

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINTO

GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. 4, 1915.

An Act to provide for the early notification of births. [Assented to, 15th February, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Notification of Births Act, 1915," and shall apply within every municipality, shire, or part of a shire proclaimed under this Act by the Governor.

Short title and application.

2. In this Act—

Definitions.

"Municipality" includes the City of Sydney.

"Proclaimed" means proclaimed by notification in the Gazette.

3.

Notification of Births.

Early
notification
of births.

7 Edw. 7,
ch. 40, s. 1.
[Imp. Act.]

3. (1) In each case of the birth of any child, the father, if actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, or any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, shall give notice in writing to the Under Secretary of the Department of Public Health, or to some person authorised by him to receive such notices.

(2) Such notice shall be given by delivering the same at the office of the Under Secretary, or by posting a prepaid letter, letter card, or postcard addressed to such Under Secretary or authorised person. The notice shall be delivered or posted within thirty-six hours after the birth, or some longer period as determined for any district by regulation.

(3) The Under Secretary shall supply, without charge, stamped and addressed letter cards or postcards containing the prescribed form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife who resides or practises in any proclaimed area, and who applies for the same.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who fails to give notice in accordance with this Act of any such birth shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds :

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.

(5) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any notice required by any Act relating to the registration of births.

(6) 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.

Regulations.

4. The Governor may make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Authority :

WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, Government Printer, Sydney, 1915.

[3d.]

I Certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. L. S. COOPER,
Acting Clerk of the Parliaments.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 12th February, 1915.*

New South Wales.



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1. This Act may be cited as the "Notification of Births Act, 1915," and shall apply within every municipality, shire, or part of a shire proclaimed under this Act by the Governor.

Short title
and applica-
tion.

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Notification of Births.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

“Municipality” includes the City of Sydney.

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Early
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(2) Such notice shall be given by delivering the same at the office of the Under Secretary, or by posting a prepaid letter, letter card, or postcard addressed to such Under Secretary or authorised person. The notice shall be delivered or posted within thirty-six hours after the birth, or some longer period as determined for any district by regulation.

(3) The Under Secretary shall supply, without charge, stamped and addressed letter cards or postcards containing the prescribed form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife who resides or practises in any proclaimed area, and who applies for the same.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who fails to give notice in accordance with this Act of any such birth shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds:

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.

(5) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any notice required by any Act relating to the registration of births.

(6) 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.

Regulations.

4. The Governor may make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

G. STRICKLAND,

State Government House,

Governor.

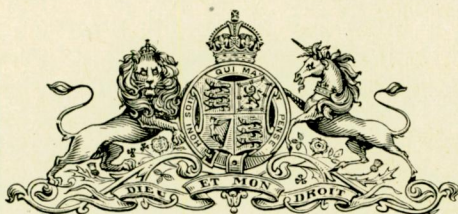
Sydney, 15 February, 1915.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

W. L. S. COOPER,
Acting Clerk of the Parliaments.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 9th February, 1915.*

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINTO

GEORGI V REGIS.

Act No. , 1915.

An Act to provide for the early notification of births.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Notification of Births Act, 1915," and shall apply within every municipality, shire, or part of a shire proclaimed under this Act by the Governor.

Short title
and applica-
tion.

*Notification of Births.***2.** In this Act—

Definitions.

“Municipality” includes the City of Sydney.

“Proclaimed” means proclaimed by notification in the Gazette.

5 **3.** (1) In each case of the birth of any child, the father, if actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, shall give notice in writing to the Under Secretary of the Department of Public Health, or to some person authorised by him to receive such notices.

Early notification of births.
7 Edw. 7,
ch. 40, s. 1.
[Imp. Act.]

(2) Such notice shall be given by delivering the same at the office of the Under Secretary, or by posting a prepaid letter, letter card, or postcard addressed to such Under Secretary or authorised person. The notice shall be delivered or posted within thirty-six hours after the birth.

(3) The Under Secretary shall supply, without charge, stamped and addressed letter cards or postcards containing the prescribed form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife who resides or practises in any proclaimed area, and who applies for the same.

(4) Any person who fails to give notice in accordance with this Act of any such birth shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds :

Penalty.

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.

(5) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any notice required by any Act relating to the registration of births.

(6) 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.

4. The Governor may make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

Legislative Council.

No. , 1915.

A BILL

To provide for the early notification of births.

[MR. FLOWERS ;—2 February, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of
5 the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Notification of Births Act, 1915," and shall apply within every municipality, shire, or part of a shire proclaimed under this Act by the Governor.

Short title
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Definitions.

2. In this Act—

“Municipality” includes the City of Sydney.

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3. (1) In each case of the birth of any child, the father, if actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, shall give notice in writing to the Under Secretary of the Department of Public Health, or to some person authorised by him to receive such notices. 5

(2) Such notice shall be given by delivering the same at the office of the Under Secretary, or by posting a prepaid letter, letter card, or postcard addressed to such Under Secretary or authorised person. The notice shall be delivered or posted within thirty-six hours after the birth. 15

(3) The Under Secretary shall supply, without charge, stamped and addressed letter cards or postcards containing the prescribed form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife who resides or practises in any proclaimed area, and who applies for the same. 20

Penalty.

(4) Any person who fails to give notice in accordance with this Act of any such birth shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding pounds. 25

(5) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any notice required by any Act relating to the registration of births. 30

(6) 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.

Regulations.

4. The Governor may make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act. 35