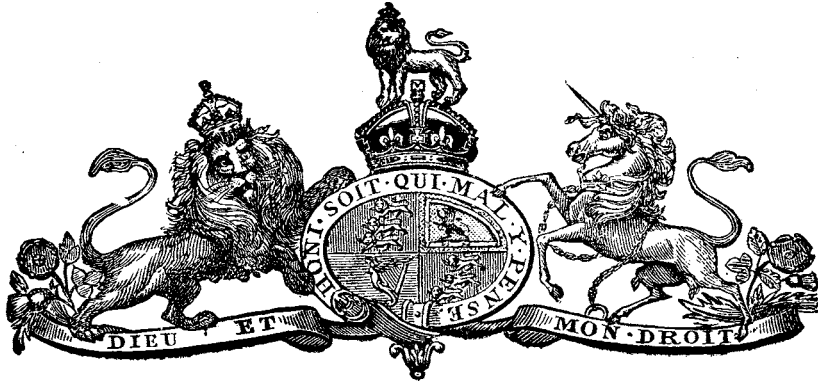


TASMANIA.



1910.

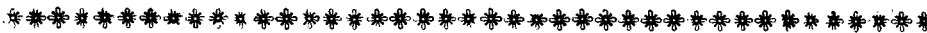
ANNO PRIMO

GEORGI V. REGIS,

No. 64.

ANALYSIS.

1. Short title. Incorporation.
2. Interpretation.
3. Provisions for the earlier notification of births.
4. Adoption of Act.
5. Power of Governor to put Act in force in the district of any local authority.
6. Procedure.



AN ACT to provide for the Early Notification of Births. A.D. 1910.
[13 January, 1911.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of *Tasmania*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:--

1 This Act may be cited as "The Notification of Births Act, 1910," and shall be construed as one with "The Public Health Act, 1903," and every amendment thereof. Short title.
Incorporation.
3 Ed. VII. No. 37

2 In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates— Interpretation.
 "District" means every city and every municipality:
 "Local authority" means the municipal council of every city and of every municipality.

4d.]

Notification of Births.

A.D. 1910.

Provisions for the
earlier notifica-
tion of births.

3—(1.) The provisions of this section shall have effect in the district of any local authority in which this Act is adopted by that authority in accordance with the provisions of this Act—

- i. In the case of every child born in a district in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within Six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the clerk of the local authority for the district in which the child is born, in manner provided by this section :
- ii. Notice under this section shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard addressed to the clerk of the local authority at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within Thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of such clerk within the same time ; and the local authority shall supply without charge addressed and stamped postcards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in their district who applies for the same :
- iii. Any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings : Provided that a person shall not be liable to a penalty under this provision if he satisfies the court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person :
- iv. The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births ; and any registrar of births and deaths, whose district or any part thereof is situated within any district in which this Act is adopted, shall at all reasonable times have access to notices of births received by the clerk of the local authority under this Act, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning births which may have occurred in such registrar's district :
- v. This section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the Twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead :
- vi. Any expenses incurred by a local authority in the execution of this Act shall be paid as general expenses out of the municipal fund.

Adoption of Act.

4—(1.) A local authority may by resolution adopt this Act in their district, and the provisions set out in the schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to the resolution of adoption.

Notification of Births.

(2.) It shall be the duty of any local authority by whom this Act is adopted to bring the provisions of this Act to the attention of all medical practitioners and midwives practising in their district. A.D. 1910.

5 The Governor may by proclamation declare that this Act shall be in force in the district of any local authority, although it has not been so adopted by such local authority, if the Governor thinks it expedient; and in that case the proclamation shall have the same effect for the purpose as a resolution of adoption duly passed by the local authority of the district. Power of Governor to put Act in force in the district of any local authority.

6 All information for offences against the provisions of this Act, and all penalties and fines imposed by or under the provisions of this Act, may be heard, determined, recovered, and enforced in a summary way by and before a police magistrate or any Two or more justices in the mode prescribed by "The Magistrates Summary Procedure Act," the provisions of which Act shall apply. Procedure.

SCHEDULE.**RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION.**

1. A resolution of adoption must be passed at a meeting of the local authority.
2. One calendar month at least before the meeting of the local authority special notice of the meeting and of the intention to propose the resolution shall be given to every member of the local authority.
3. A resolution of adoption after being passed shall be published by advertisement in some One or more newspapers circulating within the district of the local authority by whom the resolution is passed, and otherwise in such manner as the local authority think sufficient for giving notice thereof to all persons interested.
4. A copy of the resolution of adoption shall be sent to the Minister administering the Acts for the time being in force relating to public health.
5. The resolution of adoption shall come into operation at such time, not less than One month after the first publication of the advertisement, as may be fixed by the said Minister.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. The second part covers the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War, and the third part deals with the Reconstruction period and the rise of the industrial revolution.

The author, John Jay, was one of the most prominent statesmen of the early American republic. He was a member of the Continental Congress, the first Chief Justice of the United States, and the first Secretary of State. His work on the history of the United States is a classic and a valuable resource for students and scholars alike.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fourth part of the book covers the period from the Civil War to the present day. It discusses the Reconstruction period, the rise of the industrial revolution, and the emergence of the United States as a world power. The author also discusses the role of the federal government and the importance of the Constitution.

The book is a comprehensive and accessible history of the United States, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the country. It is available in both print and digital formats, and it is a valuable resource for students and scholars alike.