

[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, Dunbarton County Council.

Contributors

Dunbartonshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1923

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County Council of Dunbarton.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

(YEAR 1923)

TO THE

COUNTY COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

BY

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GLASGOW :

WILLIAM HODGE & CO., LTD., 34-36 NORTH FREDERICK STREET.

1924.

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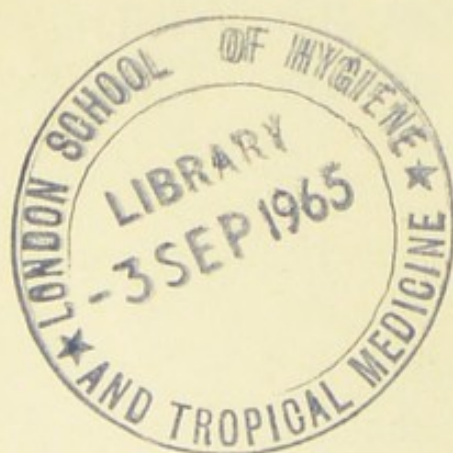


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*To the Scottish Board of Health and the
County Council and District Committees of
Dunbartonshire.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County for the year 1923.

It will be noted that no serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred in either district during that period, but, in spite of that, the hospital accommodation has on several occasions been severely taxed owing to simultaneous small outbreaks in the areas of combining authorities or on account of the multiplicity of different diseases now being treated in Hospital.

During 1923 Dr. Alexander Johnstone acted as Medical Officer of Health in my enforced absence, and it is pleasant for me to record that in my absence the work was carried on energetically and in a most tactful manner.

During the year William Kyle, who had been clerk in this office since 1911, left to take up other duties and his place was taken by George S. Browne.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS.

1923.

Acreage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,539
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,525	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,014	
Population as estimated at the middle of 1923,								53,905
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,281	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,624	
Density of the population per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	·35
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	·27	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	·59	
Death-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·3
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13·0	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11·5	
Birth-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19·5
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19·6	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19·4	
Infantile Mortality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR 1923.

PART I.—THE COUNTY.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The estimation of the population in the Landward areas by the Registrar-General shows a decrease when compared with the census population of 1921, and a very decided decrease when compared with the Registrar-General's estimation for 1922. On the other hand, the estimation made in the way described fully in the report for the year 1913 shows a slight but distinct increase in both Districts. See Tables I. and II.

BIRTH-RATES.—Table III. shows the number of births and the birth-rate for the last five years in each District.

As regards the number of births registered, it will be seen from Table III. that the number is the lowest on record, and that this applies to each District. The birth-rate is also the lowest recorded, having never before fallen below 20. This year's birth-rate is practically the same in each District, viz., 19.5.

DEATH-RATES.—The death-rate for the County is slightly less than last year, 12.3 as against 12.7 in 1922. A slight fall in both Districts contributes to this lower figure.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of children under one year in the County was 80, which represents an Infantile Mortality Rate of 75. This rate is slightly less than last year. It will be noted from Table V. that the Infantile Mortality Rate shows a general tendency to fall when arranged over periods of five years since the records commenced. The chief causes of infant deaths were—Malformations, Debility and Marasmus, 30; Diarrhoea, 9; Pneumonia, 5; Bronchitis, 5.

TABLE I.
SHOWING POPULATION AT CENSAL AND INTERCENSAL
PERIODS SINCE 1891. CENSUS FIGURES IN DARK TYPE.

YEAR.	WESTERN DISTRICT.	EASTERN DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
1891	28,730*	20,314	* 949 navvies working on West Highland Railway.
1892	28,959	20,383	
1893	29,559	20,356	* Only 70 navvies work- ing.
1894	28,017*	22,477†	
1895	28,556	23,204	† 500 navvies working in District.
1896	29,005	23,186	
1897	29,232	23,398	* Extension of Dumbar- ton Burgh.
1898	29,472	23,888	
1899	28,887*	24,085	
1900	28,748	24,102	
1901	26,952	23,784	
1902	27,331	24,395	
1903	27,607	25,965	
1904	27,487	26,695	
1905	27,860	29,645	
1906	28,380	33,370	
1907	29,140	25,700†	† Extension of Clyde- bank Burgh.
1908	29,550	26,170	
1909	29,085	26,705	
1910	28,830	27,000	
1911	28,092	26,350	
1912	28,514	26,703	
1913	27,347‡	22,560†‡	† Extension of Glasgow Boundaries.
1914	27,111‡	22,543‡	
1915	27,238‡	22,830‡	‡ Estimation by Regis- trar-General.
1916	27,195‡	22,970‡	
1917	27,302‡	23,239‡	
1918	27,452‡	23,542‡	
1919	27,364‡	23,641‡	
1920	27,318‡	23,773‡	
1921	30,340	23,808	† Extension of Milngavie Boundaries.
1922	31,049‡	24,294†‡	
1923	30,281‡	23,624‡	

TABLE II.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (LANDWARD)—ESTIMATED
POPULATIONS, 1923.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1921.	Persons per Occupied House, 1921.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1923-24.	Estimated Population to middle of 1923.
Dunbarton, - -	176	4·757	37	176
Cardross, - -	6,719	4·688	1,448	6,788
Bonhill, - - -	16,622	4·246	3,933	16,700
Kilmaronock, - -	873	4·365	201	877
Row, - - -	3,062	5·252	593	3,114
Rosneath, - - -	1,323	4·725	281	1,328
Luss, - - -	670	4·653	144	670
Arrochar, - - -	896	5·003	183	916
Total of Western District,	30,341	4·482	6,820	30,569

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cumbernauld, - -	5,261	4·603	1,135	5,224
Kirkintilloch, - -	4,562	6·407	715	4,581
East Kilpatrick, - -	5,623	4·263	1,366	5,823
West Kilpatrick, - -	8,362	4·913	1,683	8,269
Total of Eastern District,	23,808	4·883	4,899	23,897
Total of County (Landward),	54,149	4·650	11,719	54,466

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of deaths from Infectious Diseases were as follows:—Enteric Fever, 1; Measles, 15; Scarlet Fever, 6; Whooping Cough, 4; Diphtheria, 7; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2; Cerebrospinal Meningitis, 1. In comparing these figures with those of previous years, it will be noticed that in the case of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, although the number of notified cases is about the average (Tables VIII. and XVI.), the number of deaths is considerably larger. This would indicate that the type of disease was somewhat severer in 1923 than in the preceding years.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—Only 5 deaths occurred where influenza was certified as the sole cause. This shows a decided decrease on last year's figures, viz., 28.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—44 deaths were registered as being due to pneumonia. This number includes all forms of the disease which were not associated with a previous infectious condition.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County Area was 38 and the corresponding death-rate was .70. This rate is slightly above that of last year, which was .67, but, as will be seen from the reports on the Districts, the increase is entirely due to a rise in the rate of the Eastern District.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 29, which is equivalent to a death-rate of .53 per 1000 of the population. This is the highest rate recorded since 1917, and is caused entirely by an increase in the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the Western District.

The total death-rate from Tuberculosis is 1.23, which is the highest rate recorded since 1917, when it was 1.5.

Full information as to the number of deaths and the corresponding death-rates from Tuberculosis in the County since 1891 will be found in Table VI.

The following tables show the distribution according to age periods of the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County and Districts during 1923:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.						Total.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65+	
Western District, -	—	1	3	9	4	1	18
Eastern District, -	3	2	2	6	5	2	20
County, - - -	3	3	5	15	9	3	38

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.						Total.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65+	
Western District, -	11	1	—	3	3	1	19
Eastern District, -	4	2	—	3	1	—	10
County, - - -	15	3	—	6	4	1	29

That the total death-rate for the County of Dunbarton compares favourably with that for the whole of Scotland, the following figures show:—

	Total Death-rate from Tuberculosis.	
	Scotland.	County of Dunbarton.
1911, - - - -	1·77	1·56
1912, - - - -	1·72	1·62
1913, - - - -	1·70	1·45
1914, - - - -	1·62	1·50
1915, - - - -	1·64	1·75
1916, - - - -	1·60	1·55
1917, - - - -	1·59	1·50
1918, - - - -	1·60	1·15
1919, - - - -	1·31	1·19
1920, - - - -	1·24	0·88
1921, - - - -	1·18	1·14
1922, - - - -	1·19	0·97

TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—82 cases (42 males and 40 females) were notified during 1923, as against 78 cases in each of the two preceding years. Of this number 20 had died before the end of the year, 7 had left the District, and in 3 cases the diagnosis was not verified. 32 of the notified cases were sent to Sanatoria for treatment and 9 received domiciliary treatment.

The age distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Age Periods.							
Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and over	Total.
Nil.	3	10	19	34	13	3	82

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 105 cases were notified. This is a considerable increase on the figures for 1922 and 1921, which were 57 and 73 respectively. Before the end of the year 18 had died, 3 had left the District, and in 3 cases the diagnosis was not verified. Ten of the cases notified were sent to Institutions for treatment; 28 were given domiciliary treatment; and 2 cases were provided with remedial appliances. These cases may be conveniently classified according to age and situation of the disease as follows:—

Situation of the disease.	Age Periods.							
	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Total.
Glands, - -	5	10	15	4	—	1	—	35
Bones and Joints, - -	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	9
Abdomen, - -	3	18	14	—	1	—	—	36
Spine, - -	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	7
Meninges, - -	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	7
Other, - -	—	1	2	1	6	1	—	11
Total, - -	12	32	42	8	8	3	—	105

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM.

The number of persons known to be suffering from Tuberculosis in the County Area on 31st December, 1923, was 556,

of whom 223 had pulmonary disease and 333 had non-pulmonary disease. Numbers of the non-pulmonary cases are steadily being removed from the roll as the diseased condition becomes permanently arrested. It will be seen that this is a large and difficult problem for a scattered County like Dunbartonshire.

THE MACHINERY IN USE TO DEAL WITH IT.

This consists of:—

(1) *Notification of Cases by Medical Practitioners.*—Notification is the foundation of the whole scheme of Control and Prevention. To ensure success, however, cases must be notified at an early stage, when the disease can be treated with some prospect of cure. It is a grievous mistake to wait until unequivocal signs of Tuberculosis appear or until tubercle bacilli are found in the spit. The Tuberculosis Officer is at the call of any Doctor who wishes his opinion on a doubtful case, and it is hoped that his services will be more fully used in this capacity than they are at present.

During 1923 nearly one-quarter of the notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis died on an average within one and a half months of the date of notification. These figures need no comment.

(2) *Visitation by the Tuberculosis Officer.*—Every notified case is visited by the Tuberculosis Officer, who examines the patient, gives advice, and arranges for Institutional Treatment if that is considered necessary. Contacts of the case are examined as far as this is possible and inquiry made into the housing and home conditions.

(3) *Treatment — Institutional and Domiciliary.*—Cases requiring Institutional Treatment are sent to sanatoria, hospitals, or convalescent homes. Considerable difficulty is still experienced in procuring suitable beds for pulmonary cases, and at times during the period of waiting an unfortunate deterioration occurs in the patient's condition. As regards non-pulmonary cases, it is practically impossible to get hospital accommodation for patients suffering from the more severe forms of the disease.

The average number of patients continuously under treatment in Institutions during 1923 was 44, of which 31 were pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary cases.

Where only Out-patient Treatment at an Infirmary is required, assistance in payment of railway fares is given in necessitous cases.

In certain cases, previous to the patient's admission to an Institution, dental defects are treated, extractions, fillings, and gum treatment being allowed for.

Where patients in Institutions are unable to provide sufficient warm clothing to allow them to derive the full benefit from the treatment, the necessary clothes are supplied at the expense of the Local Authority.

Domiciliary Treatment is given in cases which require it when Institutional treatment is inadvisable, unnecessary, or unavailable. This consists of the free provision of milk, eggs, butter, emulsion, or malt, according to the requirements of the case. The average number of patients in receipt of domiciliary treatment during 1923 was approximately 80, of which 47 were pulmonary and 33 non-pulmonary cases. The average cost per week per patient was approximately 4s. 6d.

In addition to the provision of extra nourishment, medicines and dressings prescribed by Medical Practitioners on special prescription forms are provided free.

By special arrangement, in particular cases remedial appliances, spinal jackets, &c., are supplied when necessary where the patient is unable to meet the expense.

(4) *Revisitation and Supervision.*—All patients are periodically revisited by the Tuberculosis Officer, and in Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch Parishes advantage has been taken of the arrangements made for the visitation of Tuberculous patients by the Health Visitor. Instructions in the disposal of sputum and the general precautions to be taken to protect the other members of the family from infection are given, along with advice as to personal hygiene and self-discipline.

Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied where necessary.

(5) *Disinfection.*—After the removal to a sanatorium or the death of a patient, disinfection of rooms and clothes is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, and, where possible, while a case is under treatment at home disinfectants and soap are supplied for washing infected clothes, floors, &c.

FURTHER FACILITIES REQUIRED.

The difficulty of procuring suitable sanatorium accommodation for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and for the severer forms of Non-pulmonary Disease has already been mentioned. The only real and lasting solution of the problem would be the provision of a Tuberculosis Institution controlled in whole

TABLE III.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION, WITHIN THE COUNTY OF
DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1919-1923.

DISTRICT.	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.
Eastern, 	518	21·9	615	25·9	551	23·1	557	22·9	458	19·4
Western, 	597	21·8	772	28·3	704	23·2	675	21·7	592	19·6
County, 	1115	21·8	1387	27·1	1255	23·1	1232	22·3	1050	19·5

TABLE IV.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE
COUNTY OF DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1919-1923.

DISTRICT.	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
Eastern, 	302	12·8	250	10·5	276	12·0	287	11·8	271	11·5
Western, 	444	16·2	343	12·7	364	12·6	415	13·4	393	13·0
County, 	746	14·6	593	11·6	640	12·3	702	12·7	664	12·3

or in part by the constituent Authorities of the County. Such an Institution, besides dealing effectively with all cases requiring treatment, would release for other purposes a certain number of beds in Infectious Disease Hospitals at present occupied by tuberculous cases.

A Consulting Room for the Tuberculosis Officer in one or two populous places is a real necessity. Such a Consulting Room would facilitate the making of accurate records of the patient's condition, and would make possible the systematic examination of contacts, which at present is only partially carried out. It could be made a distributing centre for emulsion, malt, &c., which could then be purchased in bulk at a considerably lower rate. When not so used, these rooms could be utilised as Clinics under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The need for an After-care Organisation was emphasised in the Annual Report for 1922. Such an organisation would, among other things, be of great use in finding suitable employment for fit or partially fit patients after their return from a course of sanatorium treatment.

SMALLPOX.

VACCINATION.—No case of smallpox occurred during the year. The examination of school children during 1923 showed that in the whole County 29.9 per cent. of children entering school for the first time were unvaccinated, as against 40.2 per cent. in 1922. Out of a total of 6736 children examined, 1728, or over 25 per cent., were found to be unprotected by vaccination. In the Vale of Leven the number of unvaccinated children stands as high at present as 45 per cent.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—This matter is at present under consideration. Towards the end of the year it was intimated that the City of Glasgow could no longer undertake to accommodate patients from the County, so that there is now no means of dealing with this disease should it arise at any time.

METEOROLOGY.

Table VII. gives the rainfall at certain stations in Dunbartonshire. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Denny Brothers, who have kindly supplied details of the rainfall at the Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton, since 1891, have now discontinued the keeping of records of this description. It will be noted that

for the first time records are inserted regarding rainfall at Rosneath. These have been made available through the courtesy of Mr. Matthew Cross, schoolmaster there.

It will be noted that at all stations the rainfall last year exceeded that of the previous year.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

During the year 1923 a complete survey of the rivers and burns within the County area was carried out with the object of discovering and recording all possible sources of pollution by trade effluents.

The work in connection with the drainage and rivers pollution prevention returns required by the Board of Health was completed during the year, and it now only remains to fill up the necessary forms and transmit them to the Board.

River Leven.—A complaint of the occurrence of dead and dying fish in the Leven was received from the Loch Lomond Angling Association in June. Early in July a complete inspection of the river was made by boat from Loch Lomond to below Dalquhurn Works, Renton. Samples of all effluents and of the river waters at various points were taken; analysis of these samples did not reveal the presence of any poisonous substance in the effluents or water of the river.

A theory to explain the sickness among fish was put forward by Mr. Mirrlees, of the Loch Lomond Angling Association, suggesting that the condition was due to the fatty matter which is thrown down on the mixing of soap in solution in the river water with the salt tidal water below Dalquhurn, this matter becoming rancid when the river is low, and consequently poisoning the fish.

River Kelvin.—This river is certainly in a very dirty state, but no source of material pollution was found within the County Area.

Luggie Water.—The Luggie Water is polluted from several sources, but the Tannock Chemical Works at Luggiebank, on its upper reaches, is the only polluting source in Dunbartonshire. The sedimentation pond at these works was found to be almost full of sediment, and it was arranged that this should be put into proper working order. It is obvious, however, that this pond is hopelessly inadequate to cope with the large amount of effluent from the works, and the question of pressing for larger ponds will have to be considered if the present large volume of effluent is to continue.

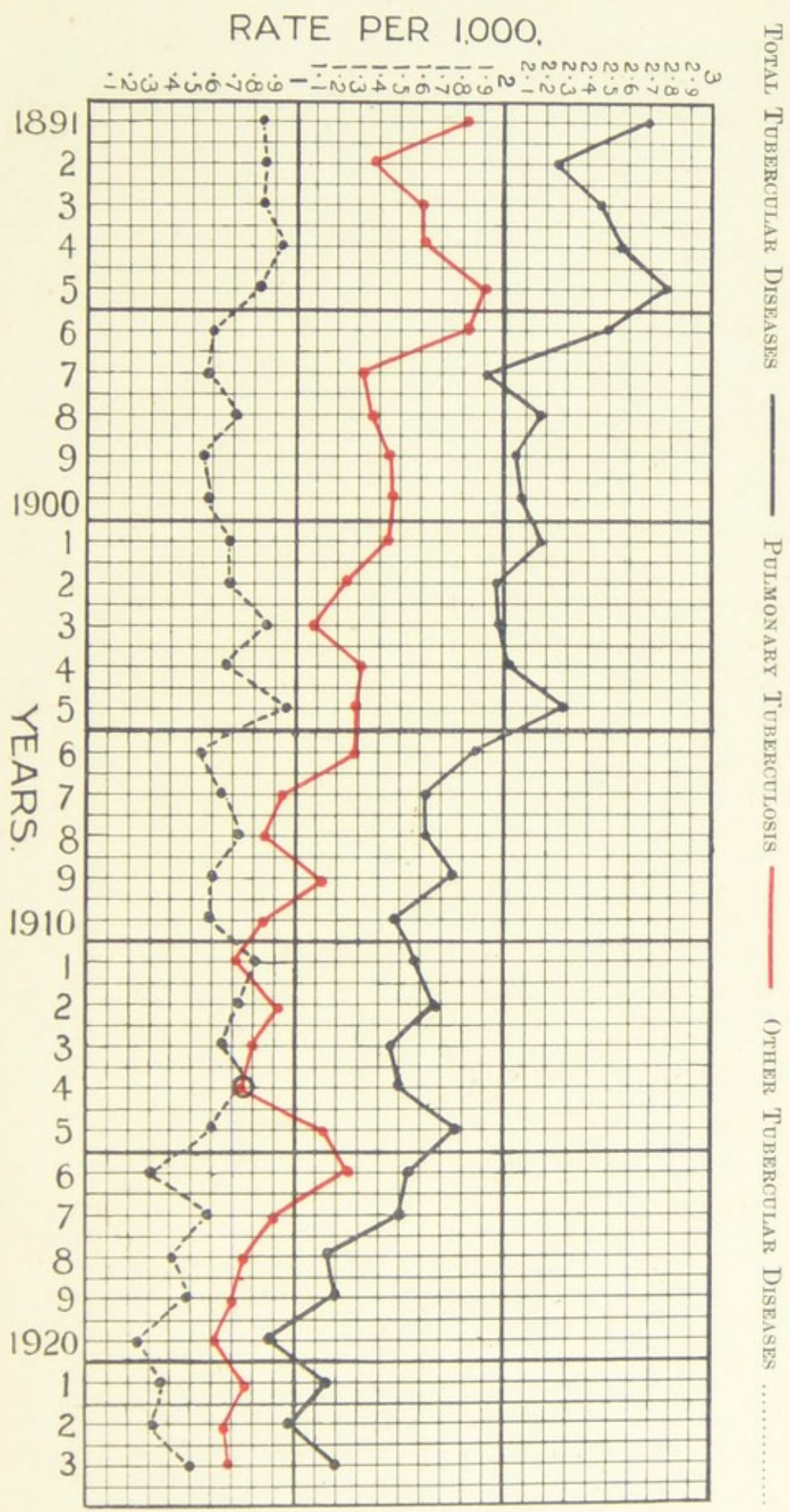
TABLE V.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES AND DEATHS
UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1891-1923.

Year.	WESTERN DISTRICT.			EASTERN DISTRICT.		
	No. of Births.	Birth-Rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.	No. of Births.	Birth-Rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.
1891	815	28·257	110	693	35·017	153
2	809	27·16	95	710	33·94	85
3	779	26·35	121	764	37·53	112
4	704	25·127	96	763	35·145	129
5	728	25·494	119	783	35·063	117
6	754	25·995	98	801	35·829	104
7	787	26·923	144	787	34·882	101
8	753	25·550	115	749	32·509	126
9	738	25·548	112	758	32·643	104
1900	828	28·803	77	706	30·473	112
1	737	27·208	118	788	33·389	119
2	647	23·672	100	793	32·505	111
3	673	24·377	104	843	32·466	92
4	667	24·265	91	781	29·256	96
5	645	23·151	125	907	31·844	106
6	706	24·876	124	1013	31·424	107
7	709	24·365	89	694	28·343	90
8	692	23·417	95	761	29·079	93
9	653	22·454	75	732	27·410	80
1910	608	21·089	95	710	26·296	94
11	642	22·830	101	692	26·084	104
12	651	22·831	73	698	26·139	100
13	653	23·9	92	580	25·7	102
14	730	26·9	95	607	26·9	107
15	673	24·7	128	554	24·3	119
16	617	22·7	97	595	25·9	106
17	635	23·3	93	502	21·6	96
18	599	21·8	92	469	19·9	98
19	597	21·8	87	518	21·9	91
1920	772	28·3	85	615	25·9	54
21	704	23·2	48	551	23·1	74
22	675	21·7	76	557	22·9	86
23	592	19·6	83	458	19·4	68

TABLE VI.—MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD)
FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1891-1923.

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.	Death-Rates per 1000.		
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.
1891, - -	90	41	131	1·850	0·843	2·693
1892, - -	72	44	116	1·419	0·867	2·286
1893, - -	81	42	123	1·622	0·841	2·463
1894, - -	82	45	127	1·649	0·912	2·561
1895, - -	99	42	141	1·945	0·825	2·770
1896, - -	96	31	127	1·869	0·603	2·472
1897, - -	69	30	99	1·329	0·578	1·907
1898, - -	72	43	115	1·371	0·818	2·189
1899, - -	77	30	107	1·477	0·575	2·052
1900, - -	78	31	109	1·502	0·595	2·097
1901, - -	75	35	110	1·477	0·690	2·167
1902, - -	67	36	103	1·293	0·695	1·988
1903, - -	60	46	106	1·123	0·872	1·995
1904, - -	71	37	108	1·336	0·696	2·032
1905, - -	74	53	127	1·313	0·942	2·255
1906, - -	80	35	115	1·319	0·580	1·899
1907, - -	52	36	88	0·969	0·640	1·640
1908, - -	50	41	91	0·879	0·735	1·614
1909, - -	63	34	97	1·129	0·609	1·738
1910, - -	50	33	83	0·895	0·591	1·486
1911, - -	41	44	85	0·753	0·808	1·561
1912, - -	50	40	90	0·905	0·724	1·629
1913, - -	39	33	72	0·800	0·650	1·450
1914, - -	40	32	72	0·75	0·75	1·50
1915, - -	57	29	86	1·15	0·60	1·75
1916, - -	64	15	79	1·25	0·30	1·55
1917, - -	46	32	78	0·90	0·60	1·50
1918, - -	40	18	58	0·75	0·40	1·15
1919, - -	35	25	60	0·70	0·49	1·19
1920, - -	32	13	45	0·62	0·25	0·88
1921, - -	43	19	62	0·79	0·35	1·14
1922, - -	37	17	54	0·67	0·30	0·97
1923, - -	38	29	67	0·70	0·50	1·20

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD), 1891-1922.



Allander Water.—In August notice was received of the presence of dead trout in the Allander Water, above the Burgh of Milngavie, and the source of pollution causing this was traced to the Craigton Bleach Works. The management admitted that the settling tanks at the works had been allowed to run down during a flood. Assurance was given that such pollution would not be allowed to occur in future.

In June a complaint of heavy froth on the Kelvin was received; this was apparently due to discharges from the Ellangowan Paper Works into the Allander within the Burgh of Milngavie. This act of pollution was admitted by the management of the works, and the question of the provision of more adequate plant for the clearing of this work's effluent was still under consideration at the end of the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Pathological Specimens.—As in the past, the bacteriological work was carried out by the Usher Institute, Edinburgh.

268 specimens were submitted for examination during the year; 144 of these were from the Eastern District and 124 from the Western District. This number included 126 specimens of sputum, in 32 of which the bacillus of tuberculosis was found; 117 swabs from the throats or noses of persons suspected of having diphtheria, of these 14 were positive; 22 specimens of blood from persons suspected of suffering from typhoid or paratyphoid, 3 being found to be positive. One specimen was examined for the amœba of dysentery, and was found to be negative.

The total cost of this bacteriological work was as follows:—

Western District,	-	-	£16	10	6
Eastern District, -	-	-	18	14	3
			£35	4	9

Examination of Milk Samples.—Owing to the severity of the type of tubercular disease as affecting joints, glands, and other structures, notified from Alexandria and Renton, it was considered desirable to have the whole of the milk supplies to the Vale of Leven subjected to bacteriological examination. In all seven different sources were examined, and the samples submitted to the bacteriologist were found to be entirely free from the bacillus of tuberculosis.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

During 1923 there were only two occasions on which it was deemed necessary to close a school. The first instance occurred in June, when the Southern District School, Cumbernauld, was closed for measles. This was done on 21st June, a week before the commencement of the summer holidays, because 34 out of the 45 children on the roll were found to be susceptible contacts. There were 5 cases of this disease at that time. The second instance was in connection with the same school, where an outbreak of Sore Throat occurred in November. The school was closed for a week on this occasion, as the condition was suspected as being a mild scarlet fever. The condition disappeared after the reassembly of the school, and no further action was necessary.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

During the year the South-West of Scotland Blind Asylum Provisional Order was passed, by which the Glasgow Blind Asylum passed into the hands of the Joint Committee. Four reports were submitted during 1923 on individual blind persons who had applied for technical training; 2 of the cases were from Clydebank, 1 from Old Kilpatrick, and 1 from Renton.

SEASONAL WORKERS.

The Bye-laws which were passed in April, 1922, were put into force for the first time this year, and an inspection was made of the various farms during August. The following is a report submitted by Dr. Johnstone in this connection:—

“ I have to report that on Monday, 13th August, I visited the 9 farms in the Western District from which notification was received that Seasonal Workers were to be employed, and inspected the premises provided for housing them, in accordance with the Committee's Bye-laws as to Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.

“ I found that the accommodation and conveniences provided for the use of the workers, though in some cases rather crude and makeshift, were on the whole fairly satisfactory, and almost as good as could be reasonably expected in the circumstances.

“ I drew the attention of the responsible parties to 2

TABLE VII.—RAINFALL DURING 1923.

STATION.	OBSERVER.	Rain Gauge.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
		Diameter.	Height above Ground.	Height above Sea-level.													
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	Jas. N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor, ..	8	1 0	293	6.75 29	6.73 27	2.50 12	5.09 19	2.42 15	1.55 14	4.20 25	8.43 27	8.68 27	8.31 30	5.63 21	5.70 25	65.89 271
School House, Rosneath, ..	Matthew Cross, Headmaster, ..	..	..	..	4.79 29	5.63 24	2.48 12	4.80 21	2.12 17	1.54 13	3.86 27	6.86 23	8.29 27	7.16 30	4.56 21	5.12 26	57.21 270
Glen Finlas, ..	George Beaton, Water Superintendent, ..	..	..	..	11.15 28	6.95 23	4.12 11	5.08 19	3.30 16	2.85 14	7.89 25	11.28 26	12.93 28	12.61 30	5.74 22	6.56 24	90.26 266
Renton Filters, ..	Charles Brown, Water Superintendent, ..	8	4 0	292	6.01 14	5.90 10	1.46 11	3.69 17	1.44 18	.06 16	4.70 23	7.65 27	8.41 29	6.73 30	4.65 21	5.17 21	56.77 237
Cochno Filters, ..	Thomas L. Rae, Water Superintendent, ..	5	1 0	400	4.89 24	5.16 20	1.74 10	4.02 17	2.07 16	1.40 10	4.78 20	6.50 21	7.03 22	8.20 28	3.99 15	4.38 19	54.16 222
Cochno Loch, ..	Do.	5	1 0	909	6.33	6.92	1.50	4.18	2.98	1.59	6.52	8.01	8.55	8.17	3.80	3.01	61.56
Jaw Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	912	6.66	7.89	1.53	4.03	3.25	1.82	7.63	8.30	9.25	8.44	4.19	3.00	65.99
Greenside Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	875	5.68	7.38	1.75	4.64	2.71	1.47	6.02	7.39	8.79	7.49	3.45	2.97	59.74

cases of overcrowding, 2 cases of insufficient privy accommodation, and a few other matters which required attention. Mr. Thomas Allan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, informs me that all these matters had been attended to satisfactorily when he again visited on Thursday, 16th August.

“All the farmers and employers seem to be fully alive to their responsibilities under the Bye-laws, and I do not think it will be difficult to obtain satisfactory living conditions for Seasonal Workers in the future.”

A further inspection was made by an official of the Board of Health, who reported that on the whole the conditions found on the various farms were reasonably satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Inspections of the Clyde Foreshore and other localities where persons were living under canvas revealed the fact that the Bye-laws, although carried out by a few, were ignored by many.

During the Glasgow Fair week a special inspection was made by Dr. Johnstone, who reported as follows:—

“I have to report that on Thursday, 19th July, 1923, I made a tour of inspection of the Clyde Foreshore in the region of Craigendoran to examine the sanitary conditions under which the campers on the shore were living, with special reference to the District Committee's Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, and Sheds, and that I found the following state of matters to prevail:—

“A large number of the tents were overcrowded; some to a great extent. Very few of the campers had made any provision for the disposal of excrement and refuse; many had not notified the Health Department of their intention to camp, while there were numerous other minor contraventions of the Bye-laws. In the area of the foreshore near the ruined bathing station there were several notices posted informing campers of the existence of Bye-laws and where they could be seen, and also of the necessity of notifying the Health Department. These notices had been seen by many but read by few. In the area of the foreshore east of Craigendoran contiguous to the foregoing, there were no notices posted, and the conditions here were distinctly worse.

“I informed the inmates of every tent of the existence of Bye-laws, and where these could be seen, and in most cases gave them my opinion of what they were expected to do under the Bye-laws. I also warned them that the provisions of the Bye-laws would have to be conformed to by Monday, 23rd

July, and that in case of default the person in charge of the tent was liable to be fined.

" I returned to the area on Tuesday, 24th July, and found that many of the campers had left in the meantime, and that a large majority of the remainder had made an honest attempt to conform to the provisions of the Bye-laws, and that, on the whole, there was a marked improvement in their arrangements. There were, however, several people who had made no move to improve their conditions since my first visit, and I would recommend that these, or some of them, be prosecuted; this would probably save trouble in the future.

" I also visited the tents and camps at Luss, Cardross, Garelochhead, Rosneath, and Whistlefield, and gave advice and instructions, although on the whole conditions in these places were much more satisfactory.

Conclusions.

" My experience in dealing with these campers has led me to the following conclusions, which I would respectfully bring to the Committee's notice.

" (1) If the Bye-laws are to be strictly enforced in future, a special official who can be more or less always on the ground will be a necessity during the summer months.

" (2) Large print copies of the actual Bye-laws should be posted on notice boards at each of the main camping areas.

" (3) With the large yearly congregations of tents at Craigendoran, Rosneath, and elsewhere, the multiplication of privies, &c., cannot fail to be objectionable, and in consideration of the fact that these Summer Camps appear to have come to stay, the Committee might consider the advisability of approaching proprietors who allow mass camping on their ground, and who charge rent for the privilege, with a view to getting them to provide proper sanitary conveniences for the use of the campers."

Following on this report, four persons were prosecuted for contraventions of the Bye-laws. The Sheriff convicted in each case and admonished the accused.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Seventeen outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease were reported from Dairy Farms in the County; sixteen of these were in the Eastern District and one in the Western District. In each instance a report was received from the Chief Constable, and, as adequate steps had been taken to prevent the sale of milk from the affected farms, no further action was necessary. In the majority of instances the farm was visited.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During 1923 the Joint Venereal Diseases Committee had under consideration—

- (1) A scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.
- (2) The details of an agreement with the City of Glasgow for the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases.

As regards No. 1, a scheme was submitted and, with a slight alteration, agreed to and approved by the Board of Health in the month of June. As regards No. 2, the matter was under consideration at the end of the year.

The following is the text of the scheme as approved:—

DUNBARTONSHIRE V.D. JOINT COMMITTEE.

—

Scheme made by the Dunbartonshire Venereal Diseases Joint Committee under the Venereal Diseases Combination Order, 1922

1. The Joint Committee shall enter into an Agreement with the Corporation of Glasgow for the following purposes:—

- (a) For enabling any Medical Practitioner in the area of the Joint Committee to obtain, at the cost of the Joint Committee, a scientific report on any material which the Medical Practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease;
- (b) For the treatment at and in hospitals or other institutions of persons suffering from Venereal Diseases; and
- (c) For placing at the disposal of Medical Practitioners such skilled assistance in the taking of specimens and in the treatment of Venereal Disease as may be required.

2. The Medical Officer of Health of each of the combining Local Authorities will continue to act as Venereal Diseases Officer within the area of his Local Authority.

3. The Joint Committee shall make arrangements for the free issue by the respective Medical Officers of Health of supplies of the arsenobenzol products approved by the Board to Medical Practitioners who apply for them and who possess the qualifications prescribed by the Board.

4. The Joint Committee shall make arrangements for the treatment of patients within their own homes where patients

are unable to attend institutions under 1 (b) or where such institutions are unable to admit additional patients.

5. Arrangements will be made for the travelling expenses of cases in necessitous cases being paid by the Joint Committee on the lines laid down in Local Government Board Circular V. 12 of June, 1917.

6. The Joint Committee may make provision for the giving of instructional lectures and for the publication of information on questions relating to Venereal Diseases.

7. In terms of Article 8 (1) of the Order the combination takes effect as from 16th May, 1922. From and after that date accounts for treatment of patients belonging to the area of the combining Authorities, initialed by the Medical Officer concerned, shall be forwarded to the Clerk and Treasurer to the Joint Committee to be paid by them out of funds to be requisitioned in terms of Article 3 (1) of the Order. The amount of such accounts as have already been paid by Local Authorities will be refunded by the Joint Committee.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1923.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number.	Days Residence.	New Patients, 1923.	Total attendances of all Patients during 1923.
Royal Infirmary, - -	3	107	14	162
Western Infirmary, -	—	—	3	122
Victoria Infirmary, -	—	—	—	2
Lock Hospital, - -	1	95	2	65
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, - - -	—	—	2	35
Eye Infirmary, - -	—	—	3	60
Broomilaw Dispensary, -	—	—	4	20
Totals, - - - -	4	202	28	466

It should be noted that in the columns referring to out-patients the total number of patients only includes new patients in 1923, while the last column includes attendances of patients who commenced attending before 30th November, 1922. Of the 28 new patients, 16 were from the Western District and 12 from the Eastern District.

PART II.—THE DISTRICTS.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The number of births allocated to the Western District in 1923, after correction for transfers, was 592, which is the smallest number of births recorded in any year since the Annual Reports were first published, in 1891; the birth-rate is also the lowest recorded, 19.6 per 1000 of the population, as against 21.7 last year.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of persons resident in or belonging to the Western District in the year 1923 was 393, as against 415 in 1922. This produces a death-rate of 13.0 per 1000 of the population, as against 13.4 last year. The chief causes of death were—Cancer, 50; Apoplexy, 40; Heart Disease, 39; Tubercular Diseases, 37; and Pneumonia, 22.

It is interesting to note that 19 persons died at the age of 85 or over, while of these no fewer than 9 were over 90 at the time of death, the oldest being 98. The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year was 18; this number is equivalent to a death-rate of .59 per 1000 of the population. This is the lowest rate on record for the District.

The deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 19; this number produces a death-rate of .63 per 1000 of the population, which is the highest rate recorded since 1915, when it was .8.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1923 was 30,281, which gives a decrease of 741. The figure estimated in this office is 30,567, an increase over last year's estimate of 302.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1923 was 251 as against 256 in 1922.

There was less Diphtheria notified, 14 cases as against 28 in 1922, and less primary Pneumonia, 15 cases as against 35 in 1922. The total number of infectious cases was kept up by 16 Chickenpox cases, as this disease became notifiable on 23rd July, 1923, and remained on the list of notifiable diseases until the end of the year.

As regards Enteric Fever, there were two isolated cases during the year. No cause could be assigned. One of the patients was a seaman on the Loch Lomond steamers, and the other a schoolboy residing in Jamestown.

There was no special outbreak of Scarlet Fever during the year except at the Hillside Holiday Home, Clynder, where 6 cases of the disease occurred.

Thirty-six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1923, and before the end of the year 7 of these had died, 4 had left the District, and in 1 case the diagnosis had not been verified. 15 of the cases were sent to sanatoria for treatment, and 4 received domiciliary treatment. 55 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and at 31st December 10 had died, 1 had left the District by the end of the year, while in 1 case the diagnosis was not verified. 3 cases were sent to institutions for treatment, and 16 received domiciliary treatment.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases within the whole of the area comprising the Western District and the Burgh of Dumbarton are isolated at Dumbarton Joint Hospital. The hospital contains, nominally, 44 beds, and was completed in 1901, and was quite sufficient for all cases at that time, but with the increase in the population of the areas served, the additions to the infectious diseases treated, and the fact that 17 of the beds are used for Tuberculosis, it is doubtful whether the amount of accommodation can now be considered adequate. Two years ago the patients undergoing treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis had to be sent out at short notice on account of an epidemic of Typhoid Fever. During 1923, owing to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the Burgh of Dumbarton, the pavilion used for Diphtheria and Enteric had to be utilised for that disease, and the Diphtheria cases had to be dealt with in the Duntocher Joint Hospital. Fortunately it does not often happen that the Burgh and the County area suffer from an epidemic of any one disease at the same time, otherwise the position would at once become acute.

There is no doubt that this matter needs the full considera-

tion of the Committee. As regards the Hospital, periodic visits were paid, and the arrangements for the conveyance of patients and disinfection of clothing appeared satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year improvements were carried out in connection with the supply of water at Row, a Filter House and Screens being installed on the principle previously adopted in Dunbartonshire at Loch Finlas.

The installation at Row is a great advance on the Loch Finlas one, because the method of washing the screens has been improved, and this work is now carried out by mechanical means, and without removing the screens from their positions.

The installations in Row and Bowling are identical in size and construction, and a description of the plant will be found under "Water Supply" in the Eastern District section of the report. It will be noted from Table XI. that the samples taken for analysis were all from the Kilmaronock Parish, in connection with a water supply for the village of Gartocharn. This matter is a very difficult one, and was still engaging the attention of a sub-committee at the end of the year.

DRAINAGE AND SCAVENGING.

Nothing falls to be noted under this heading. Gallangad and Renton Coups continue to be satisfactory. The question of the disposal of refuse in the Bonhill Parish will require consideration shortly, in view of the expiry of the lease of the ground at Gallangad.

EFFECTS OF BAD VENTILATION SIMULATING FOOD POISONING.

A suspected outbreak of Food Poisoning was reported from a House Boat on the River Leven, at Balloch, on the 9th April, 1923, involving five persons, four adults and a boy of ten years.

A visit was made by the Acting Medical Officer of Health, and the following facts elicited:—

1. The symptoms, which began about 5.30 a.m., consisted of severe general headache, nausea, and bilious

vomiting. These were severe in one case, moderate in three cases, and slight in one case. There was no abdominal pain or diarrhoea.

2. At 11.30 a.m. the only signs made out were marked congestion of the face in all patients except the one with the severe symptoms, whose face was pale. Slight tachycardia in all cases and marked somnolence in the moderate cases, who were recovering. The slight case, who, alone of the five, had been outside, was quite recovered.

3. The only article of diet open to suspicion was some boiled ham which had been eaten by the five patients and two guests about 5 p.m. on the previous evening. The ham appeared to be perfectly fresh and wholesome.

4. The atmosphere within the House Boat was stifling; all windows had been tightly closed (because of rain) during the night, and in the central apartment of the boat a cast-iron stove had been burning coal all night through.

The two guests of the evening before were at once visited, and were found to have had no symptoms whatever. All the patients had completely recovered by the evening, and there seems no doubt that the symptoms were due to the effect of bad, or rather non-existent, ventilation.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of persons attending the Alexandria Clinic continued to be well maintained during the year, although the premises could be improved upon. Arrangements for the granting of milk were the same as in the previous year (see page 22 of last year's Report).

There were 363 applications for supplies of milk received from different families during the year; of these 343 were granted, including 21 on special certificates, and 20 were refused, after consideration.

As regards skilled assistance at confinements, 60 applications were received, and 24 of these were granted, while 3 withdrew their applications. The reason for refusing the assistance asked was in most cases the fact that the applicant was entitled to Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Act.

Three women were sent to the Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, for various conditions complicating pregnancy. It was not found necessary to send any children to Prestwick during 1923 under the Child Welfare Scheme.

Towards the end of the year Nurse Cameron resigned her post as Health Visitor. This appointment was made jointly with the Town Council of Helensburgh. The question of rearranging the nursing areas and appointing a whole time nurse for the scattered portions of the Western District was under consideration at the end of the year.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

During 1923 it was considered necessary to report two midwives to the local Supervising Authority for breaches of the rules of the Central Midwives Board. The midwives referred to were thereafter reported to the Central Midwives Board, and were severely reprimanded, but sentence was postponed pending the receipt of a report from the Local Supervising Authority on their conduct and method of their practices on the expiry of three months. At the end of three months a favourable report was submitted to the Central Midwives Board.

Twenty-five midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these, 20 have no qualification other than that they were in practice before the passing of the Midwives (Scotland) Act in 1915. Of the 5 others, 1 was in practice in 1914, but has since passed an examination, and the 4 others are qualified by examination, either in Scotland or England.

The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during the year 1923 as required by the Central Midwives Board. The list of Certified Midwives has been omitted:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT:—

Total number of births notified during 1923, -	573
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1923, - - - - -	282
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1923, - - - - -	11
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923, - - - - -	2
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor } Births, 2	
or midwife during 1923, - - - - - } Deaths, Nil.	

In addition to the above figures, four notifications were received of births which occurred in institutions outside the District, and of these one was a still-birth.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1923, - - - -	4
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923, - - - -	1
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1923, -	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1923, - - - -	Nil.				
Total number of deaths during 1923, - - - -	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923, - - - -	Nil.				
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923, - - - -	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1923, - - - -	<table> <tr> <td>Cases,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> </table>	Cases,	Nil.	Deaths,	Nil.
Cases,	Nil.				
Deaths,	Nil.				

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1923, - - - -	13
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923, - - - -	5

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 39 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms:—

The emergencies were as follows:—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage, - - -	1
Rigid cervix, - - -	1
Delayed labour, - - -	24
Tonic contraction and dry labour, - - -	1
Persistent occipito-posterior, - - -	1
Impaction of breech, - - -	1
Retained placenta, - - -	3
Still-births, - - -	2
Rise in temperature, - - -	1
Stitches required, - - -	1
Fits and shivering, - - -	1
Inflammation of breast, - - -	1
Baby unable to pass urine, - - -	1

ADMINISTRATION :—

There has been no change in the administration of the Act since last Report.

NOTIFICATIONS :—

Statutory forms of notification were received during the year as under :—

Notification of artificial feeding,	-	-	1
Notification of still-birth,	-	-	2
Notification of having laid out a dead body,			2

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of births registered in the District was 574, and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was practically 100.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 46.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 34.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 20.

The percentage of still-births was 2.

HOUSING.

The first development of the Housing Scheme in the Western District consisted in the building of 50 houses in Alexandria, 32 of which were three-apartment and the remaining 18 were four-apartment houses. Of these, 4 were finished and occupied by the end of 1922. During the early part of 1923 the remaining houses were finished and occupied.

In Renton the 20 houses arranged for under the scheme were completed during 1923 and occupied, 12 of these consisted of three-apartments and 8 of four-apartments.

It was further arranged during the year that 26 additional houses should be commenced in Alexandria and 24 in Renton. Of the Alexandria houses, 16 are to be three-apartment and the remaining 10 are to be four-apartment. Of the 24 houses sanctioned for the Renton area there are to be 12 each of two and three apartments. These were not, however, commenced during 1923.

As regards the erection of houses under the scheme for the Clearance of Insanitary Areas, it was agreed to erect 236 houses, 112 in Bonhill and 58 in Renton. Regarding the remaining houses, viz., 66, no definite site was allocated. It was agreed that 75 per cent. of the houses erected should be two-apartment houses and 25 per cent. should be three-apartment houses.

TABLE VIII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
 DURING THE YEAR 1923.

PARISH.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia (Influenzal).	Pneumonia (Primary).	Chicken-pox.*	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar,	-	-	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Bonhill,	-	2	38	7	4	19	7	14	4	26	35	156
Cardross,	-	...	11	6	4	20	8	2	...	6	19	76
Dunbarton,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock,	-	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
Luss,	-	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rosneath	-	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Row,	-	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Totals,	-	2	57	14	12	40	15	16	4	36	55	251
Removed to Hospital,	-	2	50	12	3	...	...	...	...	15	3	85
Percentage removed to Hospital,	...	100	87	85	25	...	...	...	...	41	5	33

* Became notifiable on 23rd July, 1923.

TABLE IX.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
VACCINATION.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS.

PARISH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dunbarton,	.. 1	.. 1	.. 17	.. 11	.. 1	.. 14	.. 6	.. 14	.. 1	.. 15	.. 9	.. 9	.. 4
Cardross, -	19	17	17	11	21	14	6	14	10	15	9	9	162
Bonhill, -	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
Kilmaronock,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	..	.. 1	..	.. 3
Row, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
Rosneath, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3
Luss, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
Arrochar, -	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
Renton, -	10	9	6	3	8	5	9	12	7	9	8	3	89
Total,	30	27	24	14	31	20	19	27	18	24	18	12	264

TABLE XI.—WESTERN DISTRICT—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1923.

Date of Report.	WHERE TAKEN.	Mineral Matter.	Organic Matter.	Total Solids.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Total Ammonia.	Temporary Hardness.	Permanent Hardness.	Total Hardness.	Colour (Loch Katrine Water=10).	* Degree of Sewage Contamination.	Iron.
1923.														
Oct. 19	Tullochan Farm (Lade), -	5.08	.72	5.80	...	.002	.009	.011	2.80	.71	3.51	22	...	...
" 19	Tullochan Farm (Spring), -	8.25	.30	8.55	.03	.001	.005	.006	6.12	.80	6.92	5	...	...
Nov. 15	Blairnennich Cottage (Dipwell), -	10.14	.36	10.50	.76	.008	.011	.019	3.85	3.20	7.05	...	1 to 35	...
" 16	Blairnennich Cottage (Spring), -	16.02	.50	16.52	.05	.002	.006	.008	9.72	2.94	12.66	...	...	...
" 15	Rosebank (Spring), -	9.38	.40	9.78	...	.005	.008	.013	5.95	2.06	8.01	...	...	.14
" 17	Ardoch School, -	10.75	.30	11.05	.60	.006	.012	.018	6.70	1.84	8.54	...	1 to 42	...
" 16	Bridgend (Old House), -	25.02	.36	25.38	.46	.001	.005	.006	14.87	7.02	21.89	...	1 to 60	...
" 15	Bridgend, -	20.80	.40	21.20	.45	.003	.011	.014	14.75	3.36	18.11	...	1 to 60	...
" 15	Mid Gartocharn Farm, -	10.63	.48	11.11	.12	.011	.006	.017	5.46	2.58	8.04	...	1 to 200	...
" 15	Gartocharn Cottage (next U.F. Church), -	18.30	.54	18.84	.93	.006	.018	.024	9.10	6.62	15.72	...	1 to 25	...
" 15	Gartocharn Cottage, -	14.02	.36	14.38	.04	.001	.007	.008	7.98	3.52	11.50	...	...	...
" 18	Gartocharn Inn (Pump in Kitchen), -	15.50	.65	16.15	.90	.005	.013	.018	4.37	8.46	12.83	10	1 to 27	...
" 19	Gartocharn Inn (Pump in Courtyard), -	18.74	.60	19.34	.96	.002	.012	.014	9.62	5.51	15.13	10	1 to 26	...
" 19	Marthabank Cottage, -	19.10	.60	19.70	.84	.003	.008	.011	11.05	4.36	15.41	10	1 to 30	...
" 19	Benvue, -	22.03	.54	22.57	.60	.011	.015	.026	11.62	7.10	18.72	5	1 to 40	...
" 19	Beechwood, -	27.52	.72	28.24	1.47	.003	.017	.020	3.58	19.12	22.70	...	1 to 17	...
" 19	Gowanlea, -	20.96	.65	21.61	1.26	.004	.014	.018	1.12	13.21	14.33	25	1 to 19	...
" 19	Clifton, -	16.30	.50	16.80	1.15	.002	.011	.013	1.12	13.21	14.33	...	1 to 22	...
" 19	Shaws Cottage, -	15.85	.60	16.45	1.22	.003	.012	.015	9.84	3.07	12.91	5	1 to 20	...
" 19	Lomond View, -	10.82	.54	11.36	1.20	.002	.013	.015	5.75	2.52	8.27	5	1 to 20	...
" 19	Balronan, -	16.05	.64	16.69	.85	.003	.010	.013	10.85	2.97	13.82	...	1 to 30	...
" 19	Cardean, -	18.26	.50	18.76	.24	.002	.011	.013	13.90	1.65	15.55	...	1 to 127	...
" 19	Mr. Howe's Property, -	7.90	.32	8.22	...	.002	.006	.008	4.89	.89	5.78	...	...	...
" 19	U.F. Manse, -	12.75	.68	13.43	.31	.003	.012	.015	7.18	2.91	10.09	10	1 to 93	...

* NOTE.—Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson's regular method of stating their opinion of a water as to sewage contamination is as follows:—
 "It may be regarded as being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with.....parts of pure water which had been filtered through earth till clear." The figures in the column marked * give the result according to this method.

TABLE XII.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—WESTERN DISTRICT—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR—GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1923.

NUMBERS.		RATE PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	19.6
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	5.9
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	11.5
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers),	13.0
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	13.0
Do. (Transferred In), -	-	Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.59
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	1.22
		Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.69

Population—Census 1921, 30,340 ; estimated to middle of 1923, 30,281.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children of under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected—83.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 100 Total Births), corrected for Transcripts—8.1.

TABLE XIII.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1923, SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.			AGE.											
	Total.	M.	F.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
Enteric Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles,	9	5	4	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough,	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria,	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza,	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases,	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	6	3	4	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System),	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis,	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Abdominal),	7	3	4	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases,	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	18	12	5	1
Malignant Tumours,	50	20	30	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever,	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis,	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy,	40	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	11	11	11	...
Heart Disease,	39	19	20	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	12	11	7	...
Disease of Arteries,	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	...
Bronchitis,	17	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	4	...
Pneumonia,	22	9	13	3	4	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	2	2	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System,	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years),	8	5	3	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis,	5	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant),	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic),	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	2	...
Puerperal Sepsis,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition,	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation,	17	12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths,	13	8	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases,	74	35	39	7	3	1	...	2	3	4	2	10	12	17	13
Ill-defined or Unknown,	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...
All Causes,	393	193	200	49	29	9	3	9	28	23	38	66	64	56	19

TABLE XIV.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
HEALTH VISITING.

PARTICULARS.	VALE OF LEVEN AREA.	REST OF * DISTRICT.
Number of Births intimated during year,	458	78
Number of first visits to babies, - -	486	159
Number of visits to mothers and babies other than above, - - - -	2041	138
Number of visits to midwives, - - -	98	10
Number of visits of Special Inquiry, - -	66	1
Number of visits to Tubercular Cases, -	0	0
Total visits, - - -	2691	308

* Health Visitor part time with Helensburgh.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

	ALEXANDRIA.		HELENSBURGH.
	Health visitor in attendance.	Doctor and health visitor in attendance.	Doctor and health visitor in attendance.
Number of Clinics held, - - - -	45	49	48
Number of cases attending for first time (children), - - - - -	62	185	8
Number of cases attending for first time (mothers), - - - - -	23	25	6
Number of attendances by children (second or subsequent visits), - -	85	443	4
Number of attendances by mothers (second or subsequent visits), - -	9	48	4
Number of attendances in connection with milk application forms, - -	528	478	1
Total attendances, - - -	707	1179	23

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Western District.—The total number of inspections made during the year was 208. Eight defects were found, all of which were remedied. No lists of outworkers were received, and there was nothing which required to be reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 105.

TABLE XV.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN DISTRICT).

	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children.
Bakers (retail), - -	8	8	2	6	...	26	1	7
Dressmakers, } - -	18	20	...	...	18	41	41	...
Milliners, } - -								
Tailors, - - -	11	12	4	7	...	32	14	...
Joiners, Cartwrights, &c., - - -	22	22	...	22	...	46	...	7
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, -	10	10	...	10	...	21	...	3
Blacksmiths, - - -	13	13	...	13	...	30	...	2
Shoemakers, - - -	11	11	...	11	..	11	...	...
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	...
Laundrykeepers, - -	2	2	...	...	2	6	6	...
Cyclemakers, - - -	2	2	...	2	..	3	...	...
Other Trades, - - -	7	7	1	6	...	7	1	2
Totals, - - -	105	108	7	78	20	224	63	21

EASTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The number of births allocated to the Eastern District in 1923, after correction for transfers, was 458, as against 557 in 1922. The birth-rate for the District was 19.4 per 1000 of the population, as against 22.9 in 1922.

This is the lowest birth-rate recorded since 1891.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of persons resident in or belonging to the Eastern District in the year 1923 was 271, as against 287 in 1922. This produces a death-rate of 11.5 per 1000 of the population, which is slightly lower than last year, when it was 12.0.

The chief causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 31; Tuberculosis, 30; Apoplexy, 23; and Pneumonia, 22. There were 2 deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica during the year. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 20 during 1923; this produces a death-rate of .85 per 1000 of the population, which is the highest rate since 1916, when it was .9. The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 10; this figure is equivalent to a death-rate of .42 per 1000 of the population. This rate compares favourably with last year, when it was .45, but is over the average for the last five years, which is .35.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at the middle of 1923 was 23,624—a decrease of 670. The figure prepared in this office also shows a decrease, but not so marked as this, the decrease being 397, or an actual increase, when compared with the Census returns, of 89.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1923 was 326, as against 224 in 1922. This increase was largely due to the inclusion of Chickenpox in the list of notifiable diseases from July to December. There was also an increase in the number of Non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis, 50 as against 23 in 1922.

On the other hand, there were rather fewer cases of Scarlet Fever, 38 as against 55 in 1922.

As regards Enteric Fever, there were 4 cases during the year, 3 in Kirkintilloch parish and 1 in West Kilpatrick. There was no connection between these cases, and no cause could be found.

Forty-six patients were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, and by the end of that period 13 had died, 3 had left the District, and in 2 cases the diagnosis was not verified. Seventeen cases were sent to sanatoria for treatment, and 5 were given domiciliary treatment. As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 50 cases were notified during the year, and at 31st December 8 had died, 2 had left the District, and in 2 cases the diagnosis was not verified. Seven cases were sent to institutions for treatment, and 12 received domiciliary treatment.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is nothing to note regarding Duntocher or Lennox Joint Hospitals. Owing to their small size they unfortunately do not rank as training centres for nurses. How this will affect the supply of probationers cannot yet be ascertained.

WATER SUPPLY.

Negotiations regarding the acquisition of the existing plant connected with the Water Supply for Kilpatrick were continued during the year, but no arrangement was come to.

The extension of Bowling Special Water Supply District, which had been under consideration and negotiation for some time, was agreed to during the year, subject to certain modifications. The main point of interest is that a pure water supply will now be available for the village of Milton, the houses behind the Milton Coffee House, the school which now accommodates the mentally and physically defective children from the Old Kilpatrick area as well as other classes, and the collection of houses known as Dumbuck, but excluding the farm, which has a separate supply from Dumbuck Hill.

In order to cope with this extension, a new main was laid from Dunglass Cottages westwards.

The Bowling Water Supply was improved by the construction of a filter house and set of screens. I am indebted to the Engineer's Department for the following description:—

The Filter House erected at Bowling, in which a system of Screen Filtration is installed, contains a series of screens, the

sizes of which are respectively 1600, 3600, and 6400 mesh to the square inch.

The screens are fixed in two chambers, through which the water flows from the inlet well until it reaches the outlet well, and thence to the storage tank.

The cleaning of the screens is a simple process, and can be carried out in a few minutes. A supply of filtered water is pumped from the outlet well to a tank, into which is passed a supply of compressed air supplied by an air compressor. This mixture is passed along a supply pipe to the sparge, or cleaning boxes, which can be lowered between the screens when required. The sparge boxes are constructed with a large number of nozzles, and from each the air and water sprays first on the obverse side, that is to say, the side next the intake to the chambers, and then on the reverse side of the screen, or both sides together, thereby removing all solid matter adhering to the screens.

The filters are capable of dealing with 75,000 gallons per day, and the cleaning of the screens requires less than 100 gallons of water for each 1,000,000 gallons filtered, and the power for the installation is derived from a turbine connected to the water supply pipe from the reservoir, the discharge of which is passed into the inlet well to the filters, and not run to waste. The turbine maintains the pump for the general supply of water from the outlet well to the sparge box tank, and also drives the air compressor.

This installation is identical with that supplied to Row during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SCAVENGING.

During the year the principal matter affecting drainage in the District referred to the question of arrangements for certain areas in the Bearsden District; there were also smaller questions relating to Condorrat and Cumbernauld. These matters were still under consideration at the end of the year.

No alteration was made during the year in the methods of disposing of refuse in the Eastern District of the County. The work in the special Scavenging Districts was carried out efficiently.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

No alteration was made during the year regarding the three Clinics in the Eastern District, at Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher, and Twechar. The figures of attendances are given in a separate table.

Applications for milk numbered 100; of these 94, including 3 on special certificates, were granted, while 6 were refused.

As regards skilled assistance at confinements, 11 applications were received; 5 were refused and 6 granted.

Two women were sent to the Ante-natal Wards of the Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, on account of illness or deformity complicating pregnancy.

It was not found necessary to send any children to Prestwick under the Child Welfare Scheme during 1923.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

There are 13 midwives practising in the District; only 2 of these are qualified by examination. The others were in practice when the Midwives (Scotland) Act passed, and thus were automatically added to the Midwives Roll. The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during 1923 as required by the Central Midwives Board:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT:—

Total number of births notified in 1923,	-	-	-	434
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1923,	-	-	-	154
Total number of deaths of newly-born children (within ten days) during 1923,	-	-	-	8
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923,	-	-	-	2
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor	}	Births,	3	
or midwife during 1923,			Deaths,	Nil.

In addition to the above, 5 notifications were received of births in an institution outside the area. One of these was dead-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM:—

Total number of cases during 1923,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1923,	-	-	-	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

One case was notified in the District during 1923.

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1923,	-	-	-	-	16
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1923,	-	-	-	-	4

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 19 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Threatened eclampsia,	-	-	-	-	1
Flat pelvis,	-	-	-	-	1
Delayed labour,	-	-	-	-	6
Breech presentation,	-	-	-	-	3
Prolapse of cord,	-	-	-	-	1
Retained placenta,	-	-	-	-	3
Stitching of perineum,	-	-	-	-	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage,	-	-	-	-	1
Malformation of baby,	-	-	-	-	2

ADMINISTRATION :—

There has been no change in the administration of the Act since the last report.

NOTIFICATION OF HAVING LAID OUT A DEAD BODY :—

One statutory form was received. This referred to a patient who died of post-partum hæmorrhage. No other notifications were received.

The following supplementary figures are of interest:—

The number of births registered in the District was 445, and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 97; this is a very satisfactory figure.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 38.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 48.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 14.

The percentage of still-births was 3.6.

HOUSING.

The first development of the County Housing Scheme at Old Kilpatrick and Duntocher was still unfinished at the end of the year, but it is hoped that very early in 1924 these houses will be ready for occupation.

In Old Kilpatrick the scheme consisted in erecting 24 houses, 12 of three apartments and 12 of four apartments; while in Duntocher it was agreed to erect 28 houses, 24 of three apartments and 4 of four apartments.

The second development of this scheme was not commenced during 1923.

The question of the erection of houses to replace those to be dealt with under the Clearance of Insanitary Areas Scheme was under consideration during the year, and it was agreed to erect 136 houses for this purpose, 48 in Old Kilpatrick, 48 in Duntocher, 24 in Cumbernauld, and 8 each in Waterside and Condorrat.

It was also tentatively arranged to erect another lot of houses as a further instalment to the Insanitary Areas Clearance Scheme, the number of houses mentioned being 200. Even this number of houses cannot be quite sufficient, for in Old Kilpatrick and Duntocher there are a very large number of houses which are now in an almost irreparable condition, and which would have been condemned ere this had it not been for circumstances which are entirely beyond the control of the Committee.

I am indebted to the County Architect for the figures mentioned above, and also in the paragraph dealing with Housing in the Western District.

TABLE XVI.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING
THE YEAR 1923.

PARISH.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Pneumonia (Influenza).	Pneumonia (Primary).	Malaria.	Chickenpox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Cumbernauld, - - -	...	...	9*	7	5	1	3	17	...	1	...	3	12	58
Kirkintilloch, - - -	...	3	16	9	17	...	...	4	...	1	1	4†	2	57
East Kilpatrick, - - -	...	...	5	3	4	...	...	6	...	47	...	7	3	75
West Kilpatrick, - - -	...	1	8	15	6	...	1	11	1	26	2	32†	33†	136
Totals, - - -	...	4	38	34	32	1	4	38	1	75	3	46	50	326
Removed to Hospital, - - -	...	4	36	26	2	1	1	4	...	1	...	17	7	99
Percentage removed to Hospital, - - -	...	100	94	76	6	100	25	10	...	1	...	36	14	30

* One of these patients had also diphtheria.

† Two of these were in Woodilee Mental Hospital.
‡ One pulmonary case and one non-pulmonary case occurred in Mount Blow Home.

TABLE XVII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
VACCINATION.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS.

PARISH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cumbernauld, -	2	5	2	7	2	2	8	4	8	6	5	3	54
Kirkintilloch, -	4	...	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	3	24
East Kilpatrick, -	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	9
Milngavie (Landward), -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Kilpatrick, -	8	4	12	1	7	3	2	2	4	1	6	4	54
Totals, -	15	11	16	10	12	7	14	10	14	10	12	10	141

AGE IN YEARS.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>																
Recovered,	-	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11
Remaining,	-	...	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	16
<i>Enteric Fever.</i>																
Recovered,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Pneumonia.</i>																
Recovered,	-	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Remaining,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Diphtheria.</i>																
Recovered,	-	4	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Died,	-	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
<i>Chicken-pox.</i>																
Recovered,	-	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Erysipelas.</i>																
Recovered,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4
<i>Encephalitis Lethargica.</i>																
Died,	-	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>																
Recovered,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Measles.</i>																
Recovered,	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals,	-	9	14	6	8	3	7	3	2	3	1	4	...	...	26	35
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61

* Sent in as Enteric Fever, but was later diagnosed Tuberculosis; she went home after 23 days' residence in Hospital.

† Sent in with Scarlet Fever and had Erysipelas as well.

TABLE XX.—EASTERN DISTRICT—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1923.

Date of Report.	WHERE TAKEN.	Mineral Matter.	Organic Matter.	Total Solids.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Total Ammonia.	Temporary Hardness.	Permanent Hardness.	Total Hardness.	Colour (Loech Katrine Water = 10).	* Degree of Sewage Contamination.
1923. May 17	High Mains Cottage, Dum-barton, - - -	5.24	.60	5.84	...	.006	.008	.014	2.05	1.46	3.51	10	...
" 19	Garscadden Village, - -	19.62	.30	19.92	.64	.006	.007	.013	10.67	6.53	17.20	...	1 to 40
Sept. 5	Garscadden Village, - -	19.82	.78	20.60	trace	.001	.004	.005	8.75	7.81	16.56	13	...
Oct. 4	Condorrat, - - -	4.26	2.15	6.41	...	.006	.013	.019	1.40	2.03	3.43	70	...
Nov. 6	Twechar, proposed source of supply, - - -	9.32	.70	10.02	...	.002	.009	.011	3.18	4.52	7.70	16	...

* NOTE.—Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson's regular method of stating their opinion of a water as to sewage contamination is as follows:—"It may be regarded as being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with.....parts of pure water which had been filtered through earth till clear." The figures in the column marked * give the result according to this method

TABLE XXI.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—EASTERN DISTRICT—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR—GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1923.

NUMBERS.		RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	19.4
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	4.4
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	14.0
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	11.5
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	11.9
Do. (do. In), -	-	Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.85
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	1.27
		Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.76

Population—Census 1921, 23,808; Estimated to middle of 1923, 23,624.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected, 68.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 100 Total Births), corrected for Transfers, 4.6.

TABLE XXII.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—EASTERN DISTRICT—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1923, SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.			AGE.											
	Total.	M.	F.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
Enteric Fever, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - - - -	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - - - -	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, - - - - -	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), - - - - -	20	8	12	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - - - -	4	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Abdominal), - - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases, - - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours, - - - - -	26	11	15	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	5	8	4	...
Meningitis, - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, - - - - -	23	6	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	11	...
Heart Disease, - - - - -	31	22	9	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	13	5	1
Disease of Arteries, - - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis, - - - - -	19	11	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	1
Pneumonia, - - - - -	22	15	7	2	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, - - - - -	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), - - - - -	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, - - - - -	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), - - - - -	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, - - - - -	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, - - - - -	13	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths, - - - - -	12	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases, - - - - -	41	20	21	5	...	3	...	1	1	1	2	4	7	13	4
Ill-defined or Unknown, - - - - -	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
All Causes, - - - - -	271	149	122	31	25	13	5	11	16	14	22	37	48	41	8

TABLE XXIII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
HEALTH VISITING.

PARTICULARS.	EAST AND WEST KILPATRICK PARISHES.	CUMBERNAULD AND KIRKINTILLOCH PARISHES.
Number of Births intimated during year,	206	218
Number of first visits to babies, - -	195	217
Number of visits to mothers and babies other than above, - - - -	2373	2354
Number of visits to midwives, - - -	56	70
Number of visits of Special Inquiry, - -	15	19
Number of visits to Tubercular Cases, -	0	54
Total visits, - - - -	2639	2714

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

	DUNTOCHER.		KILPATRICK.		TWECHAR.
	Health visitor in attendance.	Doctor and health visitor in attendance.	Health visitor in attendance.	Doctor and health visitor in attendance.	Doctor and health visitor in attendance.
Number of Clinics held, -	49	52	50	52	50
Number of cases attending for first time (children), -	23	73	6	30	33
Number of cases attending for first time (mothers), -	2	54	0	5	0
Number of attendances by children (second or sub- sequent visits), - - -	145	840	47	155	158
Number of attendances by mothers (second or sub- sequent visits), - - -	27	170	2	24	0
Number of attendances in connection with milk application forms, - -	80	46	5	7	20
Total attendances, -	277	1183	60	221	211

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Eastern District.—The total number of inspections made during the year was 64. There was nothing which required to be reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories. No lists of out-workers were received. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 64.

TABLE XXIV.—WORKSHOPS (EASTERN DISTRICT).

	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employed.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers, (retail), - -	10	10	2	8	...	53	1	10
Dressmakers, - -	7	8	1	...	6	15	13	1
Tailors, - - -	3	3	1	2	...	5	1	1
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Cartwrights, &c., -	11	12	...	11	...	26	...	4
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, -	3	3	...	3	...	16	...	3
Blacksmiths, - -	11	11	...	10	...	20	...	1
Shoemakers, - -	6	7	...	7	...	13	...	...
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Upholsterers, - -	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...
Hosiery Knitters, -	3	3	...	...	3	11	10	1
Distillers, - -	2	6	...	2	...	10	...	...
Other trades, - -	6	6	1	5	...	21	1	4
Totals, - - -	64	71	6	49	9	194	27	25

