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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ROYAL BURGH OF DUMBARTON


ANNUAL REPORT

BY

CHARLES C. SLORACH, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

ON

Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Burgh
for the year 1940



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ROYAL INSTITUTE OF COMBATANT
ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR 1966

Printed and bound by the British Museum Press



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLENCAIRN HOUSE,
DUMBARTON, 30TH APRIL, 1941.

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND,
AND TO THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND
TOWN COUNCILLORS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF
DUMBARTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Burgh for the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The report is again submitted in an abbreviated form, following the recommendations of the Department of Health for Scotland in the previous year.

The figures generally show a depreciation in the health of the community and suggestions to account for this are put forward in the text. In comparing statistics with those of the preceding year it should be noted that 1939 almost constituted a record for good health and the present figures are more in keeping with the average for the last ten years.

The largest single item on the debit side of the balance is the figures for Diphtheria which amounted to approximately six times the expected number.

I take this opportunity of thanking my Official Colleagues, the Medical Profession and the General Public for the continued co-operation and help extended to the Public Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES C. SLORACH,

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL INFORMATION.

EXTENDING BURGH BOUNDARIES.—The extension of the Burgh boundaries on 14th March, 1940, resulting from the Act, involved the addition of 30 houses, the Joint Fever Hospital, 4 Farms, Overtoun House and Farm. The actual addition to the Burgh population was 218. Two Tuberculosis cases were transferred to the Burgh Tuberculosis Register.

From the Public Health point of view the extension, a chief object of which was the provision of building space for the increased housing needs of the Burgh, was negated by the War but in the days of reconstruction it will prove to be of inestimable value.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW SCHEMES.—The Maternity Services Scheme was introduced at the beginning of the year and the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme in the latter months. Both are referred to in the appropriate parts of the Report.

INSTALLATION OF CHLORINATING PLANT.—A Chlorinating Plant was installed at the Garshake Reservoir during the year.

Chlorine gas, delivered from cylinders containing liquid Chlorine, is introduced into the water between the filters and the reservoirs in the proportion of one pint per million gallons of water. In practice, this has been found very satisfactory and Bacilli coli previously found in comparatively high dilutions have now practically disappeared altogether. Further reference to Chlorination and its results will be found under "Water Supply."

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The civilian population estimated by the Registrar General's method was 22, 855. Many factors lead to the supposition that the actual population is materially

larger than this figure. Immigration due to the war work and general observation of the state of overcrowding support this view. In addition a large number of people are daily travellers into the town to places of employment, and although they do not influence the vital statistics, they have an effect on the general life of the community.

The natural increase, excess of births over deaths, estimated on figures corrected for transfers was 76.

MARRIAGE RATE.—193 marriages, 53 more than in the preceding year, were registered, representing a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of estimated population. In spite of the substantial increase over last year's figure, the rate remains the lowest for any large Burgh in Scotland. The rate for large Burghs was 12.8 and that for the whole of Scotland 10.6. Shortage of housing accommodation, no doubt, plays a very important part in the persistence of this state of affairs.

BIRTH RATE.—392 births including 22 illegitimate births were registered during the year. 7 were transferred out to other districts and 47 were transferred into the Burgh resulting in a corrected total of 432. Of this figure 218 were males and 214 females. The birth rate, based on these figures, was 18.3 per 1,000 of estimated population, and the illegitimate birth rate expressed as a percentage of the total births was 5.8 and represented 25 cases after correction for transfers.

The corresponding figures for the whole of Scotland were 17.1 and 5.9 respectively.

DEATH RATE.—373 deaths were registered in the Burgh 78 were transferred out and 61 transferred in, resulting in a corrected figure of 356 of which 191 were males and 165 females. The death rate was therefore 15.6 per 1,000 of estimated population and adjusted for age and distribution became 16.3.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

HEART DISEASE.—75 deaths were recorded from this complaint which continues to be the largest single cause of death in the Burgh.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE accounted for 45 deaths, a figure exactly the same as recorded for 1939.

CANCER caused 23 deaths and is the lowest figure in respect of this disease for many years.

TUBERCULOSIS resumed its normal figure after the sharp decline recorded in 1939, but the allocation between Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary varieties was considerably different from the experience of the past 10 years. 10 deaths resulted from the lung variety while the Non-Pulmonary type was responsible for 7.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—26 deaths were caused by the principal epidemic diseases, of which 9 were due to Diphtheria, 12 to Influenza and none to Scarlet Fever. The Rate for Dumbarton was 1.14 and for Scotland 0.75.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—36 deaths occurred in children below the age of one year representing an Infantile Mortality rate of 83 per 1,000 live births. The previous year's figure of 59 almost established a low record and this year's figure appears unfavourably in comparison.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE, including Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis, but excluding Tuberculosis, accounted for 66 deaths.

Comparison of Principal Vital Statistics with those of Scotland as a whole:—

	Dumbarton.	Scotland.
Birth Rate, - - -	18.3	17.1
Marriage Rate, - - -	8.2	10.6
Death Rate, - - -	15.7	14.9
Epidemic Death Rate, - -	1.14	0.75
Infantile Mortality Rate, -	83.0	78.0
Tuberculosis Death Rate, -	0.74	0.82

Principal Vital Statistics during the last 25 years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.
1916	21,838	593	27.2	358	16.4	118
1917	22,028	567	25.7	316	14.3	97
1918	22,252	599	26.9	379	17.0	100
1919	22,282	550	24.7	319	14.3	93
1920	22,813	675	29.6	268	11.7	83
1921	22,933	613	26.7	308	13.4	90
1922	22,954	576	25.1	293	12.8	92
1923	22,742	525	23.1	269	11.8	86
1924	22,365	491	22.0	320	14.3	120
1925	22,885	480	21.0	287	12.5	56
1926	22,910	454	19.8	290	12.7	86
1927	22,782	469	20.6	295	12.9	90
1928	22,651	464	20.5	273	12.1	69
1929	23,039	469	20.4	321	13.9	98
1930	23,275	464	19.9	246	10.6	78
1931	21,591	414	19.2	306	15.3	82
1932	21,861	443	20.3	300	13.7	86
1933	21,882	379	17.3	260	11.9	92
1934	21,912	385	17.6	246	11.2	68
1935	22,001	395	18.0	275	12.5	94
1936	21,731	400	18.4	306	14.1	90
1937	21,813	390	17.9	286	13.1	69
1938	22,214	417	18.8	275	12.4	70
1939	22,612	425	18.8	264	12.2	59
1940	22,855	432	18.3	373	15.6	83

WATER SUPPLY.

The following report on the water supply to the Burgh was submitted by the Water Engineer.

During the year the water supply to the Burgh was satisfactory. The total storage of water in the seven Reservoirs when overflowing amounts to 407 million gallons. At no time during the year was the water in store less than 259 million gallons, this being 31 million gallons less than the minimum for the previous year. All the Reservoirs were overflowing for 5 months during the year, as against 4 months for the previous year.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation water was paid out to the various streams at the rate of 554,286 gallons per day.

RESERVOIRS.—The Reservoirs were inspected weekly and all are in good order. During the dry months in the summer when Loch Humphrey was at a low level, advantage was taken to repair the pitching.

RAINFALL.—The mean rainfall over the water shed was 41.86 inches this being 2.50 inches less than the previous year. The driest month was June with 0.86 inches, and the wettest, November with 6.47 inches.

BOWLING.—Bowling Reservoir was supplied with 31,341,000 gallons during the year from Greenland Dam No. 3, together with 5,500,000 gallons supplied by way of the new connection made at the East Burgh Boundary for a supply to the New Oil Tanks at Dumbuck, making a total in all of 36,841,000 gallons for the year, this being 21,228,000 gallons more than the previous year.

FILTERS.—The filters continued to function satisfactorily during the year. The whole of the filtering medium in No. 2 Filter was taken out and thoroughly washed and regraded.

The Chlorinating Installation recently erected has been in use since the middle of the summer and is functioning satisfactorily.

DISTRIBUTION.—The total quantity of water used in the town for the year, as registered by three "Venturi" Meters, amounted to 605,981,000 gallons, or 71.95 gallons per head per day for all purposes, this being 3.42 gallons per head per day more than the previous year. There are now 112 Trade Meters in use and the total consumpt for the year amounted to 250 million gallons, this being 30 million gallons more than the previous year. The metered and other trade supplies work out at 30 gallons per head per day, thus leaving the domestic and public consumpt at 41.95 gallons. During the year 20 new domestic connections were given off, 6 were renewed and 13 cleaned. Scouring of the mains was carried out continuously.

WASTE.—Strict supervision was maintained in connection with waste inspection and night soundings, also the inspection of fittings and piping. All valves were overhauled during the year. 2,889 defective fittings were located and notices served on the owners, this being 442 more than the previous year. 606 washers were fitted by the Department to taps, etc. at the various Housing Schemes and Town's properties. Five bursts occurred on the distribution mains during the year. The minimum night flow is 15,000 gallons per hour. This is accounted for by Public Works Meters, Public Conveniences and waste, and works out at .65 of a gallon per head per hour on a population of 23,000.

PIPE LAYING.—There were no extensions, renewals or new trade supplies during the year.

There are approximately 34 miles of distribution mains in the town together with 14 miles of interconnecting pipes and aqueducts connecting Reservoirs, making a total of 48 miles.

DRAINAGE.

No features of any special significance were noted. The drainage system installed in 1938 continued to function satisfactorily.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Practically the whole of the Burgh's sewage is dealt with by the plant at the East end of the town. A few small sewers still gain admittance to the River Leven on the south west bank, but their influence on the general condition of the River Leven is negligible. Effluent from the County Sewage Works at Dalmonach still discharges into the River Leven in its upper reaches, but has not caused any serious situation from a Public Health point of view.

HOUSING.

The year 1940 has witnessed almost the complete cessation of house building, although completion of previous programmes has been effected. Overcrowding, as

a result, in some instances, of increased employment in war industries, has intensified and is the only possible answer to the increased demand for accommodation at the moment. Standards inculcated in peace time have gone by the board and it is not too much to say that overcrowding is fast approaching a new high record if it has not already reached it. It can be stated quite confidently that this factor more than any other at the moment is responsible for the general deterioration in the health of the Public. It will be readily understood that disease of contagious and infectious nature thrives in conditions of congested humanity and it is precisely in this respect that the chief increases in morbidity and mortality have been noted.

At the present moment it is impossible to treat the cause at its source, namely by the provision of housing accommodation, and efforts can only be directed towards the amelioration of the symptoms. A start has been made in this direction by the introduction of Diphtheria Immunisation, but while Diphtheria lends itself to extirpation in this manner, the same cannot be said of Influenza, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and even the "Common Cold." Immunisation against infections such as Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever has not yet reached the stage of a practical proposition in relation to the protection of the general Public.

SHELTERS.—A present day report on housing conditions would not be complete without reference to Air Raid Shelters. A large proportion of Council houses have already been provided with domestic shelters—those in the Brucehill district of the Anderson type and those in the Silvertonhill district of the Surface type. In the latter district the state of the subsoil precluded shelters of a sunk type, but even in the former area, which is far above sea level, drainage difficulties have been encountered. Many shelters in the Brucehill district were visited on account of complaints of waterlogging and the great majority were found to be damp. It must be conceded that the Anderson type of shelter, while excellent for the specific purpose is inseparable from a

The following table shows the total number and type of Council house occupied since 1919:—

	Total Houses	No. of Apartments.			
		2	3	4	5
SILVERTONHILL.					
Addison Scheme,	142	—	76	62	4
Wheatley Scheme,	92	20	56	16	—
Slum Clearance (1923 & 1930 Acts),	204	68	124	12	—
Slum Clearance, (1935 Act), ...	38	—	10	13	15
WEST BRIDGEND.					
Slum Clearance (1923 & 1930 Acts),	34	8	26	—	—
BRUCEHILL.					
Wheatley Scheme,	180	60	96	24	—
Slum Clearance (1923 & 1930 Acts),	192	44	100	48	—
Slum Clearance, (1935 Act), ...	196	—	—	138	58
COLLEGE STREET.					
Slum Clearance (1935 Act), ...	6	—	6	—	—
Total,	1084	200	494	313	77
Total Houses under Addison Scheme,					
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	142
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	272
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	192
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	238
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	240
Total,					<u>1084</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

444 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, inclusive of Tuberculosis. 55 per cent. of all notifications were represented by Diphtheria, while Pneumonia was responsible for 16 per cent. and Scarlet Fever for 14 per cent.

The mortality rate for the principal epidemic diseases was 1.14, an unfavourable comparison with that of the whole of Scotland which was 0.75.

DIPHThERIA.—The unprecedented figure of 245 was reached in this complaint and all with one exception were treated in Hospital. 9 deaths from this cause were recorded, of which 7 occurred in children below the age of 5 years. The remaining two occurred between 5-10 years of age. The case mortality was therefore 3.6 per cent. In the preceding year when only half the number of cases occurred the case mortality was 5.5 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—A Scheme was drawn up for immunisation in the latter part of 1940 and was in operation during the last two and a half months of the year. Publicity was given in the Press, Empire Marketing Boards and pamphlets. The Churches were requested to bring the campaign to the notice of their parishioners and Health Visitors did excellent propaganda work. Immunisation was carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Strathleven Place, on two afternoons weekly, and by the end of the year large numbers were attending. Considerable numbers had had immunisation carried out privately and by the end of 1940 some 155 cases had received the full course of treatment.

SCARLET FEVER.—A figure of 66, 81 cases fewer than in 1939, was recorded. No fatalities resulted from this disease

PNEUMONIA.—75 cases notified, constituted a considerable proportion of the total notified diseases, and 57 were removed for Hospital Treatment. 21 deaths resulted from this disease and constituted a higher case mortality than has been observed for some years.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified 8 times. In 1939 only two cases were reported. While no epidemic proportions were reached, and all the cases were of a sporadic nature, this is one of the diseases which is particularly liable to show an increase in war time.

The remaining notifiable diseases showed no significant tendencies to increase and may be considered to have been present in their usual incidence.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH were not unduly prevalent, but the latter accounted for 3 deaths.

SCABIES.—This disease has a strong footing in the Burgh and while it may be said to have been endemic for many years, it is fast reaching epidemic proportions. The present powers and facilities are totally inadequate for dealing with Scabies and considerable expense and trouble will be encountered if energetic means are to be taken for reducing its incidence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, etc., during the year ended, 31st December, 1940.
Number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

Disease.	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.				15 and under 25.				45 and under 65.				Cases not Removed to Hospital.
			1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	65 and upwards.					
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	8	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Chickenpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (undulant), ...	245	3	72	125	33	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	244	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Jaundice, Acute Infective, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Plague, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia, Acute Primary, ...	75	6	9	10	11	16	20	3	...	...	...	...	57	18
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis, Acute, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever, ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	66	...	26	31	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, ...	21	...	...	1	3	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	15	6
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary, ...	11	...	...	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Typhoid Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid A, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid B, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	444	13	109	175	61	55	26	5	407	37	8	2	407	37	

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for first time during 1940.—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS.

What has already been said in dealing with Infectious Disease applies with at least equal emphasis to Tuberculosis, particularly in regard to overcrowded housing and war time conditions.

Additional factors requiring consideration in Tuberculosis are food supplies, overwork and general strain. In general the food supply of the community is equal to all requirements of the normal person. It may be questioned, however, if this is equally true for the Tuberculosis patient. The comparative lack of eggs and fruit tax the ingenuity of the dietician in many diseases but hardly more so than in the case of the consumptive. Prior to the outbreak of War, eggs, butter and milk were considered essential to the dietetic requirements of the Tuberculosis patient. Limitation of the two former items creates a serious gap, and, in spite of bread and margarine fortified in vitamins, a palatable diet for capricious digestions remains a distinct problem.

Overwork especially in the matter of long hours, finds out the constitutionally imperfect and the tendency is particularly notable in the young adult with a hereditary disposition to consumption.

General strain, associated with anxiety, and any one or all of the above factors, while difficult to estimate, must of necessity sap the energy and endanger nutrition, on the integrity of which the balance of disease and health so frequently hangs.

DEATH RATE.—17 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during 1940, of which 10 were classified as Pulmonary. 7 deaths from Non-Pulmonary disease represented the highest mortality in this type since 1933. Such an increase is discouraging in as much as the highest recorded figure since 1933 was 4 and the lowest 0 in 1935.

While the factors referred to above in relation to the increase of Tuberculosis play their part, an additional factor contributes to the increase in Non-Pulmonary disease, lower standards in the production of milk.

NOTIFICATION.—Out of a total of 17 fatal cases, 8 were in the category of being either un-notified or notified within a month of death. In other words, almost half the notified cases who died were notified when all reasonable chance of cure had already been lost. In all 32 cases of this disease were brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, 8 more than in 1939.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—44 cases received treatment in Hospitals or Sanatoria, 10 Non-Pulmonary and 34 Pulmonary cases. 6 lung cases and 4 Non-Pulmonary cases died in Sanatoria.

POST-INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—5 patients attended Glasgow Specialists for Artificial Pneumo-thorax treatment.

OUTDOOR INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

THE WEEKLY CLINIC was continued throughout the year and dealt with verified cases, suspects and contacts. Domiciliary grants were made in 19 cases and a total of 257 visits were recorded.

THE ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC dealt with 2 adult males and 3 children.

RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS numbered 62 and 10 were positive.

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.—The Town Council continued the policy of giving special consideration to tuberculous patients but the housing scarcity and the absence of new houses curtailed this measure. A total of 12 families were re-housed on account of Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FIGURES FOR LAST 15 YEARS.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1926	22	9	31
1927	15	5	20
1928	14	9	23
1929	20	3	23
1930	8	5	13
1931	10	7	17
1932	16	6	22
1933	15	8	23
1934	10	4	14
1935	13	—	13
1936	18	2	20
1937	14	4	18
1938	14	2	16
1939	8	2	10
1940	10	7	17
Total	207	73	280

REGISTRATION.

	On Register, 31st Dec., 1939.	Notified during 1940.	Deaths during 1940.	Removed from Register, 1940.	On Register, 31st Dec., 1940.
Pulmonary, . . .	88	21	8	5	96
Non-Pulmonary, . . .	96	11	6	12	89
Total, . . .	184	32	14	17	185

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1928	24	33	57
1929	25	32	57
1930	21	36	57
1931	30	21	51
1932	21	33	54
1933	25	24	49
1934	12	15	27
1935	26	9	35
1936	17	7	24
1937	12	10	22
1938	23	9	32
1939	19	5	24
1940	21	11	32

TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURN, 1940.

1. Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940.

		No. of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis.								Under 16. No. of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed upwards, firmed		
		Age—Groups.										
		Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16.	15 and upwards.
Pulmonary,	Males ...	...	...	...	4	4	4	2	1	15	...	14
	Females...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	6	...	6
Non-Pulmon.	Males ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	2
	Females...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	2
Total		...	4	1	7	7	8	4	1	32	5	24

2. Return showing the number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year ended 31st December, 1940.

			Number of Patients.					
			In Institutions on 1st January, 1940.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1940.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Pulmonary,	A	Males, -	6	14	6	4	...	10
		Females, -	6	7	6	1	1	5
	C	Males, -	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Females, -	1	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Pulmon.	A	Males, -	...	4	2	...	1	1
		Females, -	1	2	1	...	1	1
	C	Males, -	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Females, -	...	1	...	...	1	...
Total,			15	29	15	5	5	19

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

3. Return of Number of Persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1940, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

		Number of Cases.							Age—Groups.	
		Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
PULMONARY—										
Sputum not present,	Males,	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	10
	Females,	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	1	8
Sputum present but not examined,	Males,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found,	Males,	...	...	...	2	7	9	6	1	25
	Females,	...	...	...	8	8	3	1	...	20
Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found,	Males,	...	...	1	1	4	2	8	1	17
	Females,	...	...	...	3	2	4	6	...	15
Pulmonary Total, -		...	2	1	17	25	21	27	3	96
NON-PULMONARY—										
Abdominal, -	Males,	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
	Females,	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	8
Spine, -	Males,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine),	Males,	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
	Females,	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Superficial Glands, -	Males,	...	2	4	9	3	2	1	1	22
	Females,	...	5	5	8	4	3	4	1	30
Lupus, -	Males,	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	5
	Females,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Parts or Organs, -	Males,	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	5
	Females,	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Non-Pulmonary Total, -		...	8	10	32	18	11	8	2	89
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Totals, -		...	10	11	49	43	32	35	5	185

4. Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1940, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis,	7	3	4	3
Of whom				
Not notified or notified only at or after death,	1	1	...	1
Notified less than 1 month before death, -	...	1	2	2
" from 1 to 3 months " -	1	...	1	...
" from 3 to 6 " " -	1	...	...	...
" from 6 to 12 " " -	1	1	...	...
" from 1 to 2 years, " -	2	...	...	...
" over 2 years " -	1	...	1	...
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from Institution, -	...	...	...	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from Institution, -	1	...	1	...

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The arrangement for treating Venereal Diseases at Glasgow Dispensaries has been continued. The following table has been compiled from figures submitted by Glasgow Corporation, and differs from the previous year in that no in-patients were treated and the number of out-patient attendances is increased by about 23 per cent.

Locality and Treatment Centre.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	New Cases.	No. of In-Patient Days.	New Cases.	No. of Out-Patient Days.
Black Street Dispensary, -	--	--	9	46
Broomielaw Dispensary, -	--	--	14	39
Baird Street Hospital, -	--	--	1	120
Lock Hospital, - - -	--	--	2	2
Sick Children's Hospital, -	--	--	--	1
Western Infirmary, - - -	--	--	2	56
Eye Infirmary, - - -	--	--	1	79
Total, - - -	--	--	29	343

ANTI-VENEREAL REMEDIES.

- (1) Number of doses issued to General Practitioners during 1940—nil.
- (2) Number of General Practitioners to whom supplies were issued—nil.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES amounting to 12/- (twelve shillings) were granted to one patient.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS.—Eight specimens submitted for the Wassermann reaction yielded two doubtful and six negative results.

TABLE OF CENTRES AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE FOR MALES,
FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

Treatment Centre.	Examination and Treatment by Medical Officers.	Irrigation in Cases of Gonorrhœa and other intermediate treat- ment by or under the supervision of nurses or male attendants.
67 Black Street	Males. — Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., 2 and 5.30 p.m.; Wed., 5.30 p.m.	Males. — Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.; Sun. 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
186 Broomielaw	Males. — Mon., Tues., Wed. and Fri., 5.30 p.m.; Thurs., 2 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m.	Males. — Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.; Sun. 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
87 Paisley Road	Males. — Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., 5.30 p.m.; Wed., 3.30 p.m.; Thurs., 2 p.m.	Males. — Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Glasgow Central Dispensary, 15 North Portland Street	Females. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 6 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m. Children—Tues. and Sat. 9 a.m.	Females. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sat. 8 a.m. to 12 noon.
63 Black Street	Females and Children— Mon. and Thurs. 5.30 p.m.; Tues. 1.30 p.m.; Wed. & Fri. 9.30 a.m.	Females.— Mon. to Fri., 9.30 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 7 p.m.; Sat. 9.30 to 11 a.m.
401 Govan Road	Females and Children.— Tues., 1.30 p.m.; Thurs.; 5.30 p.m.	Females. — Mon. to Fri., 9.30 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 7 p.m.
Western Inf'mary	Males.—Tues., 5.30 p.m.; Wed. 11 a.m. Females.—Thurs., 5.30 p.m.; Fri. 11 a.m.	Females. — Mon. to Sat., 9 a.m. to 12 noon (Except Thurs.).
Victoria Inf'mary	Males. — Sat., 11 a.m. Females.—Tues., 11 a.m.	
Royal Hosp't'l for Sick Children's Disp., 11 West Graham Street	Females and Children.— Mon. and Thurs. 2 p.m.	
Glasgow Eye Inf'- mary, Berkeley Street	Males and Females. — In-patients only.	
Royal Hosp't'l for Sick Children, Yorkhill	Children. — In-patients only.	
Glasgow Eye Dis- pens'y, 80 Char- lotte Street	Males and Females. — Tues. Wed. and Thurs. 5.30 p.m. (Eye cases only.)	
Dispensary, Rich- ard St., Ander- ston	Females and Children.— Wed., 9.30 a.m.	

Treatment Centre.	Examination and Treatment by Medical Officers.	Irrigation in Cases of Gonorrhœa and other intermediate treatment by or under the supervision of nurses or male attendants.
Dispens'ry, Wellshot Rd., Shettleston	Females and Children.— Thurs., 9.30 a.m.	
Dispensary, 60 Avenuepark St., Maryhill	Females and Children.— Thurs., 9.30 a.m.	
Dispensary, 105 Orr St., Bridgeton	Females and Children.— Fri., 2 p.m.	
Maternity Hospital, Rottenrow Belvidere Hosp'al Glasgow Women's Hosp'l, 41 Rottenrow 35 Baird Street	Females and Children.— Wed., 6 p.m. Male.—In-Patients only. Females and Children.— In-patients only. Females and Children.— In-patients only.	Females.— Mon. to Fri., 6 to 7 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The year 1940 witnessed the introduction of the Maternity Services Scheme, whereby, any pregnant woman was entitled to the services of a doctor and a midwife at an inclusive charge of 35/- (thirty-five shillings) in the case of a person of insurable status, and £3 10/- (three pounds, ten shillings) in the case of others.

All the doctors in general practice and three of the midwives contracted with the Local Authority to carry out duties in connection with the Scheme. Three midwives retired voluntarily within the time limit set by the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, and duly received compensation.

Two midwives continued to practise independently of the Scheme.

The following table indicates the extent to which the new Scheme was utilised by the Public in it's first year.

Number of applications,	242
Number of completed cases,	160
Number of Maternal deaths,	3
Number of cases left district,	2
Number of cases delivered in Hospital, ...	12
Number of cases sent to Hospital for Ante-natal treatment,	4
Number of cases sent to Hospital for Post-natal treatment,	2
Number of cases at which doctor was in attendance,	37
Number of complicated cases,	18
Number of Neo-natal deaths,	8
Number of Infantile deaths,	6
Number of abortions,	1
Number of cases in which there was no pregnancy,	2

EMERGENCIES.

In non-scheme cases 14 emergencies occurred, requiring medical attention to be summoned. This figure represents a reduction of 12 on the previous year's figure and is due to the operation of the Maternity Services Scheme which makes provision for medical attendance when required at a confinement.

The following table details the conditions encountered:—

CASES OF EMERGENCY

MATERNAL CAUSES.		INFANTILE CAUSES.	
Breech Presentation,	2	Stillbirth,	1
Delayed Labour,	4	Haemorrhage from cord, ...	1
Kidney Disease,	1	Septic Rash,	1
Ruptured Perineum,	3		
Retained Placenta,	1		
	—		—
Total, 11	—	Total, 3	—
	==		==

List of Midwives certified in the Burgh.

Name.	Address.	Cer. No.	Qualifications.
*Dunn, Isabella,	Silvertonhill.	14574	Examination.
Fulton, Margaret	Doura, Silverton Avenue.	3354	Examination.
Gunn, Catherine,	5 Latta Street.	4497	Examination.
*Gothard, Mary,	Union Cottage, Wallace Street.	3632	Examination.
*Gordon, Margaret,	86 West Bridgend.	3049	C.M.B., Eng., Nov., 1904.
(retired Mar., 1940).			
Hastings Mary,	8 Rothead Place.	3027	In practice.
Henry, Ethel,	6 Williamson Avenue.	65331	Examination.
Hutchison, Margt. D.	Leverbank, Round Riding Road.	10375	Examination.
*Kirkwood, Edith,	Bankend House, Meadow Road.	13086	Examination.
Lang, Jeanie,	Davaar Cottage, Wallace Street.	4132	Examination.
*Miller, Jeanie,	Silvertonhill	1195	Glas. Royal Mat. Hos.
(retired Mar., 1940).			
Munn, Mary,	Bannockburn Cot., Wallace Street.	2649	In practice, Dec., 1914.
*M'Kenzie, Eliz.,	10 Park Crescent.	2987	In practice, Dec., 1914.
Rennie, Rosina,	17 Townend Road.	3001	In practice, Dec., 1914.
Walker, Isabella	123 West Bridgend.	6807	Examination.
*Watson, Margaret,	14 Clyde Street,	3030	In Practice.
(retired Mar., 1940).			
*Wilkinson Margaret,	25 Glencairn Road.	14656	Examination.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) only are practising.

Number of women on Midwives' Roll residing in area,	...	16
Number of Midwives on Local Authority Roll,	...	8
Number of Midwives who have notified intention to practise,	...	8
Number of Midwives with the C.M.B. Examination,	...	11
Number of Midwives with Maternity Hospital training,	...	11
Actual number of Midwives practising within area,	...	8
Number of cases requiring medical assistance and obtained by Midwife,	...	14
Percentage of total births attended by Midwives,	...	48.67

APPLICATION FOR MIDWIFERY ASSISTANCE.—2 applications for relief from payment of the Midwife's fee were received. The Sub-Committee recommended that 1 be granted and the other continued for consideration.

At the end of 1939, 21 applications were pending, one from 1937, 3 from 1938 and 17 from 1939. The Sub-Committee recommended as follows:—

12 granted, 8 refused and 1 cancelled.

The Public health Committee ratified the above decisions.

HOME VISITATION carried out by the Health Visitors resulted in 89 visits to expectant mothers and 234 to post-natal cases. Visits to cases attended by medical practitioners are not included in the above figures, as the Health Visitor does not call until cessation of medical attendance.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—As was to be expected, the attendance of maternity cases at the Clinic showed a sharp decline in 1940 due to the functioning of the Maternity Services Scheme which provides ante-natal and post-natal attendance in the mother's own home.

CONSULTATIONS.—One weekly session of 2 hours.

(a) Total number of expectant mothers attending, 88.

(b) Total number of attendances, 167.

(c) Classified summary of conditions found:—

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Dental Caries; Pyorrhoea; Constipation; Indigestion; Sickness.

NERVOUS SYSTEM—Headache.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Bronchitis; Nasal Catarrh; Tonsillitis; Influenza.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Anaemia; Varicose Veins.

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM—Albuminuria; Repeated Miscarriage; Leucorrhoea; Ante-natal Haemorrhage; Oedema of Legs; Kidney Disease.

SKIN—Seborrhoea; Scabies; Septic Spots.

SKELETAL—Contracted Pelvis.

MISCELLANEOUS—Fibrositis; History of Injury; Pressure Pains; Rheumatism; Appendicitis; Previous Caesarean Section.

(d) Number of Cases—

(1) Referred to Ante-natal Wards or Dispensary, 2.

(2) Referred to family doctor, nil.

(3) Treated at Clinic, 88.

POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS amounted to 37.

Births in Area or District.

Total Number of Births during 1940.	Total Number of Deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1940.	Actual Number of Births attended by Midwives during 1940.	Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1940.	Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1940.
415	13	202	3	Deaths. ...

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of cases during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1940.
4	2	—

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1940.	Total Number of deaths during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1940.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a midwife or doctor during 1940.	Deaths.
2	1	—	—	Cases.	—

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1940.	Total Number of deaths during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1940.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1940.	Actual Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a midwife or doctor during 1940.	Deaths.
4	1	1	—	Cases.	—

Cases of Still Birth (dead born)

Total number of cases during 1940	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1940
11	5

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases of (a) Puerperal Fever and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in the area of the Local Authority.

(a)—2 (b)—4.

(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Disease Hospital.

(a)—2 (b)—4.

(3) Total number of deaths.

(a)—1 (b)—1.

(4) Number of cases of (a) Puerperal Fever and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia following instrumental birth.

(a)—2 (b)—0.

(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under (4).

(a)—1 (b)—0.

(6) (i) Consultant Service—nil.

(ii) Bacteriological Examination—nil.

(iii) Skilled Nursing at Home—nil.

(iv) Hospital Treatment—6.

(7) OBSERVATIONS ON WORKING OF REGULATIONS.—As noted in previous paragraphs, there is a strong bias in favour of notifying a case as pyrexia instead of fever. Three of the four pyrexias noted above proved to be puerperal sepsis after observation in Hospital. The case of puerperal pyrexia which died resulted from septic abortion and gave rise to a strong suspicion that criminal interference was at the root of the condition. Delay in notification is still a feature and this has been increased rather than diminished by the introduction of sulphanilimide in treatment, in the hope that notification may not be necessary.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

A. Number of Deaths resulting from Miscarriage or Childbirth—2.

B. Number of Deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis—2.

CHILD WELFARE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A. Number of Deaths—36. B. Rate per 1,000 births—83.

C. Number of Deaths Classified according to age groups and causes of death:—

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 week & under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 mths	3 mths & under 6 mths	6 mths & under 1 year.	Total.
CONGENITAL CAUSES.						
Prematurity, - - -	3	3	—	—	—	6
Congenital Debility, - - -	5	2	—	—	—	7
Malformation, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
ACQUIRED CAUSES						
Marasmus, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, - - -	—	1	—	1	4	6
Bronchitis, - - -	—	—	1	3	1	5
Asphyxia, - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Myocarditis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro Enteritis - - -	—	—	3	—	—	3
Intussusception, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anaesthesia, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total,	9	8	6	5	8	36

BIRTHS.

A. Number registered—432. Legitimate—407; Illegitimate—25.

B. Number notified—415.

C. Number classified according to nature of attendance:—

Doctors—213 Midwives—202.

D. Number of Stillbirths—11.

The Infantile Mortality rate increased by 24 points as compared with 1939 and reflected the general increase in mortality. 33 per cent. of the deaths were due to congenital conditions, to a great extent unpreventable in the present state of medical knowledge. The greatest single cause of death in the acquired group was due to respiratory diseases,

a natural sequence to bad ventilation, inseparable from present war-time conditions. Still-births were considerably fewer than in the preceding year, but should be added to the congenital causes of death to gain a true picture of infantile mortality.

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

(a) Number of children attending Clinic	(1) Under 1 year -	- 150
	(2) Over 1 year -	- 310
(b) Total number of attendances at Clinic	(1) Under 1 year -	- 346
	(2) Over 1 year -	- 427

Although the actual number of children attending the Clinic dropped by 86 as compared with 1939, the actual number of attendances increased by 75. The total expenditure on drugs, dressings, etc., was £16 9s 2d, a figure which reflected the improved financial status of Clinic patients.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECORDED ILLNESSES.

DIGESTIVE—Dental Caries, Enteritis, Diarrhoea, Stomatitis, Thrush, Constipation, Catarrhal Jaundice, Sickness, Gastritis, Gingivitis, Dehydration.

RESPIRATORY—Bronchial Catarrh, Bronchitis, Chill, Tonsillitis, Pneumonia, Nasal Catarrh, Asthma, Adenoids, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, Influenza, Laryngitis, Sore Throat.

CIRCULATORY—Angioma, Congenital Heart Disease.

SENSORY—Otorrhoea, Otitis Media, Otitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Ulcer, Strabismus, Paralysis of Arm.

GLANDULAR—Cervical Adenitis, Occipital Adenitis.

NUTRITIONAL—Debility, Anaemia, Wrong Feeding, Loss of Weight, Marasmus, Malnutrition, Post Measles Debility.

GENITO-URINARY—Phimosis, Balanitis, Incontinence, Pyelitis, Meatal Crust.

SKIN—Urticaria, Septic Spots, Eczema, Abscess, Impetigo, Rash, Blepharitis, Onychia, Scabies, Septic Wounds, Stye, Seborrhoea, Septic Foot, Saliva Rash, Dermatitis, Facial Rash.

ACCIDENTS—Finger Injury, Lip Injury, Burns, Foot Injury, Wound, Fall

DEFORMITIES—Tongue Tie, Bow Legs, Torticollis, Hernia, Umbilical Hernia, Crooked Finger, Flat-foot, Undeveloped Testicle.

INFECTIONS—Chickenpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough.

PARASITES—Thread Worms, Pediculosis.

NERVOUS—Ganglion.

MISCELLANEOUS—Febrile State.

EDUCATIONAL.—Facilities in this direction were confined to the distribution of pamphlets and the posting of Health propaganda on Empire Marketing Boards.

WEIGHING CENTRE.—A further decrease in weighing attendances occurred in 1940. 687 were recorded, some 140 fewer than in 1939 and only half the figure recorded for 1938.

War conditions severely curtail the opportunities that mothers previously had of attending to young children. The exigencies of preparing meals, standing in queues, inadequacy of home assistance, attention to ration cards, sufficiently explain the falling off in this direction.

FOOD AND MILK.

(a) No. of persons in receipt of whom applications were made for food and milk (1) Mothers—22 (2) Children—19.

(b) No. of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food and milk (1) Mothers—21 (2) Children—19.

(c) No. of cases under (b) certified as necessitous (1) Mothers—21 (2) Children—19.

(1) Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes and other food preparations, - - - - -	Mothers	Children
	21	19
(2) Liquid Milk—Total quantity supplied (galls.) Grade Milk from T.T. Herd, - - - - -	65½	61½
(3) Dried Milk and other milk substitutes, - - - - -	—	—
(4) Other food preparations:—Malt and Cod Liver Oil, Virol, Adexolin, - - - - -	6	30
(5) Total cost to Local Authority:—		
	(2)	£17 5 3
	(3)	0 0 0
	(4)	2 13 9
	Total	£19 19 0
Amount recovered by Local Authority,		0 0 0
	Net Cost	£19 19 0

HOME VISITATION was carried out by three Health Visitors as follows:—

	No. Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants,	789	5745
Children—1-5 years,	1265	3242
Expectant Mothers,	35	89
Post-Natal Cases,	66	234
	2155	9310

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

- (1) DENTAL—No. of Attendances (a) Mothers—1 (b) Children—31.
 (2) EYES—No. of Attendances (a) Mothers—0 (b) Children—7.
 (3) OTHER AILMENTS—No. of Attendances (a) Mothers—0
 (b) Children—27.
 (4) ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT—
 No. of attendances (a) Mothers—0 (b) Children—467.
 No. of Cases (a) Mothers—0 (b) Children—39.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

- (a) Number of Cases notified (1) Doctor—nil.
 (2) Midwife—3.
 (3) Institution—1.
 (b) Number of Cases in which infection was Gonococci—nil.
 (c) Number of Cases treated in Residential Institutions—1.
 (d) Number of Cases in which there was an appreciable loss of vision—nil.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.—Four cases received treatment in Prestwick Homes during the early part of 1940.

IMMUNISATION.—Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation for children between one and five years was commenced in October, 1940. 376 first injections were given before the end of the year, while 155 were completely immunised. This treatment was carried out at the Clinic, Strathleven Place, and an additional session to the usual weekly clinic was held for this purpose.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK POOR.

The general decline in the number of cases treated under this heading continued throughout the year, and the majority were persons on the Poor Roll. Formerly, in times of trade depression the bulk of cases fell into the families of able-bodied unemployed category, but in the changed circumstances, this class has almost entirely disappeared. Occasional attendances were made to families of workers unemployed as a result of illness, but the majority of cases outwith the Poor Roll were families whose men folk were serving with the Forces.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—50 cases were sent to Hospital, comprising 35 men, 15 women and 2 children.

NURSING attention was given by the Health Visitors in cases, involving 83 visits.

HOME HELPS were provided by the Public Assistance Department in 18 cases.

HOME VISITATION, carried out by the Medical Officer of Health involved 1,251 visits.

CLINIC TREATMENT.—809 consultations were recorded, involving treatment of minor conditions.

PRESCRIPTIONS issued in the course of all medical treatment of Sick Poor numbered 904.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy—Nil.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Additional accommodation to the local Cottage Hospital was secured by utilising Overtoun House for convalescents following operation and for limited number of medical cases.

Voluntary Hospitals in general use by Dumbarton patients comprise, the Dumbarton Cottage Hospital, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow and exceptionally, Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.

DUMBARTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL including Overtoun House treated a total of 418.

JOINT HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Cardross Road, formerly outwith the Burgh, now falls within the extended boundaries. A total of 466 cases were treated.

TOWNEND HOSPITAL admitted 33 men, 12 women and no children, during 1940.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.—Owing to the ear-marking of Cottage and Townend Hospitals as Emergency Hospitals, considerable curtailment of service to the Public was experienced. The evacuation of bed-ridden or otherwise helpless patients to their own homes caused hardship in many cases, and there are grounds for believing that the Hospitals

would have been utilised to a far greater extent than in normal times, had their accommodation been more extensive.

The suspension of statistical returns to the Department of Health was continued.

AMBULANCE.

The Burgh Ambulance made 149 journeys consisting of 131 ordinary runs and 18 runs on account of street accidents.

Four applications for exemption from ambulance charges were received and all were granted.

DIABETES.

Two cases continuing from the previous year were supplied with free insulin.

Three new applications were dealt with as follows:—

2 granted free supply

1 granted insulin at cost price

AMOUNT OF INSULIN SUPPLIED,	Protamin Zinc	
	Insulin.	Insulin.
(a) To patients free of charge, -	800 units	22,000 units
Total Cost £7 18s 6d.		
(b) To patients at Cost Price, - -		1,200 units
Total Cost £0 14s 6d.		
(c) Sold to Local Chemists, - -	2,400 units	
Total Cost £1 4s 0d.		

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

	Males	Females
Number on Blind Register at end of year	21	18
Removals from Register,	—	—
Number of Blind persons in receipt of special allowances,	5	9

DAIRIES AND COW SHEDS.

COW SHEDS.—6 Cow Sheds are registered in Burgh.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.—No cases of tuberculosis in cattle were notified in the Burgh, but information was received of tuberculous cattle in a neighbouring Authority supplying milk to the Burgh.

MILK DEALERS.—48 Milk Dealers were registered in the Burgh. 5 Dealers hold conditional licences for the sale of

bottled milk, 6 dealers sell milk from carts and vans, their licensed premises being outwith Dumbarton, 42 Dealers retail milk from licensed premises within the Burgh, 9 Dealers in the latter category use carts and vans in addition.

DESIGNATED MILKS.

CERTIFIED MILK is sold in small quantities.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK has a considerable sale and all milk supplied under Local Authority Schemes is of this grade. Milk supplied in schools is also of this quality.

PASTEURISED MILK constitutes by far the largest proportion of milk consumed and is dealt with at the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's Creamery, Bonhill Road, Dumbarton.

STANDARD MILK.—Licences are held for this grade, but no milk is actually retailed under this designation.

Grade.	Total number of Licences issued during year ended 31st December, 1940.		Number of Licences revoked during the year.		Number of Licences suspended during the year.	
	Producer.	Dealer.	Producer.	Dealer.	Producer.	Dealer.
	Certified	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	—	—	—	1
Standard	4	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Licences issued to Pasteurisers as at 31st December, 1940, 1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

T.T. MILK.		Bacteria per C.C.	Coliform Bacillus.
Sample No.	15A	14,800	Absent (3)
„	16B	26,000	Present (3)
„	24	34,000	Absent (3)
„	26	2,400	Present (3)
„	28	44,600	Present (3)
„	30	34,200	Present (3)
„	31	6,000	Absent (3)
CERTIFIED MILK.			
Sample No.	1	1,900	Absent (3)
„	8	1,400	Absent (3)
„	17B	4,200	Absent (3)
„	22	26,000	Absent (3)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—*Continued.*

PASTEURISED MILK.		Bacteria per C.C.	Coliform Bacillus.
Sample No.	3	1,600	Absent (3)
"	7	2,000	Absent (3)
"	18B	2,600	Absent (3)
"	29	2,800	Absent (3)
"	32	1,200	Absent (3)
UNTREATED MILK.			
Sample No.	2	5,600	Absent (3)
"	4	5,000	Absent (3)
"	5	3,800	Absent (3)
"	6	5,200	Absent (3)
"	9	3,300	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	10	4,400	Absent (3)
"	11	5,800	Absent (3)
"	12	84,000	Absent (3)
"	13A	9,400	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	14A	190,000	Absent (3)
"	16A	7,600	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	17A	23,000	Present (3)
"	18A	27,000	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	13B	11,200	Absent (3)
"	14B	5,600	Absent (3)
"	15B	66,000	Absent (3)
"	19	40,000	Present (3)
"	20	111,000	Present (3)
"	21	4,500	Absent (1) Present (2)
"	23	22,000	Absent (3)
"	25	8,200	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	27	41,700	Present (3)
"	33	108,000	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	34	94,000	Absent (3)
"	35	4,800	Absent (2) Present (1)
"	36	5,600	Absent (3)

The average milk Fat was 3.76 and the milk Solids, other than milk Fat, 8.84.

EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.—20 samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination by microscopic method, yielded 2 positive results.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.—36 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, 4 deficient in milk solids and 1 deficient in milk fat and milk solids. Average milk fat was 3.58 and for milk solids was 8.62.

3 successful prosecutions were instituted and 1 prosecution was withdrawn owing to death of Farmer.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following report was submitted by the Superintendent who is responsible for meat inspection:—

Number and class of animals slaughtered during 1940.

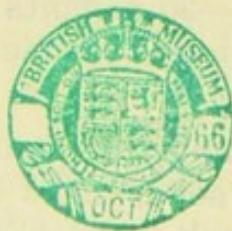
Steers	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
985	64	610	469	488	9012	857

Number of carcasses condemned wholly.

Steers	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
2	—	46	7	10	26	22

Number of carcasses condemned partly.

Steers	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
2	—	13	2	—	6	2



29 MAR 1951