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1896.

SESSION II.

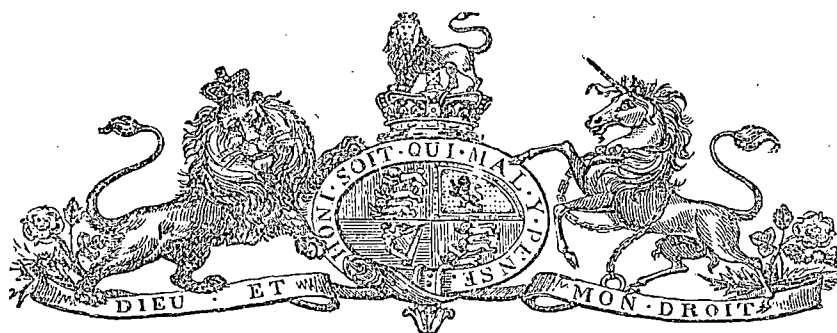
PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895.

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

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CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

SIR,

WE have the honour to submit to you the following Report of the work of this Department in administering the Public Health Acts, the Vaccination Act, the Quarantine Act, and the Chinese Immigration Act, during the year 1895.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. There has been no change during the year with respect to the constitution of the Board. We have now but one paid officer, the Secretary and Engineering Inspector, who is assisted by a volunteer clerk without salary. We hope that the condition of the Colony will soon permit of some amelioration in this matter.

LEGISLATION.

Proposed Amendments of the Public Health Acts.

2. The amendments of the Health Acts that we have repeatedly asked for [see Report of 1892, §§ 3 and 9; Report of 1893, §§ 22 and 26; and Report, 1894, § 2] are still unmade, though every year's experience strengthens our conviction of the necessity of making them. And during the past year, in connexion with our endeavours to enforce certain provisions of the Acts, and of by-laws made under them, the Law Officers of the Crown have advised us that further legislative provisions are necessary to enable us to effect the sanitary improvements we wish to see carried out. These necessary powers we have asked the Hon. the Attorney-General to obtain for us. The circumstances connected with this matter are referred to in paragraph 6 of this Report.

Towns without proper Sanitary Administration.

3. There are still some important towns in the Colony which have no sanitary authority with rating powers. Among these are Beaconsfield, Burnie, Gormanston, Latrobe, Lefroy, Queenstown or Penghana, Waratah, and Wellington. The Local Boards of Health administering the Acts in these towns have no funds wherewith to properly carry out any work that requires money to be expended even in cases where the money can be subsequently recovered from the owners of the property on which it is expended, and, consequently, are greatly hampered with the difficulty of bettering the sanitary condition of the towns. We understand that at Gormanston, Lefroy, and Queenstown steps are being taken locally to have the towns proclaimed under the Town Boards Act. One town referred to in this connexion in our last year's Report—Invermay—was proclaimed under the Act during the year, and, consequently, has now a Town Board acting as Local Board of Health with rating powers. In the case of Wellington we still recommend that a Town Board should be proclaimed under the Act above cited, or that the town should become part of the City of Hobart.

HEALTH DEPARTMENTS OF OTHER COLONIES.

4. We have had the usual interchange of Reports with the Health Departments of the other colonies, and have acknowledged the receipt of much valuable information. In connexion with vaccination and quarantine some intercolonial matters are referred to in subsequent parts of this Report.

DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

Districts without Local Boards.

5. The Central Board is still obliged to act, under the provisions of the 6th Section of the "Public Health Act, 1887," as Local Board of Health in the Health Districts of Mersey, Russell, Rural Scottsdale, Selby, the Straits Islands, and Tasman's Peninsula, as it has been impracticable to find duly qualified persons to act as Local Boards. This is an undesirable condition of things. We have, however, to acknowledge the excellent help we have received from the Local Inspectors of these districts. These Inspectors are all connected with the Police Department, and without the help obtained from them both in these districts and in others where the Local Boards have no rating powers to provide funds wherewith to pay for inspecting work, the administration of the Health Acts would be much less effective. We gladly record our high appreciation of the work thus done by the Police Force of the country.

Special Inspections and resulting Work.

6. During 1895 our Engineering Inspector made special inspections with relation to health matters at Bothwell, Clyde River, Glebe Town, Government House, Hobart (four inspections), Invermay, Launceston, Macquarie Plains, Mount Stuart, New Norfolk (three inspections), New Town, Queenborough, Rural Queenborough, St. Helen's, St. Leonard's, and Tunbridge. The most important of these was the inspection of all the rivulets and watercourses flowing through or by the City of Hobart, which was undertaken by us in connection with the Local Boards of Health of the City, of the Towns of Glebe Town, Mount Stuart, New Town, Queenborough, and of the District of Rural Queenborough. This inspection shewed that the watercourses were almost universally used as common sewers, and they were, in their present condition, altogether unfit to be so used; and the attention of the Local Boards concerned was called to the facts. The result was, that many of the rivulet beds were much improved and many nuisances abated. But a majority of the members of the Central Board were of opinion that no permanent improvement of the condition of the rivulets could be effected as long as water-closets were allowed to drain into them. We therefore, having received formal complaints that the Local Board of Health of Hobart had made default in that it had not enforced one of its by-laws, but had permitted, contrary to its provisions, persons to drain water-closets into Park and Wellington Rivulets, and having failed to receive satisfactory replies to these complaints from the Local Board, made Orders on the Local Board to do its duty in reference to the enforcement of the said by-law. The Local Board, holding that the by-law in question did not empower it to order the discontinuance of the use of the water-closets complained of, asked for and obtained the time necessary to pass and validate another by-law dealing specifically with the matter. As no action was taken by the Local Board after the validation of the new by-law to abate the nuisance complained of, either under its provisions or under those of the old and still unrepealed by-law, we applied, through you, to the Law Officers of the Crown to obtain from the Supreme Court a writ of Mandamus to enforce our Orders. They have advised us that our preferable course is to obtain an amendment of the Public Health Acts to more clearly define our powers in such a matter. This is one of the matters referred to in the second paragraph to this Report.

Local Boards.

7. The Town of Invermay was proclaimed during the year, and a Board elected which is the Local Board of Health of the Town. The remainder of the former Health District of Invermay we propose to call Selby, and, as previously mentioned in this Report, the Central Board is acting as Local Board therein.

Public Buildings.

8. After due notice and examination we have approved of the opening to the Public of churches, halls, and other public buildings under the provisions of the 114th Section of the Public Health Act, 1885, at Gordon, Hobart (two), Kingston, Koonya, Launceston, New Norfolk, New Town, Strahan, and Ulverstone. Matters in connection with one church at Hobart are still pending.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

General Condition.

9. The general health of the Colony during the year 1895 was good, and the death-rate was the lowest on record, being at the rate of 11·44 in the thousand living. Ten years have now passed since the coming into force of the Public Health Act of 1885, and the effect of the administration of that upon the public health has been clearly marked and is indisputable, as shown by the following figures showing the death-rate for each year:—

1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
15·06	16·09	14·82	14·96	14·74	15·00	13·53	13·47	12·54	11·44

It will be noticed that for the first four years the decline in the death-rate is not continuous, as during those years the administrative sanitary authorities created by the Act were not in full working order; but from 1889 the decline is continuous, with the exception of the slight break in 1891 caused by the severe epidemic of influenza in that year. If the death-rate of 1895 be com-

pared with that of 1885 it shows a saving of 707 lives during the past year; and that this is due to the precautionary measures taken under the Health Acts is shown by the fact that the saving of life has taken place chiefly in connection with diseases which are known to be preventible by sanitation, such as the malarial and diarrhoeal diseases and phthisis; for, while the death-rate between 1885 and 1895 from all causes other than the diseases mentioned diminished 24 per cent., the death-rate from the preventible diseases named diminished 42½ per cent.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

10. There were 659 cases of infectious diseases notified to us and dealt with during 1895. The distribution of the cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever throughout the Colony is given in the Appendix to this Report, with the comparative numbers in the five previous years. We also give plans of Hobart and Launceston, with the locality of each case marked thereon. We regret that, owing to the discontinuance of the publication of the Government Meteorologist's Reports, we are unable to continue the comparative tables of Temperature and Rainfall to show their influence on the prevalence of certain diseases.

Typhoid Fever.

11. There were 352 cases of typhoid fever notified, and 47 deaths attributed to it were registered. These numbers are higher than those of any year since 1891. The typhoid season usually lasts from December to June. In this period last year 305 of the 352 cases occurred, leaving only 47 for the other six months of the year. Typhoid fever in Tasmania is a town disease, precisely in the same way as it used to be in England until the drainage of the more important cities relieved them, so that the towns are now freer from the disease than the country. Last year 267 of the notified cases occurred among people usually residing in the registration districts of Hobart and Launceston, and 85 among people usually resident in the smaller towns and the country. This gives a rate of one case to every 222 persons in the towns, and one to every 1174 in the country. The rate for Hobart (city only) was one to every 225 persons, and for Launceston (city only) was one to every 181 persons; these rates in both cases are exclusive of patients brought in from the country.

Diphtheria.

12. There were 109 cases of diphtheria notified, and 23 deaths attributed to it were registered. These are the lowest numbers we have recorded since 1891. Nine of the cases notified occurred in the municipality of Bothwell during the first three months of the year. Dr. E. L. Crowther, M.H.A., had with great generosity and public spirit offered the President his or Dr. Abbott's gratuitous services, together with a supply of antitoxin he had obtained, in any case it might be needed. On the morning of the 16th March we received a telegram from the Warden of Bothwell with urgent request for immediate help. At a very short notice Dr. Abbott, accompanied by a qualified nurse, went to Bothwell and at once administered the remedy with the best results, and after a stay of three days he was enabled to leave the patient out of danger, and a satisfactory recovery took place. We were happy to be the intermediaries of conveying the thanks of the Warden and Local Board of Health of Bothwell to Drs. Crowther and Abbott, and are now equally so to record our appreciation of the great services so generously rendered. The cases in the Spring Bay Municipality were not notified to us till May, 1896. We consequently had no opportunity of usefully intervening.

Scarlatina.

13. Only six cases of Scarlatina were notified, four of them being from Weldborough. No death from this fever was registered.

Measles.

14. The epidemic of Measles which occurred in 1893, and continued during the earlier part of 1894, completely died out during this last-mentioned year. In 1895 only three cases were notified and no deaths registered, as compared with 547 notifications and 15 deaths in 1894, and 2773 notifications and 36 deaths in 1893.

Whooping Cough.

15. There were 190 notifications sent in of cases of Whooping Cough; 181 of them occurring at Waratah during May, June, July, and August. There were registered 22 deaths from the disease, of which 5 were registered at Waratah and 6 at Burnie. The first cases at Waratah were attributed to infection from Burnie, and on our application to Burnie for information we were informed that though there was "a severe cough resembling whooping-cough all along this coast," no cases of whooping-cough had been notified. It now appears from the death returns that probably 200 cases of whooping-cough occurred in that district and were not notified.

Influenza.

16. There were 21 deaths attributed to influenza registered in 1895, being about half those of the preceding year. For many years preceding 1890 this disease was hardly known in Tasmania.

the deaths registered from it varying from 1 to 3 a year. In 1890 the deaths rose to 11, and in 1891 to 93, and since then the deaths have varied from 19 to 40 a year. So the disease appears to have unfortunately established itself in our midst.

Phthisis.

17. There were 113 deaths from phthisis registered in 1895, as compared with 142 in the preceding year. Of the 113 there occurred 36 in the Hobart District and 21 in the Launceston District. The death-rate from phthisis during the year was, for 100,000 living, 99 in the Hobart District, 91 in the Launceston District, and 56 in the Country Districts. In the two Urban Districts this is an improvement on the preceding year, but in the Country Districts it shows a worse state of things.

Cancer.

18. There were 75 deaths registered from cancer, as compared with 80 last year; the rates to the 100,000 living being 47 and 50 respectively. We understand that there is still no legislative provision under which the Stock Department can deal with animals suffering from cancer.

Lead-poisoning.

19. Dr. Borthwick, the Officer of Health of Zeehan, reports that only few cases of lead-poisoning came under his observation during the year, and they were slight and ill-marked cases. No other cases were reported to us.

Antitoxin.

20. During the year antitoxic serum came into general use in the Public Hospitals for the treatment of diphtheria, and with good results. Early in the year you authorised us to carry on some experiments begun by Mr. A. Park, M.R.C.V.S., with the view of testing the advisability of cultivating the serum in the Colony, in case the serum imported from Europe should be found to have lost its efficacy during transport. These experiments were interrupted by the departure of Mr. Park from the Colony. Fortunately the efficacy of the serum is not affected by its voyage, so the discontinuance of the experiments was not inconvenient, especially as they had already shown that no economy would be secured by a local production for a small community. But we should be glad to see in connection with one or both of the leading Hospitals means provided for determining bacteriologically the existence or otherwise of diphtheria in every alleged or suspected case of the disease. This is a very necessary part of the sero-therapeutic treatment, and is worth securing at some little cost.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Reports of Proceedings.

21. The following Reports are not as complete as they should be, owing to the failure of the Local Boards of Health of Boobyalla, Brighton, Longford, Ringarooma, and Zeehan to reply to repeated applications for reports of their proceedings during 1895.

The Central and Local Boards of Health.

22. We have again to express satisfaction at the manner in which most of the Local Boards of Health have co-operated with us in the administration of the Health Acts. On three occasions during the year we had to make Orders on the Local Board of Health of Hobart under the provisions of the 16th Section of the Act of 1885. We have already given the particulars with regard to two of these occasions in the 6th Section of this Report. The third occasion arose in connexion with the defilement of the Garden Crescent with sewage from the adjoining house, and on this occasion the Local Board at once had the order fulfilled and the evil abated. On yet another occasion the Local Board, without any Order, had the drainage of a low-lying plot on the south side of Elizabeth-street properly effected on its condition being pointed out.

Officers of Health.

23. The Local Boards of New Norfolk and Wynyard appointed during the year Officers of Health, and the appointments were approved by us in each case. At the end of the year the City of Hobart lost by death its very able Officer of Health, Dr. Giblin. It was greatly in consequence of his endeavours that the Public Health Act of 1885 was prepared and passed. In all matters connected with public hygiene he ever took a very lively interest, and sought by intelligent research to keep himself abreast of the times. We heartily record our sense of the great loss suffered by the whole community by his untimely death.

By-laws.

24. During the year the Local Boards of Health of the City of Hobart, the Town of Beltana, and the Health District of South Franklin prepared and passed new or amended codes of by-laws under the provisions of the Health Acts, and these by-laws have been validated by the certificate of

the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, confirmed by us, and gazetted. There are still 19 Municipal and other Health Districts without by-laws under the Health Acts. We have often called attention to the necessity of having such by-laws in order to efficiently carry on sanitary administration.

Milk, Bread, and Meat Supply.

25. In the districts of the Local Boards that have by-laws there is still much to do in the way of controlling the milk, bread, and meat supply, and it is very desirable that every Local Board should not only have the means to do so, but should make full use of the means. The returns for 1895 are an improvement on those of the preceding year, but show that much still remains to be done. There were 541 dairies returned as registered and 208 as unregistered; 26 bakeries registered and 69 unregistered; and 165 butcheries registered and 125 unregistered. The registration secured 1822 inspections of the registered premises; and in only one case was it necessary to take proceedings to enforce the orders made necessary by the inspections.

Food Adulteration.

26. To secure the purity and wholesomeness of the food supply there were during the year 31 samples of milk taken and analysed, 5 of drinking water, 1 of vinegar, and in 39 cases other descriptions of food were dealt with. And at Launceston 5 pigs, 32 dozen fish, two casks of mutton-birds, and large quantities of fruit were prevented from going into consumption.

Prevention of spread of Infectious Diseases.

27. During the year we received 417 reports of special inspections made of houses in which infectious diseases occurred. In 213 of these houses special sanitary work was ordered and carried out, and thorough disinfection made in 145. With reference to several other houses work was done of which the details have not been given. We sent supplies of disinfectants to Deloraine, Hamilton-on-Forth, New Norfolk, and Zeehan. Five schools were temporarily closed on account of cases of infectious disease among the children. In several cases infected clothing and bedding were destroyed; and three public conveyances were disinfected, in addition to the railway carriages, which are always disinfected by the railway staff.

Offensive Trades.

28. In the various health districts there are 31 noxious trade establishments returned as registered under the Health Acts, and three as not registered. We had to intervene in connection with the disposal of the Hobart slaughter-yard refuse at Glenora and Macquarie Plains.

Abatement of Nuisances.

29. During the year 702 notices were given to abate general nuisances, and in only two cases was it found necessary to enforce the notices by legal proceedings. This again confirms not only our experience, but that of all sanitary authorities, that with proper inspection there is very little necessity to have recourse to law to enforce sanitation. We again strongly urge regular periodical inspection to all sanitary authorities.

House Sanitation.

30. Our returns show that during the year 45 houses were declared unfit for human habitation, of which 32 were demolished or closed, and 13, after repair, were allowed to be re-occupied. There were 3055 yards of sewers constructed, of which 1545 were in Launceston, 1400 in Hobart, and 110 in Ulverstone. There were 96 houses drained, exclusive of a number not given drained in Hobart. Seven polluted wells were closed, 246 privies repaired or reconstructed, and 10 yards paved and drained.

Miscellaneous Sanitary Work.

31. Inquiries have been made with regard to three cemeteries during the year, but no orders for closing have been given. With respect to the Church cemetery of Deloraine, the efforts of the residents of the town who suffer from it to get it closed have been rendered nugatory by those of the country round it, who insist on continuing to bring their dead into the town for burial, contrary to all sanitary law and reason. Under the New Streets clauses of the Act of 1889 five cases were dealt with.

Results of Sanitary Work.

32. The foregoing record of the principal administrative acts—about 5000 in number—made under the sanitary laws of the Colony, is very satisfactory when read together with the ninth section of this Report. The results of this action are especially striking when taken in connection with the very small expenditure of public money with which they have been accomplished. This expenditure last year was less than ten shillings for each life saved, when its mortality is compared with the mortality of 1885. In our Report of the year 1894 we called attention to the results that had followed from Mr. Bushman's work in Launceston. We are sorry to note that in his case good work has not insured proper appreciation at the hands of the Local Board of Health of that city.

LICENSING ACT, 1889.

33. After inspection of 345 Inns and Public-houses under the provisions of the 42nd Section of the Licensing Act, 343 certificates were granted of satisfaction with the sanitary condition and accommodation of the houses, and two were refused.

VACCINATION ACT.

34. During 1895 there were only 85 persons presented for vaccination, of whom 83 were successfully vaccinated and one unsuccessfully. The vaccination of the other two was postponed on account of the condition of the health of the child presented.

At the request of the Public Health Department of Victoria, we furnished the following information on the subject of vaccination in Tasmania. Vaccination was made compulsory in this Colony by an Act of Council in 1853, which was repealed and replaced by an Act of Parliament in 1881, which was in turn repealed and replaced by another Act in 1882, which is still unrepealed. All these Acts contained clauses rendering vaccination compulsory. These compulsory clauses were in force from 1853 till 1889, though never stringently carried out. In 1889 a Bill for the repeal of the compulsory clauses was passed by the House of Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council on the understanding that they would not be enforced until the Report of a Royal Commission on Vaccination issued in England had been presented and considered.

Up to the year 1877 there was no gratuitous vaccination nor appointment of public vaccinators in Tasmania except in connection with Asylums and such Institutions. But in that year, in consequence of a small-pox scare—though no case of small-pox occurred—a number of public vaccinators were appointed, and paid by fees from the Treasury, for the gratuitous vaccination of all who applied to them, and a large number of persons were vaccinated. In 1881 another scare occurred with like results. Under the Act of that year public vaccinators were appointed to various districts in the Colony, and paid as before, with a Surgeon-Superintendent over the Department. Under the Act of the next year, 1882, two travelling public vaccinators were also appointed, and paid by salary, for gratuitously vaccinating in outlying districts. But the compulsory clauses were still not enforced, and more than half the children born were never vaccinated. In 1887 another scare was occasioned by the occurrence of small-pox at Launceston, and again a large number of persons were vaccinated. In 1888 the control of the Vaccination Department was transferred to the Central Board of Health, which at once reorganised the Department, with the result of more than doubling the number of vaccinations during the last three quarters of that year. Still better results were obtained during the first two months of 1889, and then the action of Parliament, as previously described, paralysed the Board's proceedings by suspending the compulsory clauses of the Act. The Board tried by every means in its power to carry on the work. Circulars were sent to all schoolmasters and others likely to have influence with parents, and to medical practitioners to inculcate among their clients the necessity of vaccination as a protection to the country. But all its efforts were useless. The travelling vaccinators' services had to be dispensed with, those of the other public vaccinators are seldom asked for, and the Board has to limit its operations to endeavour to keep up a supply of calf lymph for an emergency that may at any time arise.

Before 1877 no proper records of vaccination were kept. The following is the record since:—

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.
1877	3211	9289	1887	4736	10,186
1878	3502	724	1888	4777	2329
1879	3564	256	1889	4757	912
1880	3739	406	1890	4813	86
1881	3918	12,508	1891	4971	6
1882	4043	1674	1892	4965	144
1883	4259	1665	1893	5216	96
1884	4578	1517	1894	4852	19
1885	4637	1597	1895	4790	82
1886	4627	1257			

QUARANTINE ACT.

Smallpox on R.M.S. Cuzco.

35. In October, the Royal Mail Steamship *Cuzco* arrived at Port Adelaide with cases of small-pox on board. By inadvertence some of the passengers were allowed to land, many of whom went overland to Melbourne. On the 23rd of that month we were advised from Melbourne that probably seventeen of those passengers whose names were given, and nine others whose names were not known, were on the way to this Colony. We immediately obtained an order under the Quarantine Act from the Governor in Council (see *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 25th October) authorising the necessary steps to be taken to protect the Colony from the introduction of the infection by the medical examination of everyone arriving by sea. So far as could be ascertained only one of the *Cuzco* passengers came to Tasmania during the 21 days from the landing from the infected ship, and this one was kept under daily inspection until the expiry of that time.

Federal Quarantine.

36. Correspondence with the Government of Victoria relative to the establishment of Federal Quarantine Stations in Western Australia and Queensland, at the joint expense of all the Australasian Colonies, was submitted to our consideration by the Honourable the Premier. After due consideration we fully concurred with the opinion expressed by the Premier of Victoria as to "the desirability of some arrangement being made whereby infected persons may be landed and cared for at the first port of call, on the understanding that the expense connected therewith is not to fall exclusively upon the Colony in which that port of call may happen to be, but that each Colony is to contribute its fair share of such expense." We also agreed with the reasons advanced by the Board of Public Health of Victoria in recommending a general agreement to be entered into for the purpose of establishing Federal Quarantine Stations, but we strongly objected to the proposed limitation of those Stations to Albany and Cooktown. It seemed to have been entirely overlooked that Hobart is also a "first port of call" for Australia and Australasia. We pointed out that during the then preceding twelve months 3297 passengers were landed at or passed through Hobart by the New Zealand and the Shaw-Saville lines of steamers for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand: that if the crews of the steamships, who are at least equally liable as the passengers to carry infection, be included, more than 6000 persons had during the year made Hobart the "first port of call"; and every year this passenger traffic is rapidly increasing. If under present arrangements one of these vessels arrived with smallpox on board, either the patients would have to be taken to the Quarantine Station provided at Barnes Bay by the Tasmanian Government at its own expense, which is manifestly unfair, or the Tasmanian Government would have to follow the example of that of Western Australia and refuse to allow the passengers to be landed, and send all on to New Zealand, which is as manifestly undesirable.

We therefore expressed the opinion that the adhesion of the Tasmanian Government should be given to the scheme only on the understanding that Hobart should be included as a first port of call with a sufficient establishment of similar character to those proposed for Albany and Cooktown.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT.

37. No Chinese immigrants landed in Tasmania during the year.

38. In conclusion, we have again to heartily thank the Officers of other Departments, especially those connected with Law and Lands Departments, the Commissioner of Police and his Officers, the Analyst, and the Registrar-General, for much valuable assistance.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

P. O. FYSH, *President.*

C. E. BARNARD, *M.D.*

T. BENNISON.

C. HARBOTTLE.

W. W. PERKINS.

H. L. A. TOTTENHAM, *Major-General, Retired.*

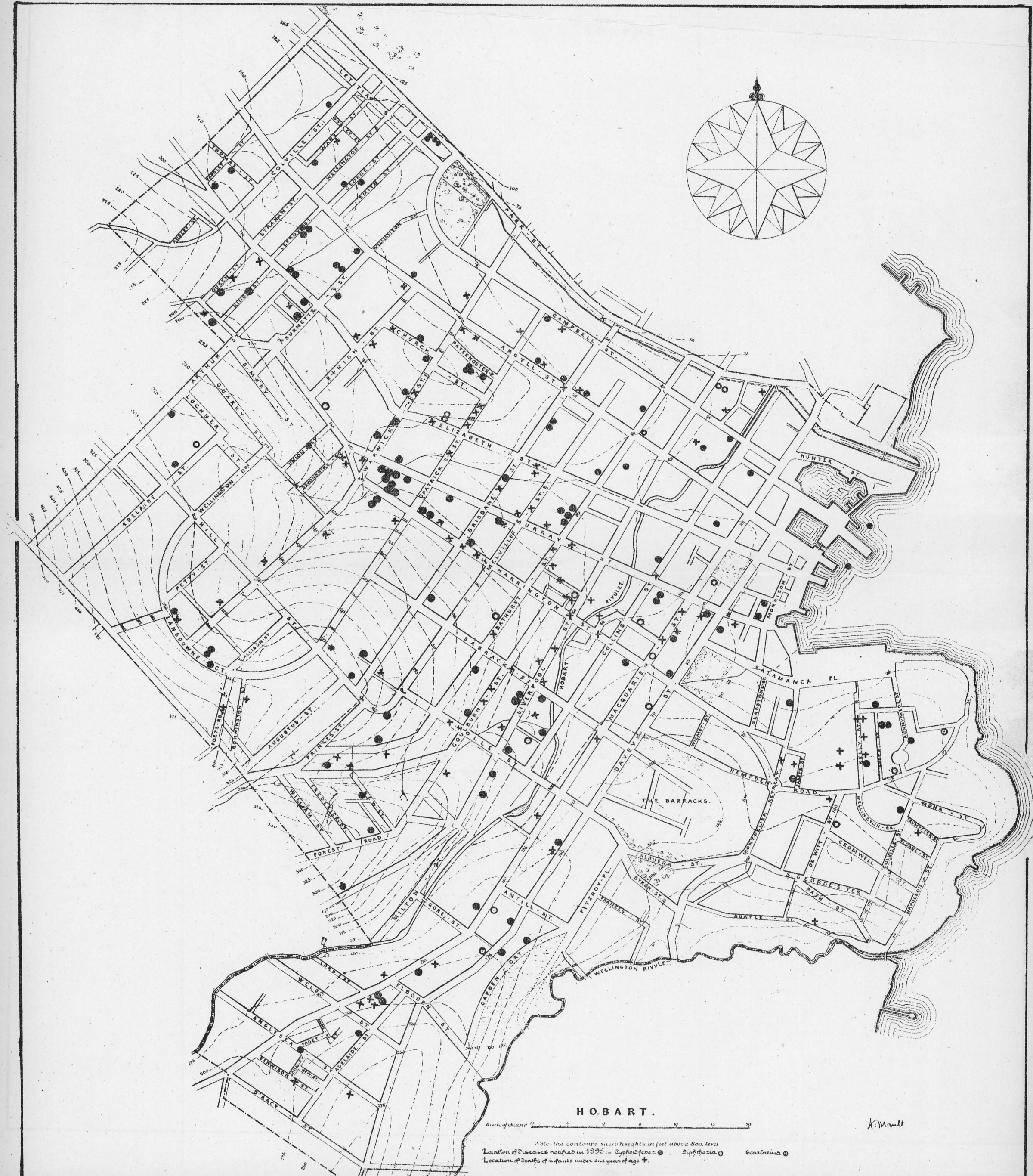
A. MAULT, *Secretary.*

Hobart, 15th July, 1896.

[NOTE.—Mr. J. Wemyss Syme is at present absent from the Colony.]

APPENDIX.

In the District of the Local Board of	Typhoid Fever.						Diphtheria.						Scarlet Fever.						TOTAL.					
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Beaconsfield.....	3	4	4	...	1	3	48	5	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	9	7	2	6	5
Bellerive.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beltana.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boobyalla.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...
Bothwell.....	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	13	9
Brighton.....	5	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	7	2	1	2
Burnie.....	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	3
Campbell Town.....	4	4	...	...	3	6	29	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	4	...	1	8	6
Carnarvon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarence.....	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	4	5
Deloraine.....	10	6	1	5	6	9	3	11	12	18	48	3	1	58	6	6	8	...	14	75	19	29	62	12
Derby.....	3	1	9	3	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	13	3	...	3
Devonport.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	11	3	...
Dundas.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Evandale.....	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	2	5	1
Fingal.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	3	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	3	9	1
Franklin.....	1	11	2	1	1	...	1	9	4	43	8	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	20	6	44	12	3
George Town.....	1	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	...
Glamorgan.....	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	19	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	3	7	2
Glebe Town.....	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	3	1	...
Glenorchy.....	2	6	3	6	...	...	2	...	2	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	10	7	2
Gordon.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	2	2
Gould's Country.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Ponds.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hamilton.....	2	...	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	16	3
Hamilton-on-Forth and Don.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1
Hobart.....	86	197	78	62	95	116	6	5	82	49	36	20	1	2	7	4	2	1	93	204	167	115	133	137
Invermay.....	7	5	6	6	11	19	10	1	2	5	8	3	1	...	7	1	...	...	18	6	15	12	19	22
Kentishbury.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	1	3	10	...
Kingston.....	...	1	...	1	2	6	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	4	3	6
Latrobe.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	7	3
Launceston.....	105	87	54	44	47	101	33	18	12	21	10	9	8	3	19	7	7	...	140	108	85	72	64	110
Lefroy.....	...	1	5	2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	2	...	9
Leven.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longford.....	2	18	12	13	15	3	1	2	...	7	1	3	11	28	8	...	1	...	14	48	20	20	17	6
Macquarie.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mersey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Stuart.....	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
New Norfolk.....	11	3	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	6	11	8	10
New Town.....	5	6	8	2	4	8	...	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	6	11	3	9	11
New Town, Rural.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oatlands.....	4	5	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	5	7	5	1	1	6
Penguin.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
Port Cygnet.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	13	4	6	...	...	...
Queenborough.....	5	3	9	2	4	14	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	3	13	4	7	15
Queenborough, Rural.....	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	...
Richmond.....	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	3	1
Ringarooma.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross.....	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	4	...
Russell.....	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	2	...
St. Helen's.....	14	5	13	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	13	3	8	2
St. Leonard's.....	9	3	15	2	9	5	3	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	3	30	5	9	5
Scottsdale.....	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	5	2
Scottsdale, Rural.....	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	27	7	...	2
Selby.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sheffield.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorell.....	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	41	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	1	46	6	4
South Franklin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Bay.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...
Strahan.....	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Straits Islands.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Tasman's Peninsula.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Trevallyn.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	8
Ulverstone.....	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	1	7	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	13	3	8
Upper Piper.....	1	1	...	2	5	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	6	3
Waratah.....	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1
Weldborough.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	4	5
Westbury.....	3	4	1	2	5	5	8	...	37	4	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	12	5	8	39	9	5
West Tamar.....	3	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	1
Wynyard.....	11	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	2	1	7	1
Zeehan.....	...	15	1	4	6	19	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	1	5	10	12
TOTALS.....	341	432	256	190	266	361	208	69	219	320	233	137	31	102	83	28	33	6	580	605	558	538	532	464
DEATHS.....	49	81	44	25	33	47	49	19	67	50	46	23	1	3	4	1	1	...	99	103	115	76	80	70
Case Mortality per cent.	14.4	18.7	17.2	13.2	12.4	13.0	23.6	27.5	30.5	15.6	19.8	16.8	3.2	2.9	4.7	3.6	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



HOBART.

Scale of chains 0 5 10 15 20

Note the contours show heights in feet above sea level
Location of Diseases notified in 1895: - Typhoid fever ● Syphilis ○ Scarlatina ⊕
Location of Deaths of infants under one year of age +

A. Mant

Sketch Plan of LAUNCESTON

Scale of 0 10 20 30 Chains

The contours are approximate heights in feet above mean high water level.

Location of Diseases notified in 1895. Typhoid fever ● Diphtheria ○

