	34	25	59	308	333	641

TABLE 8.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence of Patients Discharged, and Deaths during the Year 1940-41.

Length of Residence.	Discharges.												Deaths.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			Total Discharges.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	1	11	14	25	...	1	1	11	16	27	11	2	13
1 month and under 3 months	1	1	2	12	5	17	1	1	2	14	7	21	5	1	6
3 months " 6 "	8	10	18	1	1	2	9	11	20	3	...	3
6 " " 9 "	1	...	1	4	7	11	...	...	...	5	7	12	2	...	2
9 " " 1 year	5	2	7	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	1	2
1 year and under 2 years	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	6	7	3	1	4
2 years " 3 "	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	4
3 " " 5 "	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3
5 " " 7 "	2	2
7 " " 9 "	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
9 " " 12 "
12 " " 15 "	3	2	5
15 " " 20 "	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	6
20 " " 25 "	1	1
25 " " 30 "	1	...	1
30 " " 40 "	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	2
40 " " 50 "	1	2	3
50 " " 60 "	1	1
60 " " 70 "
	2	2	4	45	45	90	3	5	8	50	52	102	34	25	59

TABLE 9.

TABLE showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of Patients Admitted, Discharged, and Died during the Year 1940-41, and those Remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1941.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Patients on Register at 30th June, 1941.						
				Re-covered.			Re-lieved.		Unim-proved.		Total Discharges.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Under 5 years	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	6
5 years and under 10 years.....	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	7
10 " " 15 "	2	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	8	14
15 " " 20 "	3	5	8	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	1	12	13	25
20 " " 25 "	9	7	16	8	6	14	...	2	8	8	16	1	...	1	...	1	21	11	32
25 " " 30 "	4	8	12	1	...	1	3	5	8	4	5	9	10	16	26	
30 " " 35 "	4	8	12	...	1	1	4	5	9	4	6	10	1	...	1	...	28	23	51	
35 " " 40 "	9	7	16	1	...	1	8	7	15	...	...	9	7	16	1	3	4	31	19	50
40 " " 45 "	3	7	10	...	1	1	2	5	7	...	...	2	6	8	...	1	1	31	37	68
45 " " 50 "	8	10	18	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	3	5	8	4	1	5	42	41	83
50 " " 55 "	3	7	10	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	2	7	9	3	3	6	27	31	58
55 " " 60 "	5	5	10	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	...	2	2	22	38	60	
60 " " 65 "	5	7	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	26	28	54
65 " " 70 "	5	4	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	4	3	7	16	37	53
70 " " 75 "	6	5	11	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	8	5	13	13	15	28
75 " " 80 "	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	14	6	20
80 " " 85 "	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	5	2	4	6
85 " " 90 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...
90 " " 95 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Totals	75	87	162	2	2	4	45	45	90	3	5	8	50	52	102	34	25	59	308	333	641	

TABLE 10.

TABLE showing the Causes of Deaths during the Year 1940-41.

Causes of Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diseases of the Nervous System—			
General Paralysis of the Insane	5	—	5
Epilepsy	—	—	—
Cerebral Softening	1	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	1
Diseases of the Cardio-Vascular System—			
Arteriosclerosis	11	1	12
Auricular Fibrillation	—	—	—
Aneurism	—	—	—
Coronary Disease	—	2	2
Chronic Myocardial Degeneration	1	—	1
Valvular Disease of the Heart	—	2	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia	5	6	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	5	8
Other forms of Pulmonary Disease	—	—	—
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System—			
Chronic Nephritis	1	2	3
Prostatic Enlargement	1	—	1
General Diseases—			
Dysentery	1	—	1
Malignancy	4	2	6
Senility	1	2	3
Accidental Death	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Total	35	24	59
Died whilst on trial leave	1	1	2

TABLE 11.

TABLE showing the Rate of Certified Insane and Admissions to the Population for the Year ended 31st December, 1940.

State.	Population at 31st December, 1940.			Proportion of Insane per 1000 of Population.			Proportion of Admissions per 10,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tasmania	123,225	119,832	243,057	2.57	2.69	2.63	7.55	7.26	7.41
Queensland	535,846	490,375	1,026,221	4.01	3.23	3.64	6.49	5.58	6.06
New South Wales	1,401,005	1,388,118	2,789,123	4.38	4.12	4.23	7.23	5.94	6.59
South Australia	297,849	300,242	598,091	3.27	2.91	3.09	4.20	3.56	3.88
Victoria	949,764	969,010	1,918,774	3.68	3.97	3.83	4.86	4.87	4.87
Western Australia	244,137	224,174	468,311	3.76	2.41	3.11	3.77	2.05	2.95

TABLE 12.

MILLBROOK PSYCHOPATHIC HOME.

STATEMENT showing Form of Mental Disorder on Admission for year ended 30th June, 1941.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Neurosis—			
(1) Anxiety Stasis	3	11	14
(2) Obsessional Neurosis	5	—	5
(3) Hysteria	2	6	8
(4) Neurasthenia	2	7	9
(5) Adolescent Instability	2	2	4
Early and Mild Psychosis—			
(1) Schizophrenia	9	15	24
(2) Manic depressive state	2	2	4
(3) Simple Melancholia	2	5	7
(4) Involutional and Senile Melancholia	4	9	13
(5) Toxic and Exhaustive Psychosis	—	1	1
(6) Cerebral Syphilis	4	1	5
(7) Mental Disorders associated with grosser brain lesions	1	2	3
(8) Drug and Alcoholic Addiction	4	1	5
(9) Epilepsy	1	2	3
	41	64	105

