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CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

§ 1. Public Health Legislation and Administration.

1. **General.**—(i) *Commonwealth.* The Commonwealth Department of Health, which was created on the 3rd March, 1921, and commenced its administration as from the 7th March, 1921, is controlled by the Commonwealth Minister of Health. The Department was formed by the extension and development of the Commonwealth Quarantine Service, the Director of Quarantine becoming the Commonwealth Director-General of Health and Permanent Head of the Department.

The functions of the Department are as follows:—

The administration of the Quarantine Act: The investigation of causes of disease and death and the establishment and control of laboratories for this purpose: The control of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the commercial distribution of the products manufactured in those laboratories: The methods of prevention of disease: The collection of sanitary data, and the investigation of all factors affecting health in industries: The education of the public in matters of public health: The administration of any subsidy made by the Commonwealth with the object of assisting any effort made by any State Government or public authority directed towards the eradication, prevention, or control of any disease: The conducting of campaigns of prevention of disease in which more than one State is interested: The administrative control of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine: The administrative control of infectious disease amongst discharged members of the Australian Imperial Forces: Generally to inspire and co-ordinate public health measures: Any other functions which may be assigned to it.

The Department controls the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville, and the campaign in connexion with hookworm disease. These matters, together with the control exercised by the Department over malaria and bilharziasis introduced by returned soldiers and sailors, are dealt with separately in subsequent pages in this chapter (see § 5). Reference to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories will be found in § 4, 5.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Minister of Public Health. The Director-General of Public Health is the chief executive officer, and is assisted by various staffs—medical, bacteriological, chemical, veterinary, dairy inspection, meat inspection, sanitary, pure food, and clerical. The work of the Department extends over the whole of the State, and embraces all matters relating to public health and the general medical work of the Government, the Director-General of Public Health holding the position of Chief Medical Officer of the Government as well as being permanent head of the Department.

The Board of Health has certain statutory duties imposed upon it by various Acts of Parliament, and the Director-General is President of the Board. These duties consist largely in supervision of the work of local authorities (Municipal and Shire Councils), so far as that work touches upon public health matters connected with the following Acts:—Public Health Act 1902, Public Health (Amendment) Acts 1915 and 1921, Dairies Supervision Act 1901, Noxious Trades Act 1902, Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat Act 1902, Pure Food Act 1903, Private Hospitals Act 1908, and Venereal Diseases Act 1918. The Board further possesses certain powers connected with public health matters under the Local Government Act 1919. The Board of Health is a nominee Board, created in 1881 and incorporated in 1894.

The Director-General of Public Health acts independently of the Board of Health as regards the State hospitals and asylums and the various public hospitals throughout the State which receive subsidies from the Government.

(iii) *Victoria*. In this State the Public Health Acts 1915, 1919, and 1922 are administered by a Commission composed of the Chief Health Officer and six members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The medical and sanitary staffs of the Commission consist of (a) the chief health officer, who is also chairman, (b) six district health officers and three assistant health officers, (c) chief sanitary engineer and assistant sanitary engineer, three building surveyors and four building inspectors, and (d) ten health inspectors. The main function of the Commission is to enforce the execution of the Health Acts by the local municipalities, but it has been found advisable to supplement this supervisory function by an active policy of inspection of the sanitary condition of various districts, and the sampling of articles of food. The supervision of the sanitary conditions of milk production is under the Dairy Supervision Branch of the Department of Agriculture, but distribution is supervised by the Commission. Acts administered by the Department of Public Health are:—The Health Acts (in which are now included the Adulteration of Wine Act, the Pure Food Act, the Meat Supervision Act) and the Cemeteries Act, which includes the Cremation Act. The Department administers also the Midwives Act, the Goods Act, the Venereal Diseases Act, the Infectious Diseases Hospital Act, the Heatherton Sanatorium Act, the Masseurs Act, and the Nurses Registration Act.

(iv) *Queensland*. The Public Health Acts 1900 to 1922 are administered by the Commissioner of Public Health under the Home Secretary. The executive staff of the Department includes a health officer, a medical officer for the tuberculosis bureau, two medical officers for venereal diseases, fourteen food and sanitary inspectors, and one staff nurse. There are, in addition, rat squads in Brisbane. Northern offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns, whilst another inspector is stationed at Toowoomba. A laboratory of microbiology and pathology, in charge of a medical director, is controlled by the Department, and performs a wide range of microbiological work for the assistance of medical practitioners and the Department.

One function of the Department is to stimulate and advise local sanitary authorities on matters pertaining to the Health Acts, and, where necessary, to rectify or compel rectification, at the cost of the local authority, of sanitary evils produced by local inefficiency or apathy. Its powers and responsibilities were widely increased by the Amending Acts of 1911, 1914, 1917, and 1922.

(v) *South Australia*. The Central Board of Health consists of five members, three of whom (including the chairman, who is permanent head of the Department) are appointed by the Governor, while one each is elected by the city and suburban local Boards and the country local Boards. The Health Act 1898 to 1918 provides that the municipal and district councils are to act as local Boards of Health for their respective districts. There are 188 of these local Boards under the general control and supervision of the Central Board. A chief inspector and one inspector under the Health and Food and Drugs Acts periodically visit the local districts, and see generally that the Boards are carrying out their duties. There is also a chief inspector of food and drugs (under the Food and Drugs Act 1908 to 1922), who, in company with an analyst, visits country districts, and takes samples of milk, which are analysed on the spot. There are three nurse inspectors employed in advising and assisting local Boards in connexion with outbreaks of infectious diseases. In the outlying districts there are sixteen inspectors directly responsible to the Board. The Venereal Diseases Act 1920, which provides for the prevention and control of venereal diseases, has not yet been proclaimed.

(vi) *Western Australia*. The legislation in this State comprises the Health Act 1911, with the amending Acts of 1912 (2), 1915, 1918, and 1919, which have been partly consolidated and reprinted as "The Health Act 1911-19." Further amending Acts were passed in 1920 and 1921. The central authority is the Department of Public Health, controlled by a Commissioner, who must be a qualified medical practitioner. The local authorities comprise:—(a) Municipal Councils, (b) Road Boards where the boundaries of a Health District are coterminous with those of a Road District, and (c) Local Boards of Health,

composed of persons appointed by the Governor. These local Boards are utilized only where neither Municipal Councils nor Road Boards are available. Generally speaking, the Act is administered by the local authorities, but the Commissioner has supervisory powers, also power to compel local authorities to carry out the provisions of the Act. In cases of emergency, the Commissioner may exercise all the powers of a local health authority in any part of the State.

All the usual provisions for public health legislation are contained in the Act, and, in addition, provision is made for the registration of midwifery nurses, the medical examination of school children, the control of public buildings (i.e., theatres, halls, etc.), the control of food, and the provision of standards therefor. The amending Acts of 1915 and 1918 deal exclusively with venereal diseases.

(vii) *Tasmania.* The office of Director of Public Health was established under the Director of Public Health Act 1920, and the person holding the office of Chief Health Officer under the Public Health Act 1903 at the time of the passing of the first-named Act is the Director of Public Health, and is also the permanent head of the Department. This officer has very wide powers, and in the event of the appearance of dangerous infectious disease (small-pox, plague, etc.) in the State, is vested with supreme power, the entire responsibility of dealing with such an outbreak being taken over by him from the local authorities. Local executive is vested in local authorities, who possess all legal requirements for the efficient sanitary regulation of their districts. Controlling and supervisory powers over these bodies are possessed by the Department of Public Health, and many of the powers conferred upon them may be converted into positive duties. One function of the Department is to advise local authorities on matters pertaining to the Health Act, and, where necessary, to rectify sanitary evils produced by local inefficiency or apathy. The Department has four full-time inspectors, who assist and instruct the local sanitary inspectors, but full-time district health officers are not provided for. The number of local authorities under the Public Health Act has been reduced to forty-nine since the Local Government Act 1906 came into force. All parts of Tasmania are now furnished with the administrative machinery for local sanitary government.

The Public Health Acts 1917 and 1918 deal with venereal diseases. Regulations under the Public Health Act 1903, as amended, for checking or preventing the spread of any infectious disease, came into force in February, 1918.

The Places of Public Entertainment Act 1917 is administered by the Director of Public Health under the Minister. This Act provides, *inter alia*, for the licensing and regulation of places of public entertainment, for the appointment of a censor or censors of moving pictures, and for the licensing of cinematograph operators. Comprehensive regulations have been framed under the Act. Inspectors under the Public Health Act 1903 are Inspectors of Places of Public Entertainment under this Act.

§ 2. Inspection and Sale of Food and Drugs.

1. *General.*—Under the Acts referred to later and the regulations made thereunder, the importation of articles used for food or drink, of medicines, and of other goods enumerated, is prohibited, as also is the export of certain specified articles, unless there is applied to the goods a "trade description" in accordance with the Act. Provision is made for the inspection of all prescribed goods which are imported or which are entered for export.

2. *Commonwealth Jurisdiction.*—Under Section 51 (i) of the Commonwealth Constitution Act 1900, the Commonwealth Parliament has power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States. By virtue of that power, the Federal Parliament passed the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905, to which reference has already been made in Chapter VI., p. 221.

3. State Jurisdiction.—The inspection and sale of food and drugs are also dealt with in each State, either under the Health Acts or under Pure Food Acts. This work is carried out in each State by the Executive Officer of the Health Department. There is, in addition, a number of Acts dealing with special matters, such as the adulteration of wine and the oversight of bread and meat supply. The supply and sale of milk are also subject to special regulations or to the provisions of special Acts.

The general objects of these Acts are to secure the wholesomeness, cleanliness, and freedom from contamination or adulteration of any food, drug or article; and the cleanliness of receptacles, places, and vehicles used for their manufacture, storage or carriage. The sale of any article of food or any drug which is adulterated or falsely described is prohibited, as also is the mixing or selling of food or drugs so as to be injurious to health.

Power is given to any authorized officer to enter any place for the purpose of inspecting any article to be used as a food or drug, and also to inspect articles being conveyed by road, rail or water. The officer may take samples for analysis or examination, and may seize for destruction articles which are injurious to health or unwholesome. Special provision is generally made in the Acts with regard to the sale of preservatives and disinfectants.

In every State except Queensland, Advisory Committees have been appointed for the purpose of prescribing food standards and for making recommendations generally with a view to carrying out the provisions of the Acts. The duty of enforcing these regulations is entrusted to the local authorities.

4. Food and Drug Standardization.—Conferences with the object of securing uniformity in these matters were held in Sydney in 1910, and in Melbourne in 1913. The resolutions of the latter conference were submitted to the Premiers' Conference held in Melbourne in March, 1914, and in conformity with the determinations arrived at, each State issued regulations which have had the effect of ensuring uniformity throughout Australia.

5. Sale and Custody of Poisons.—In New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, the enactments for regulating the sale and use of poisons are administered by the Pharmacy Boards in the respective States. In South Australia, the sale of poisons is provided for by regulations under "The Food and Drugs Act 1908," administered by the Central Board of Health. In Queensland, the sale of poisons is under the control of the Health Department.

In New South Wales and Tasmania the Government subsidizes the Pharmacy Board, in order to enable it to carry out the provisions of the Poisons Act. The subsidy to the Victorian Board was withdrawn in March, 1921, provision having been made for the payment of a 10s. licence fee under the Poisons Act 1920.

No persons, other than legally qualified medical practitioners and registered pharmaceutical chemists, are permitted to sell poisons, without special licence from the bodies administering the legislation in the respective States. These licences are issued to persons in business distant from four to five miles from a registered chemist, on production of certificates from medical practitioners, police, or special magistrates or justices as to the applicant's character and fitness to deal in poisons. Annual licence fees, ranging from 5s. to 40s., are charged. New poisons regulations were approved in Queensland on the 1st April, 1920, amongst which are stringent restrictions on the sale of cyanide of potassium. A revised list of standard poisons was gazetted in Western Australia in December, 1922.

Special conditions attaching to the sale of poisons were alluded to on p. 1055 of Official Year Book No. 12.

Partial exemptions from the regulations are made in some States in the case of sales of poisons for agricultural, horticultural and photographic purposes, in so far that any person may sell such poisons subject to the restrictions as to the class of container and the manner in which they may be sold. The sale of what are generally known as industrial poisons—such as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, etc.—is governed by regulations, as also is the sale of poisons for the destruction of rats,

vermin, etc. Under the existing laws these poisons may, in most of the States, be sold by any one. The Victorian Parliament, in December, 1920, passed an amending Poisons Act, in which the word "wholesale" has for the first time been defined as meaning "sale or supply for the purposes of re-sale," providing for an annual fee of 10s. and the issuing of licences to dealers in exempted poisons. A new principle is introduced into the Victorian Poisons Act of 1920. Certain drugs are declared to be "potent drugs" and may be sold by pharmaceutical chemists only. These drugs include acetanilid, adrenalin, oil of tansy, pituitary extract, thyroid gland preparations, and any serum or vaccine for human use. Under the Victorian "Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1922," which came into effect on the 1st January, 1923, further restrictions were imposed on the manufacture and sale of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, veronal, etc.

§ 3. Supervision of Dairies, Milk Supply, etc.

1. **General.**—In Official Year Book No. 12 and preceding issues, allusion is made in general terms to the legislation in force in the various States to ensure the purity of the milk supply and of dairy produce generally, but limits of space preclude the repetition of this information in the present issue.

2. **Number of Dairy Premises Registered.**—The following table shows, so far as the particulars are available, the number of dairy premises registered and the number of cattle thereon. Compulsory registration is not in force throughout the whole area of the various States.

DAIRY PREMISES REGISTERED, AND CATTLE THEREON, 1923.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (b)	Tasmania.
Premises registered ..	22,194	16,215	(a)18,000	1,502	929	(c)
Cattle thereon ..	906,131	235,607	500,000	8,925	11,079	(c)

(a) Approximate number of dairies operating.

(b) For year 1921.

(c) Not available.

3. **New South Wales.**—The provisions of the Dairies Supervision Act 1901 extend to the whole of the Eastern and Central Divisions and to all important dairying districts further inland. Other districts are brought under the operation of the Act by proclamation from time to time. Every dairyman, milk vendor, and dairy factory or creamery proprietor is required under penalty to apply for registration to the local authority for the district in which he resides, and also to the local authority of every other district in which he trades. Registration must be applied for prior to commencing trade, and must be renewed annually. The Chief Dairy Inspector is in charge of all inspectorial work under the Dairies Supervision Act 1901, and has assisting him fourteen qualified dairy inspectors, each in charge of a district. During 1923, samples of milk numbering 15,360, and of food and drugs numbering 415 were taken from the vendors for examination, and 11,910 dairy premises were inspected. Where necessary, warnings and prosecutions followed. A sum of over £3,000 was imposed in fines for adulteration, want of cleanliness, etc.

4. **Victoria.**—The registration, inspection and supervision of dairies, dairy farms, dairy produce, milk stores, milk shops, milk vessels, dairy cattle and grazing grounds are provided for by the Dairy Supervision Act 1915, and the Milk Supply Act 1922, administered by the Minister of Agriculture. Under the Health Act, however, the Department of Public Health is empowered to take samples of food (including milk, cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products) for examination or analysis, and to institute prosecutions in case of adulterated or unwholesome food. During the first six months of 1922, 427 samples of milk were analysed by the Public Health Department. By the end of the year 1922, 117 municipal districts, comprising about one-third of the

area of the State, had been brought under the operation of the Dairy Supervision Act. The municipal councils have the option of carrying out the administration of the Act or of deciding that the work should devolve upon the Department of Agriculture; up to the present all the municipalities in which the Act has been proclaimed have elected for Departmental administration.

The Milk Supply Act 1922 provides for the appointment of a Milk Supply Committee with power to issue regulations to govern the milk supply of the metropolis, and to disseminate information concerning the best methods of handling the product.

The Council of any metropolitan municipality, or a group of councils acting together may establish depots at which milk may be bought, treated, and sold. The Committee may, however, issue certificates authorizing persons to sell milk, but, in an area in which there is a municipal depot, no milk may be sold unless it has been treated in a depot or, by approved methods, in a factory. Milk sold in containers must have the grade specified on the label. A laboratory is to be established to carry out researches in matters relating to milk.

5. **Queensland.**—The control and supervision of the milk supply, of dairies, and of the manufacture, sale, and export of dairy produce are provided for by the Dairy Produce Act 1920, administered by the Department of Agriculture and Stock. This Act and the regulations made thereunder apply only to prescribed areas which comprise the whole of the coastal district from Rockhampton down to the New South Wales border, and the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Mackay, and Cairns districts. In certain proclaimed areas the sale of milk is restricted to persons licensed under the Milk Sellers' Regulations of 1917. Milk for sale is supervised by inspectors of the Health Department under the Health Acts 1900–1922. During the year ended 30th June, 1923, 764 samples of milk were analysed.

6. **South Australia.**—The Food and Drugs Act 1908, and the Regulations made thereunder, provide for the licensing of vendors of milk, and the registration of dairies, milk stores and milk shops. The Metropolitan County Board carries out the requirements of the metropolitan area. In the country, the majority of local authorities have not made statutory provision for the licensing of vendors of milk and the registration of dairy premises; and, in consequence, the Central Board of Health provides for such under the Act.

7. **Western Australia.**—Under the provisions of the Health Act control of dairies throughout the State is in the hands of the Public Health authorities. The premises of dairymen and milk vendors must be registered by a local authority. The inspectors under the Act supervise the sanitary condition of the premises, the examination of herds being carried out for the Health Department by officers of the Department of Agriculture. Inspection of herds is made at regular intervals, and the tuberculin test is applied in cases of suspected disease.

8. **Tasmania.**—Local authorities are responsible for the dairies in their respective districts. By-laws for the registration and regulation of dairies have been drafted by the Public Health Department, and in the majority of cases have been adopted by the local authorities. By the Food and Drug Act, which came into force in March, 1911, milk sampling is carried out by the local authorities. During 1913, attention was drawn by circular to the requirements of local authorities with regard to dairies, and a special report is now required before licences are granted. An Act also provides for the registration and inspection of dairies and other premises where dairy produce is prepared, and regulates the manufacture, sale, and export of such produce.

§ 4. Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

1. **General.**—The provisions of the various Acts in regard to the compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spread thereof may be conveniently dealt with under the headings—Quarantine; Notifiable Diseases, including Venereal Diseases; and Vaccination.

2. Quarantine.*—(i) General. The Quarantine Act is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and uniformity of procedure has been established in respect of all vessels, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports or proceeding from one State to another, and in respect of all animals and plants brought from any place outside Australia. In regard to inter-state movements of animals and plants, the Act becomes operative only if the Governor-General be of opinion that Federal action is necessary for the protection of any State or States; in the meantime the administration of inter-state quarantine of animals and plants is left in the hands of the States. The Commonwealth possesses stations in each State for the purposes of human and also of animal quarantine.

(ii) *Administration of Act.* The administration of the Act in respect of the general division, i.e., vessels, persons, and goods, and human diseases, is under the direct control of the Commonwealth in all States except Tasmania. A medical chief quarantine officer, with assistant quarantine officers, has been appointed in each State. This officer is charged with responsible duties, and is under the control of the Director-General of Health. In Tasmania, the chief health officer of the State acts as chief quarantine officer, and payment is made to the State for his services. The administration of the Act in the Northern Territory has been combined with that of Queensland under the chief quarantine officer for the North-eastern division. The administration of the Acts and Regulations relating to overseas animal and plant inspection and quarantine is carried out by the officers of the State Agricultural Departments acting as quarantine officers.

(iii) *Chief Provisions of Act.* The Act provides for the inspection of all vessels including air-vessels, from overseas, for the quarantine, isolation, or continued surveillance of infected or suspected vessels, persons, and goods, and for the quarantining and, if considered necessary, the destruction of imported goods, animals, and plants. The obligations of masters, owners, and medical officers of vessels are defined, and penalties for breaches of the law are prescribed. Power is given to the Governor-General to take action in regard to various matters by proclamation, and to make regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Quarantinable diseases are defined as small-pox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, or any other disease declared by the Governor-General, by proclamation, to be quarantinable. "Vessel" is defined as "any ship, boat or other description of vessel or vehicle used in navigation by sea or air." "Disease" in relation to animals means certain specified diseases, or "any disease declared by the Governor-General by proclamation, to be a disease affecting animals." "Disease" in relation to plants means "any disease or pest declared by the Governor-General, by proclamation, to be a disease affecting plants." The term "plants" is defined as meaning "trees or plants, and includes cuttings and slips of trees and plants and all live parts of trees or plants and fruit."

(iv) *Proclamations.* The proclamations so far issued specify the diseases to be regarded as diseases affecting animals and plants; appoint first ports of landing for imported animals and plants, and first ports of entry for overseas vessels; declare certain places beyond Australia to be places infected or as places to be regarded as infected with plague; prohibit the importation (a) of certain noxious insects, pests, diseases, germs, or agents, (b) of certain goods likely to act as fomites, and (c) of certain animals and plants from any or from certain parts of the world; fix the quarantine lines, and define mooring grounds in certain parts of Australia.

(v) *Miscellaneous.* At present, instead of all overseas vessels being examined in every State, as was formerly the case, those arriving from the east and west are now examined only at the first port of call, and pratique is given for the whole of the Commonwealth except in cases of suspicious circumstances, while vessels arriving from the northern routes are examined only at the first and last ports. It is expected that the restrictions placed upon overseas vessels will be further removed as the machinery of quarantine is improved. The present freedom from certain diseases which are endemic in other parts of the world would, however, appear to justify the Commonwealth in adopting precautionary measures not perhaps warranted in the already infected countries of the old world.

3. Notifiable Diseases.—A. General.—(i) Methods of Prevention and Control. Provision exists in the Health Acts of all the States for precautions against the spread, and for

* From information furnished by the Commonwealth Director-General of Health.

the compulsory notification of infectious diseases. When any such disease occurs, the Health Department and the local authorities must at once be notified. In some States notification need only be made to the latter. The duty of giving this notification is generally imposed, first, on the head of the house to which the patient belongs, failing whom on the nearest relative present, and, on his default, on the person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and on his default, on the occupier of the building. Any medical practitioner visiting the patient is also bound to give notice.

As a rule the local authorities are required to report from time to time to the Central Board of Health in each State as to the health, cleanliness, and general sanitary state of their several districts, and must report the appearance of certain diseases. Regulations are prescribed for the disinfection and cleansing of premises, and for the disinfection and destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection. Bacteriological examinations for the detection of plague, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid, and other infectious diseases within the meaning of the Health Acts are continually being carried out. Regulations are provided in most of the States for the treatment and custody of persons suffering from certain dangerous infectious diseases, such as small-pox and leprosy.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The proclamation and notification of infectious diseases are dealt with in Part II. of the Public Health Acts 1902 and 1915. Notification of infectious disease must be made to the local authority by the head of the family, etc., and by the medical practitioner. Provision is made for the disinfection or destruction of premises. Restrictions are placed upon the attendance at school of children suffering from infectious disease or residing in a house in which infectious disease exists. Special provisions have been made with regard to typhoid fever, tuberculosis, small-pox and leprosy, and legislation has been passed dealing with venereal diseases.

(iii) *Victoria.* Under the Health Act 1919 any disease may be declared to be notifiable throughout the State. The occupier of a house containing a case of infectious disease, and also the medical practitioner, must report the fact to the Council. The Medical Officer of Health may order the removal of a patient to a hospital when such is available. The occupier of the house must also inform the head teacher of the school of any child suffering from notifiable disease or residing in an infected dwelling. The notification of venereal diseases is dealt with in the Venereal Diseases Act 1916.

(iv) *Queensland.* Part VII. of the Health Act 1917-1922 stipulates that all cases of infectious disease must be notified by the occupier of the house, and the medical practitioner attending the case. Restrictions are placed on the attendance at school of children suffering from a notifiable disease. Special measures must be taken against typhoid, small-pox, and venereal diseases. Leprosy is dealt with under the Leprosy Act 1892.

(v) *South Australia.* Cases of infectious diseases must be reported to the local board, under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Health Act 1898. The duty of notification rests primarily on the head of the family, and, in addition, the medical practitioner must report the case. Children suffering from or resident with a person suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school till they hold a certificate that there is no risk of infection. Venereal diseases will be dealt with under the provisions of the Venereal Diseases Act 1920 which, however, is not yet in operation.

(vi) *Western Australia.* The Health Acts 1911 to 1922 provide for the notification and control of infectious diseases, including venereal diseases. The occupier of a house containing a case of infectious disease, and the medical practitioner, must report the case to the local authority. Children may not attend school within three months of suffering from any infectious disease unless they possess a certificate of freedom from infection. Special provisions apply to typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases.

(vii) *Tasmania.* The provisions regarding the notification and prevention of infectious diseases are contained in the Public Health Act 1903 and amending Acts. Notification of cases devolves upon the medical practitioner or the occupier of the house. Special measures are provided for dealing with typhoid, small-pox, and venereal diseases.

(viii) *Diseases Notifiable in each State.* In the following statement diseases notifiable in each State are indicated by a cross :—

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE HEALTH, ETC., ACTS IN EACH STATE.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
Acute lobar pneumonia ..	..	..	..	(c)	+	..
Anthrax ..	..	+	..	+	+	..
Ankylostomiasis ..	..	+	+	..	..	..
Beri-beri ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Bilharziasis ..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Bubonic plague ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	+	+	+	+	..	..
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Cholera ..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Colonial fever ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	+	..	+	..
Dengue fever ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Diphtheria ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dysentery ..	..	..	+(a)	+	+	..
Encephalitis lethargica ..	..	+	..	..	..	+
Enteric fever ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Erysipelas ..	..	..	+	+	+	..
Favus ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Hæmaturia ..	..	..	+	..	+	+
Infantile paralysis ..	+	+	+	..	+	+
Influenza ..	..	..	..	+(c)	+	..
Leprosy ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Low fever ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Malarial fever ..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Malta fever ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Membranous croup ..	+	..	+	+	+	..
Pneumonic influenza ..	..	..	..	+(c)	+	+
Polioencephalitis ..	..	+	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis anterior acuta ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Puerperal fever ..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis)	+(a)	+	+	+	+	+
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	+	+	+	..
Scarlet fever ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scarlatina ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Small-pox ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Trichinosis ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Tuberculosis ..	..	+	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis in Animals ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Typhoid ..	+	+	+	+	+	+
Typhus fever ..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Venereal Diseases :—						
Chancroid (soft chancre) ..	+	+	+	+(d)	+	+
Gleet ..	+	..	..	+(d)	+	..
Gonorrhœa ..	+	+	..	+(d)	+	+
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia ..	+	..	..	+(d)	+	..
Infective granuloma of the pudenda ..	+	+	+	+(d)	+	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	+	..	..	+	+
Syphilis ..	+	+	+(b)	+(d)	+	+
Venereal warts ..	+	..	+	+(d)	+	..
Whooping cough ..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Yellow fever ..	..	+	+	+	+	..

(a) Notifiable in certain areas only. (b) Primary and secondary stages only. (c) In South Australia influenza vera is notifiable, and any febrile toxic-septicæmic condition similar to influenza, including pneumonic influenza. (d) Act not yet in operation.

B. Venereal Diseases.—(i) *General.* The prevention and control of venereal diseases are undertaken by the States. Each State has a Venereal Diseases Act, or provisions in the Health Act govern the working of the measures taken to combat these diseases. In every State notification has been made compulsory. A list of notifiable forms of venereal complaints appears on page 523. Steps have been taken to ensure free treatment by medical practitioners or in subsidized hospitals. Registered pharmaceutical chemists are allowed to dispense prescriptions only when signed by medical practitioners. Clinics have been established, and, in some cases, beds in public hospitals have been set aside for patients suffering from these diseases.

Penalties may be imposed on a patient who fails to continue under treatment. Clauses are inserted in the Acts which aim at preventing the marriage of any patient or the employment of an infected person in the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs.

The Commonwealth Government has granted a subsidy of £15,000 per annum to the various States to assist in providing hospital treatment and administrative control. The supervision of this work, in so far as it relates to the expenditure of the subsidy, is undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Health. In February, 1922, a conference was held to consider the means of securing the best results from this subsidy.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The Venereal Diseases Act 1918 came into operation on 1st December, 1920. The Act, which is administered by a Commissioner, aims at ensuring that all cases of venereal disease will have immediate and continued treatment. Clinics are being established at subsidized hospitals. Notification is compulsory; a person suffering from the disease is required to place himself under the treatment of a medical practitioner or to attend a hospital within three days of becoming aware of the existence of the disease, and to continue treatment until a cure is effected. During 1923, notifications numbered 6,829. Satisfactory results are being obtained from action taken in cases where patients have been reported for failure to continue treatment as required by the Act. A number of prosecutions—all of which have been successful—has been undertaken for (a) sale of drugs prohibited under the Act, and (b) treatment of venereal disease by a person other than a medical practitioner.

(iii) *Victoria.* Under the Venereal Diseases Acts 1916 and 1918 the control of venereal disease is undertaken by the Department of Public Health. The Acts provide for compulsory treatment by qualified medical practitioners of all persons suffering from the disease. All hospitals in receipt of State aid treat patients. Three evening and three day clinics have been established at hospitals in Melbourne, and in June, 1918, a special departmental clinic was instituted. Notification of the disease is compulsory, and 7,808 cases were notified in 1923. Between the 17th June, 1918, and 30th June, 1923, 10,761 cases were treated at the special departmental clinic, the attendances numbering 392,929.

(iv) *Queensland.* The Health Act 1900–22 confers power on the Commissioner of Public Health to deal with the prevention and control of venereal disease, and affected persons must place themselves under treatment by a medical practitioner. Persons other than medical practitioners are prohibited from treating the disease. Subsidized hospitals are required to make provision for the examination and treatment of cases reported to them, and clinics have been established in Brisbane and seven towns. Notification is compulsory, and during the year ended 30th June, 1923, 1,710 cases were reported. Visits to the Brisbane clinics numbered 8,244 by males, and 627 by females. Examination of prostitutes is conducted at Brisbane and eight other towns by medical officers appointed under regulation 10 of the Venereal Diseases Regulations of 1923.

(v) *South Australia.* The provisions of the Venereal Diseases Act 1920 (not yet in operation) are to be carried out by the Inspector-General of Hospitals. The Minister administering the Act may arrange with any public hospital to provide free accommodation and treatment, and may also establish hospitals and arrange for free examinations and free supply of drugs. Persons suffering from venereal disease will be compelled to consult a medical practitioner or attend a hospital and place themselves under treatment. No person other than a medical practitioner may attend or prescribe for patients.

(vi) *Western Australia.* The Health Act gives power to the Commissioner of Public Health to deal with venereal diseases, and persons suffering from these diseases must consult a medical practitioner and place themselves under treatment. No treatment may be given except by qualified medical practitioners. Free examination and treatment are given by subsidized hospitals.

(vii) *Tasmania.* The Public Health Act 1917-1918 authorized the Director of Public Health to take steps for the control of venereal diseases, and persons affected must place themselves under the care of a medical practitioner or of a hospital. The State-aided hospitals are required to provide treatment. During 1923, 384 cases were notified, the great majority of which received free treatment at the principal public hospitals.

4. **Vaccination.**—(i) *General.* In New South Wales there is no statutory provision for compulsory vaccination, though in all the other States such provision has been made. Jennerian vaccine for vaccination against small-pox is prepared at the Commonwealth serum laboratories in Melbourne. A moderate demand exists for the vaccine in Victoria, but in the other States the normal requirements are small. During the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, the output of the vaccine in doses from the dépôt was respectively 65,000, 570,000, and 146,000. The number of doses issued in 1913 was, however, abnormal, and was due to the epidemic of small-pox which broke out in Sydney at the end of June, this being followed by large numbers of vaccinations in each State.

(ii) *New South Wales.* Although there is no provision for compulsory vaccination, public vaccinators have been appointed. No statistics are available as to the proportion of the population who have been vaccinated, but a report of the Principal Medical Officer of the Education Department states that out of 55,740 children medically examined during 1919, 9,487, or 17 per cent., had been vaccinated.

(iii) *Victoria.* Compulsory vaccination, subject to a "conscience" clause is enforced throughout the State under Part VII. of the Health Act 1919. From the year 1873 up to 31st December, 1918, it is estimated that 72 per cent. of the children whose births were registered were vaccinated. Free lymph is provided. The number of children vaccinated during 1923 was 2,149, or about 6 per cent. of the births registered.

(iv) *Queensland.* Although compulsory vaccination is provided for under Part VII. of the Health Act 1900-1922, its operation has not been proclaimed. Vaccination thus being purely voluntary, medical practitioners do not notify vaccinations.

(v) *South Australia.* The Vaccination Act 1882, which applies to South Australia and the Northern Territory, is administered by the vaccination officer of the State. Under this Act vaccination was compulsory, but in 1917 an Act to suspend compulsory vaccination was passed. There were no vaccinations reported in 1923.

(vi) *Western Australia.* Vaccination is compulsory under the Vaccination Act 1878, which, however, remains almost a dead letter, seeing that under the Health Act 1911, a "conscientious objection" clause was inserted, which is availed of by the majority of parents. The number of children vaccinated is very small. All district medical officers are public vaccinators, but they receive no fees for vaccinations.

(vii) *Tasmania.* All infants are nominally required under the Vaccination Act 1898 to be vaccinated before the age of 12 months, unless either (a) a statutory declaration of conscientious objection is made, or (b) a medical certificate of unfitness is received. Information in regard to vaccinations in recent years is not available.

(viii) *Persons Vaccinated, 1919 to 1923.* Information regarding the number of vaccinations in recent years is not available for all States, and in those States for which figures are supplied the returns are incomplete. In Victoria 2,149 children were vaccinated during 1923, the annual average for the last five years being 5,429. In South Australia there were no vaccinations recorded in 1923, and the average for the last five years was only 5. Information is not available for the other States.

5. Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.—The establishment for the preparation of Jennerian Vaccine situated at Royal Park, near Melbourne, formerly known as the "Calf Lymph Dépôt" was in 1918 greatly enlarged by the Commonwealth. The remodelled institution is designated the "Commonwealth Serum Laboratories," and forms a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The list of bacteriological preparations produced by the laboratories has been extended so as to cover practically the whole range of biological products, thus forming a valuable national provision for the protection of public health.

6. Health Laboratories.—The Commonwealth Department of Health has established Health Laboratories at Rabaul, New Guinea, at Bendigo, Victoria, and at Townsville and Toowoomba, Queensland, and arrangements are being made for the organization of similar laboratories in other parts of Australia.

The laboratory at Rabaul is carried on in conjunction with the hookworm campaign, and is working in close co-operation with the health organization of the New Guinea Administration.

The Bendigo Laboratory was opened in 1922. Besides carrying on the ordinary diagnostic and educational work of a health laboratory, it is undertaking, by means of an excellent X-ray equipment, the examination, diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from miner's disease and tuberculosis.

The laboratory at Townsville is carried on in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville. The laboratory at Toowoomba was opened on 18th December, 1923. Both of these laboratories are undertaking successfully the diagnostic educative, and research work for which they were created.

7. Industrial Hygiene.—The Industrial Hygiene division of the Commonwealth Department of Health was established in December, 1921. Its objects are the collection of reliable data on which to base guidance and advice; investigation of industrial conditions affecting health; and the issue of advice to employers and employees for the improvement of conditions of work and for the safeguarding of health. Publications have been issued dealing with the scope of industrial hygiene, and with health hazards in industry. Expert advice is available to employers and employees, and it is anticipated that the work of the division will be of great value in guiding the development of industry along hygienic lines and in improving, generally, the condition of workers.

8. Sanitary Hygiene.—A division of sanitary engineering was established in the Commonwealth Department of Health early in 1923. Investigation and inquiry have been made into numerous sanitary engineering problems affecting Australia, including a number referred to the Department by various State Governments. Advice is given generally, on the protection of water supplies, drainage, and other engineering questions affecting health.

§ 5. Tropical Diseases.

1. General.—The remarkable development of parasitology in recent years, and the increase in knowledge of the part played by parasites in human and animal diseases, have shown that the difficulties in the way of tropical colonization, in so far as these arise from the prevalence of diseases characteristic of tropical countries, are largely removable by preventive and remedial measures. Malaria and other tropical diseases are coming more and more under control, and the improvements in hygiene which science has accomplished lend an entirely new aspect to the question of white settlement in countries formerly regarded as unsuitable for colonization by European races. In Australia, the most important aspect of this matter is at present in relation to such diseases as filariasis, malaria, and dengue fever, which, although practically unknown in the southern States, occur in many of the tropical and sub-tropical parts.

2. **Transmission of Disease by Mosquitoes.**—(i) *Queensland.* The existence of filariasis in Queensland was first discovered in 1876. The parasite of this disease is transmitted by *Culex quinquefasciatus* (*Culex fatigans*), the mosquito most prevalent in Queensland. The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* (*Stegomyia fasciata*), conveyor of yellow fever (and probably of dengue fever also), is another common domestic mosquito throughout Eastern Queensland during the summer, but so far has never been infected from abroad. Occasional limited outbreaks of malaria occur in the northern parts of the State; one at Kidston, in 1910, resulted in 24 deaths. The infection was traced to newcomers from New Guinea. Allusion to the efforts made to deal with the mosquito, under the Health Act of 1911, will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 1063. By an Order in Council, the local authorities are now responsible for the taking of measures for the destruction, and the prevention of breeding, of mosquitoes.

(ii) *Other States.* In Western Australia it is stated that malaria is not known to exist south of the 20th parallel, while filariasis has never been discovered. Mosquito-borne diseases are unknown in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, except for very rare sporadic cases, and it is stated that filariasis is uncommon in New South Wales, the only cases known being imported ones. Kerosene and petroleum have been successfully used, both by municipalities and private individuals, to destroy larvæ of mosquitoes at various places in these States.

(iii) *Northern Territory.* While the Territory is conspicuously free from most of the diseases which cause such devastation in other tropical countries, malaria exists, and, although cases rarely end fatally, the Administration is taking measures for the destruction of mosquito larvæ wherever settlements or permanent camps are formed, and precautions are being taken to prevent the collection of stagnant water in such localities.

3. **Control of Introduced Malaria and Bilharziasis.**—(i) *General.* The control of returned sailors and soldiers suffering from malaria and bilharziasis, which was undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Health at the request of the Departments of Defence and Repatriation, is still being carried out in conjunction with State Health Departments.

(ii) *Malaria.* Steps were taken to have all recrudescences in returned sailors, soldiers and nurses in all parts of Australia notified direct to the Commonwealth Department of Health by the Medical Officers of the Repatriation Local Committees. Malaria is also notifiable to each State Health Department, except in New South Wales, and particulars of such notifications are passed on to the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Treatment on intensive lines has been regularly carried out in connexion with malaria recurrences in returned sailors and soldiers in order to effect a cure as rapidly as possible. Steps were also taken to prevent the settlement of malaria-infected individuals in localities such as irrigation areas, where mosquitoes capable of carrying malaria were known to exist.

From information received, it is evident that in the great majority of cases cure has now been established, and that where recrudescences do occur they have been greatly reduced in severity and frequency. The number of foci of infection has thus been very largely lessened and the danger of spread of malaria in the community correspondingly minimized.

(iii) *Bilharziasis.* With few exceptions the men who contracted this disease on active service have been brought in from all parts of Australia for expert re-examination and treatment.

Those who have suffered from the disease, and have undergone treatment as indicated above, are still kept under periodical observation, but owing to the success of the measures already taken it is not anticipated that there is any danger of widespread infection. Action is being taken in the case of a small number of men who have evaded treatment.

4. **Hookworm.**—An investigation made in Papua in 1917 by an officer of the International Board of Health of the Rockefeller Foundation disclosed the fact that half of all natives examined were infected with hookworm disease. In 1918, an investigation was undertaken in Queensland, and the prevalence of the disease and its effects in

retarding growth and development were found to be greater than had been supposed. In October, 1919, the Australian Hookworm Campaign was begun. This campaign was supported jointly by the Commonwealth, the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the State of Queensland, and the other States in which work in this direction was undertaken. By the end of 1922, the survey of Australia and its dependencies had been completed. The total number of examinations and treatments up to 1st January, 1924, including those in Dr. Waite's survey in Papua and the earlier work in Queensland, was as follows:—

People examined for hookworm disease	..	..	347,003
Found to be infected with hookworms	..	..	60,441 (17.4%)
Treated free by the Australian Hookworm Campaign	..	..	273,297*
Found to be cured on re-examination	..	..	11,242*

Endemic hookworm infection was found in intermittent areas along the eastern coast of Australia from Cape York to Macksville in New South Wales. The higher summer rainfall in these areas appears to be chiefly responsible for the localization of the infection. It is also found in the vicinity of Broome and Beagle Bay in Western Australia, in the northern part of the Northern Territory, and along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the Territory of Papua, 59.2 per cent. of the natives were found to be infected, and in the Territory of New Guinea, 74.2 per cent. There is no endemic hookworm infection in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, the interior of Queensland, New South Wales, except the north-eastern part, and Western Australia except the far north.

Metalliferous mines were examined in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and were found entirely free from hookworm infection. The examination of metalliferous mines in Queensland showed either no infection or a light infection which may have originated chiefly outside the mines. Coal mines in Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia were free of infection. Examinations were made in the coal mines of the Newcastle district, and among 1,226 miners examined in about 25 mines only five infected miners were found. In the Ipswich group of coal mines in Queensland, 31.5 per cent. of the miners were infected, and in the Howard-Torbanlea group (Queensland) 75.8 per cent. were infected. Recommendations have been made with regard to the correction of the insanitary conditions responsible for these high infection rates.

Wherever operations are carried on by the hookworm campaign, emphasis is placed on the prevention of hookworm disease, in contrast to temporary relief through the curing of existing cases, and much work has been done to improve methods of night-soil disposal, and to teach the people the danger from soil pollution.

In thirteen of the endemic hookworm districts of Queensland in the original survey, 50,939 persons were examined and 7,658 were found to be infected—an incidence rate of 15 per cent. During the re-survey in 1893 of the same districts, 40,867 persons were examined, and 3,858 were found infected—an incidence rate of 9.4 per cent. The value of the measures of the hookworm campaign in regard to treatments and the prevention of soil pollution would thus appear to be demonstrated.

In the latter part of 1922, the scope of the campaign was widened to include a malaria and filaria survey in co-operation with the Division of Tropical Hygiene, Commonwealth Department of Health.

Up to the 1st January, 1924, 261 persons had been examined for malaria, of whom 40 were found infected. The endemic areas as indicated by this survey, would appear to be round Cooktown, Cairns, Palm Island and possibly the western portion of Northern Queensland.

In the same period, 11,028 persons were examined for filariasis, of whom 309 were found to be infected. The endemic area of this disease is apparently practically the whole of the Cape York Peninsula and a narrow strip along almost the entire coast of Queensland.

* Only part of the people treated were re-examined to find out whether they were cured. The total number cured was, therefore, much larger than shown.

5. **Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville.**—The Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine was founded at Townsville in January, 1910. Since 7th March, 1921, the Institute has been administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health. A full account of the activities of this Institute will be found in Official Year Book No. 15, pp. 1010-1012.

§ 6. Medical Inspection of School Children.

1. **General.**—The health of school children is now recognized as a fundamental concern of modern Education Departments, and the medical branches have proved their value both to children and parents.

Medical inspection of school children is carried out more or less thoroughly in all the States. Medical staffs have been organized, while in some States travelling clinics have been established to deal with dental, ocular, and other defects.

2. **New South Wales.**—In 1913, the school medical service was re-organized so as to embrace every pupil whose parents desired such inspection. During the three years ended 1922 the extra-metropolitan schools were visited for the third time, thus completing the third round of the State. Owing to the shortage of staff the inspection of the metropolitan schools has been incomplete.

During the three triennial periods ended 1922, 612,414 children were examined, and 355,765 (58 per cent.) were found to be suffering from physical defects requiring treatment. Only about 46 per cent. of these cases received treatment, but the parents or guardians of the remaining 54 per cent. made no attempts to secure alleviation.

In the triennium ended 1922, 185,770 children were medically examined (inclusive of those dealt with by the travelling hospital, but excluding those examined by the travelling dental clinics). Of this total 96,764 (52 per cent.) were recorded as defective. The chief defects were:—Dental 74,476 cases; nose and throat, 25,152 cases; vision, 10,598 cases; and hearing, 5,029 cases. The number of children treated subsequently for any defect was 52,065.

During 1922, 15,232 children were treated either by the departmental medical officers, or outside agencies such as hospitals, lodge doctors, etc., while 2,576 children received medical and dental attention from the travelling hospital, and 16,350 were treated for dental defects at the metropolitan dental clinic and by the six travelling dental clinics. During 1923, 89,316 pupils were medically examined, but detailed results are not yet available.

Eleven travelling dental clinics now cover the whole extra-metropolitan area, while some provision for Sydney children is made at the Metropolitan Dental Clinic. The travelling clinics concentrate on the earlier years of school life in the attempt to ensure a healthy permanent set of teeth to every child.

In 1923, a school dental clinic was established at the out-patient department of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for children, with the idea of obtaining strict oral and dental cleanliness prior to operations on the nose and throat.

The staff of the department includes nineteen medical officers, eleven full-time and eight half-time dentists, nine nurses, and fifteen dental assistants.

3. **Victoria.**—The system of medical inspection aims at examining the child three times in its school life, but in the High Schools the students are examined every two years. After the examination, the parents are notified of defects and are advised to obtain treatment from their own doctor or dentist, and in the metropolitan area two nurses follow up these cases. Attached to the department is a dental centre which deals with about 700 children each month from the metropolitan schools.

During the year ended 30th June, 1923, 14,643 children were medically examined, and 8,285 received dental treatment. In addition, the nurses of the Bush Nursing

Association examine the school children in their districts and report to the medical officers of the Education Department who, in their turn, advise whether medical attention is necessary.

The staff of the medical branch consists of four medical officers, two dentists, three dental attendants, and two school nurses.

4. **Queensland.**—In matters affecting the general administration of the medical branch of the Department of Public Instruction, the Department acts on the advice of the Commissioner of Public Health. There is no permanent professional officer in charge of the work, the medical inspection being carried out by part-time local medical practitioners who examine a large number of children each year, and refer those who need treatment to the hospitals. A staff of eight dentists carries out dental inspection and treatment. Particular attention is paid to diseases of the eyes and tonsils. In the Western Districts, where ophthalmic diseases formerly were rife, the medical officers in charge of district hospitals are employed to treat cases promptly and thereby prevent the spread of infection.

In 1922, 22,804 children were medically examined, of whom 3,209 were found to be suffering from physical defects. The departmental dentists examined 18,097 children. Extractions numbered 10,823, fillings 12,193, and other gratuitous treatments 7,035.

5. **South Australia.**—Medical inspection embraces the examination, at least twice in their school life, of all children attending the primary schools, and the report to parents of defects likely to interfere with educational progress. The staff consists of one medical inspector, a dentist, two trained nurses, and a disinfecting officer. The dentist attends remote country schools and treats children. The Medical Inspector meets the parents after the examination of the children, reports any defect, and recommends treatment. It is found that a personal talk is of greater value than any written notice.

Children to the number of 3,181 were examined by the medical officer, and a considerable number of defects was disclosed. The school dentist gave treatment to 1,887 children in the outback districts of the State.

6. **Western Australia.**—Under the Public Health Act 1911–1920, the medical officers of health appointed by the local authorities became medical officers of schools and school children. In the Health Department there is one medical officer for schools, whose duty it is to conduct medical examinations. During 1922, 9,618 children were examined.

7. **Tasmania.**—To Tasmania belongs the credit of being the first State in Australia to provide for the systematic medical inspection of State school children. As far back as 1906, 1,200 children from the Hobart State schools were examined. At the present time two part-time medical officers conduct examinations of school children in Hobart and Launceston. There are also four nurses, whose chief duty is to visit the homes to advise the parents as to the treatment of any defects disclosed by the medical examination. Country schools are inspected by two whole-time medical officers. In 1922, the medical officers examined 13,491 children.

Dental clinics have been established at Hobart and Launceston, and two additional dentists have been appointed to visit the country schools.

§ 7. Supervision and Care of Infant Life.

1. **General.**—The number of infantile deaths and the rate of infantile mortality for the last five years are given in the following table, which shows that during the period 1919 to 1923 no less than 42,285 children died before reaching their first birthday. With the exception of New South Wales and Tasmania for the year 1921, the rate of mortality in the metropolitan area has in every case been consistently greater than that for the remainder of the State. Further information regarding infantile mortality will be found in Chapter XXV.—Vital Statistics :—

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1919 TO 1923.

State.	Metropolitan.					Remainder of State.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NUMBER OF INFANTILE DEATHS.										
New South Wales ..	1,509	1,693	1,437	1,292	1,431	1,977	2,051	1,981	1,665	1,846
Victoria ..	1,278	1,016	1,381	1,101	1,345	809	1,053	1,201	835	1,011
Queensland ..	504	446	382	347	362	840	835	719	660	716
South Australia ..	350	459	452	347	388	358	351	332	223	317
Western Australia ..	226	321	318	247	258	198	217	293	205	184
Tasmania ..	93	120	119	120	105	252	256	330	204	220
Australia (b) ..	3,960	4,655	4,089	3,454	3,889	4,494	4,763	4,856	3,792	4,294

RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.(a)										
New South Wales ..	79.33	74.03	62.38	57.68	63.26	66.99	66.01	63.01	50.81	58.70
Victoria ..	78.22	83.82	73.82	58.25	71.18	56.87	62.48	71.13	48.03	59.54
Queensland ..	93.89	70.39	61.81	57.10	57.89	63.01	59.98	50.82	44.96	52.15
South Australia ..	66.19	74.57	73.64	58.23	65.70	62.03	59.77	56.89	36.73	53.96
Western Australia ..	66.33	76.14	80.55	58.27	61.24	56.09	55.17	75.93	52.67	50.54
Tasmania ..	68.89	74.81	75.17	71.94	63.00	63.64	61.89	79.09	49.17	54.11
Australia (b) ..	77.99	76.99	68.62	58.33	65.48	62.96	62.78	63.48	48.50	56.69

(a) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered.

(b) Exclusive of Territories.

During recent years greater attention has been paid to the fact that the health of the community depends largely on pre-natal as well as after care in the case of mothers and children. Government and private organizations are, therefore, taking steps to provide instruction and treatment for mothers before and after confinement, while the health and well-being of mother and child are looked after by the institution of baby health-centres, baby clinics, crèches, visitation by qualified midwifery nurses, supervision of milk supply, etc.

2. **Government Activities.**—In all the States Acts have been passed with the object of supervising and ameliorating the conditions of infant life and reducing the rate of mortality. Government Departments control the boarding-out to suitable persons of the wards of the State, and wherever possible the child is boarded-out to its mother or near female relative. Stringent conditions regulate the adoption, nursing and maintenance of children placed in foster-homes by private persons, while special attention is devoted to the welfare of ex-nuptial children. (See also in this connexion Chapter XI.—Public Benevolence.) Under the provisions of the Maternity Allowance Act 1912, a sum of five pounds is payable to the mother in respect of each confinement at which a living or viable child is born. Further particulars regarding Maternity Allowance are given in Chapter VIII.—Finance.

3. **Nursing Activities.**—(i) *General.* In several of the States, the Government maintains institutions which provide treatment for mothers and children, while, in addition, subsidies are granted to various associations engaged in welfare work.

(ii) *New South Wales.* Baby clinics were established by the Government in 1914. Attached to each clinic is an honorary medical officer and a staff of trained nurses who instruct mothers in matters pertaining to the care of themselves and their children. At the 30th June, 1923, there were 34 clinics in operation, of which 21 were in the metropolitan area and the remainder in important industrial and rural centres. During 1922 the attendances at the clinics numbered 136,596, and the nurses paid 60,103 visits to homes. No charge is made for attention or advice.

The Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children has two training schools for nurses and two welfare centres in the metropolis. The Day Nursery Association maintains three nurseries where working mothers may leave their children during the day.

The Bush Nursing Associations aim at providing fully-qualified nurses in country districts throughout Australia. Centres may be formed in any district where the residents can enrol sufficient members to guarantee the salary of a nurse. As the greater part of the nurses' work is that of midwifery, the nurses must be registered midwives. At the end of April, 1923, there were 27 bush-nursing centres in New South Wales.

(iii) *Victoria.* The first Baby-Health Centre was opened in 1917. At the latest available date the Victorian Baby-Health Centres' Association had 50 centres in operation, 38 in the metropolitan area, and 12 in country towns. The Association receives subsidies from the State Government and the local municipal councils. During the year ended 30th June, 1923, attendances at the centres numbered 101,037, while 48,251 visits were paid by the nurses to patients in their own homes. The Society for the Health of Women and Children also maintains five centres in the industrial suburbs of the metropolis. There are, in addition, crèches where children may be left while the mothers are at work.

The Bush Nursing Association had in February, 1924, 47 centres in operation in the country districts.

(iv) *Queensland.*—Baby Clinics were established in Brisbane by the Government in 1918, and others have been formed in six of the larger provincial centres. A training school has been organized to train nurses for welfare work. For the year 1923 attendances at the clinics numbered 40,356, in addition to which the nurses paid 5,952 visits in connexion with the after care of mothers and infants.

There are in the metropolitan area five kindergartens and five crèches where children may be left during the day. The Playgrounds' Association aims at providing playgrounds for children in the populous parts of towns and cities.

The Bush Nursing Association has seven nurses stationed in the country districts.

(v) *South Australia.* A School for Mothers is situated in Adelaide, and there are several branches in the suburbs, and at Port Pirie and Renmark. These schools receive a Government and municipal grant. During the year ended 31st July, 1923, the nurses paid 1,177 visits to expectant mothers and 17,228 to young babies. In August, 1921, baby clinics were established, to which in 1922–23 21,460 babies were brought for examination, advice and information being given where necessary to the mothers. There is a crèche at South Adelaide for the benefit of the children of women obliged to earn their own living.

The District Trained Nursing Society has over 30 branches, of which about half are in the metropolitan area. The nurses of this society paid 63,253 visits to homes. Nursing homes have been established by the Australian Inland Mission at Beltana and Oodnadatta in the far north of South Australia, and at three places in the Northern Territory.

(vi) *Western Australia.* The organizations which aim at improving the conditions of infant life include an ante-natal clinic established by the Government at the King Edward Maternity Hospital, a day nursery where children may be left and cared for while the mothers are away at work, and the Infant Health Association, which is subsidized by the government and local authorities, and which controls three centres, with a specially trained nurse in charge of each.

The Bush Nursing Trust maintains a rest-house for expectant mothers, and the Australian Inland Mission has nursing homes at Hall's Creek and Port Hedland.

(vii) *Tasmania.* There are three baby clinics in Hobart and two in Launceston controlled by the Child Welfare Association. During the year 1922, the nurses visited 6,574 homes. Attendances at the clinics for the same period numbered 14,891.

The Bush Nursing Association, which is subsidized by the Health Department, the Red Cross Fund, and municipal councils, has stationed nurses in eight country districts.