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County Council of Dunbarton.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

(YEAR 1926)

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.
1927.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LIST OF STAFF.

Medical Officer.

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Nurses.

Western District.

ANNIE G. M. MILLER.*

JEAN T. EWING.†

ELSIE GEORGE.

CHRISTINA J. MAITLAND.

Eastern District.

JANET L. TURNBULL.

J. CLARA MACBETH.

* Resigned August, 1926.

† Resigned May, 1926.

Clerks.

GEORGE S. BROWNE.*

AGNES M'M. KENNEDY.*

JESSIE G. S. SMALL.

* Part time with Education Authority.

The Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer are also Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer respectively.

The Medical Officers of the Education Authority (Dr. M. M. L. Cathels and Dr. A. D. Cowan) have been appointed Assistant Medical Officers of Health for purposes of administration.

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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 1926.

The figures given in this Report are, generally speaking, similar to those of previous years, but attention might be called to the low birth and death rates in both Districts, and also to the comparatively low figures in connection with tuberculous diseases.

During the year a commencement was made with the inspection of farms under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, and I have included in each District the Veterinary Inspector's Annual Report.

It will be noted that there has been a change in the Nursing Staff in the Western District, and that a County Laboratory was established during the year for the examination of specimens previously sent to the Usher Institute.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS.

1926.

Acreage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,267
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,525	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,742	
Population as estimated at the middle of 1926,								54,227
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,789	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,438	
Density of the population per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	.27	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	.60	
Death-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.7	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	
Birth-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.1	
Infantile Mortality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR 1926.

PART I.—THE COUNTY.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's returns for the year 1926 show that the population estimated at the middle of that year was 54,227, which is 222 less than the corresponding estimate at the middle of the previous year. The population, as estimated from the number of inhabited houses, gives a total of 56,405, or 2178 more than the Registrar-General's estimate. In comparing the figures for the Districts it will be noticed that, while there is only a difference of 214 between the estimates in the Western District, there is a difference of about 2000 in the Eastern District. This big discrepancy is mainly due to the fact that the new houses built at Twechar by Messrs. William Baird & Company come into the Kirkintilloch Parish figures this year for the first time; the Registrar-General's figures do not take into consideration sudden alterations of population of this kind. The figures referred to above are all set forth in Tables I. and II.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—Table III. shows the births and birth-rates for the last five years in each District. There is still a decline in the birth-rate for the county as a whole, the rate being 18.9 as against 19.3 in the previous year. There was, however, a slight increase in the Eastern District.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The death-rate for the County as a whole was less than in the previous year, being 11.4 as against 12.3 in 1925. It will be noticed from Table IV. that the rate for both Districts has fallen, the drop being almost equal in both Districts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—This rate is calculated from the number of deaths under one year per 1000 births. The total number of deaths under one year was 64, giving a County Infantile Mortality rate of 62. Table V. shows the gradual fall in the Infantile Mortality rate since 1891. This fall,

although slow, has been progressive, and it will be noted that in both Districts this year's rate is practically the lowest recorded. The chief causes of infant deaths were Malformations, Debility and Marasmus, 12; Premature Births, 8; Pneumonia, 7; Enteritis, 5; Bronchitis, 4. A full statement of the causes of infant deaths will be found in Tables XVII. and XXVIII.

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	
1894	28,017*	22,477†	* Only 70 navvies working.
1895	28,556	23,204	† 500 navvies working in District.
1896	29,005	23,186	
1897	29,232	23,398	
1898	29,472	23,888	* Extension of Dumbar-ton Burgh.
1899	28,887*	24,085	
1900	28,748	24,102	
1901	26,952	23,784	† Extension of Clyde-bank Burgh.
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†	
1908	29,550	26,170	
1909	29,085	26,705	
1910	28,830	27,000	
1911	28,092	26,350	† Extension of Glasgow Boundaries. ‡ Estimation by Registrar-General.
1912	28,514	26,703	
1913	27,347‡	22,560†‡	
1914	27,111‡	22,543‡	
1915	27,238‡	22,830‡	
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‡	
1924	29,872‡	23,242‡	† Extension of Clyde-bank Boundaries.
1925	30,660‡	23,789†‡	
1926	30,789‡	23,438*	* Extension of Glasgow Boundaries.

TABLE II.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (LANDWARD)—ESTIMATED
POPULATIONS, 1926.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1921.	Persons per Occupied House, 1921.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1926-27.	Estimated Population to middle of 1926.
Dunbarton, - -	176	4·757	37	176
Cardross, - -	6,719	4·688	1,475	6,915
Bonhill, - -	16,622	4·246	3,911	16,606
Kilmaronock, - -	873	4·365	204	890
Row, - -	3,062	5·252	602	3,161
Rosneath, - -	1,323	4·725	264	1,247
Luss, - -	670	4·653	147	684
Arrochar, - -	896	5·003	179	896
Total of Western District,	30,341	4·482	6,819	30,575

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cumbernauld, - -	5,261	4·603	1,145	5,270
Kirkintilloch, - -	4,562	6·407	901	5,772
East Kilpatrick, - -	5,623	4·263	1,429	6,102
West Kilpatrick, - -	8,362	4·913	1,768	8,686
Total of Eastern District,	23,808	4·883	5,243	25,830
Total of County (Landward),	54,149	4·650	12,062	56,405

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The numbers of deaths from Infectious Diseases were as follows:—Whooping-cough, 5; Measles, 4; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 4; Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1. There were no deaths from Enteric Fever during 1926. It will be noted that there are fewer deaths from Diphtheria this year, in spite of the fact that the number of cases notified was considerably in excess of an ordinary year. The actual number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Districts will be found in Tables XI. and XXI.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—Fifteen deaths were recorded where Influenza was given as the primary cause. This is considerably more than the previous year. Seven of these deaths occurred in the Eastern District and eight in the Western District.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—Thirty-one deaths were certified as being due to one or other form of Pneumonia, as against 39 deaths in the previous year. This number does not include persons dying from infectious diseases complicated with Pneumonia. As in the case of Influenza, the deaths were almost equally divided between the Eastern and Western Districts.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—Eighty-eight deaths were certified during the year as due to malignant tumours or other forms of cancer. Sixty-three of these deaths were registered in the Western District and 25 in the Eastern District. Of the total, 45 were males and 43 were females. This is a still further increase on the figures for 1925, when 81 deaths were registered as due to this disease.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year 1926 the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 34, and the corresponding death-rate was .63. This rate is considerably higher than the rates for the last two years, but is still under the average for the previous five years, namely, .64, and the rate for the whole of Scotland, which is .69.

The deaths registered as being due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 17, and this figure produces a death-rate of .31, which is considerably below last year's figure. The average rate for the preceding quinquennium was .36, and that of the whole of Scotland for 1926 was .30.

The total death-rate from Tuberculosis, therefore, was .94, which is the highest recorded since 1922.

The corresponding figures for all years since 1891 will be found on Table VI.

TABLE III.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION WITHIN THE COUNTY OF
DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1922-1926.

DISTRICT.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.
Eastern, 	557	22·9	458	19·4	436	18·8	496	20·8	519	22·1
Western, 	675	21·7	592	19·6	580	19·4	557	18·2	508	16·5
County, 	1232	22·3	1050	19·5	1016	19·0	1053	19·3	1027	18·9

TABLE IV.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE
COUNTY OF DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1922-1926.

DISTRICT.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
Eastern, 	287	11·8	271	11·5	307	13·2	265	11·1	239	10·2
Western, 	415	13·4	393	13·0	383	12·8	404	13·2	361	11·7
County, 	702	12·7	664	12·3	690	13·0	669	12·3	600	11·4

TABLE V.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES AND DEATHS
UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1891-1926.

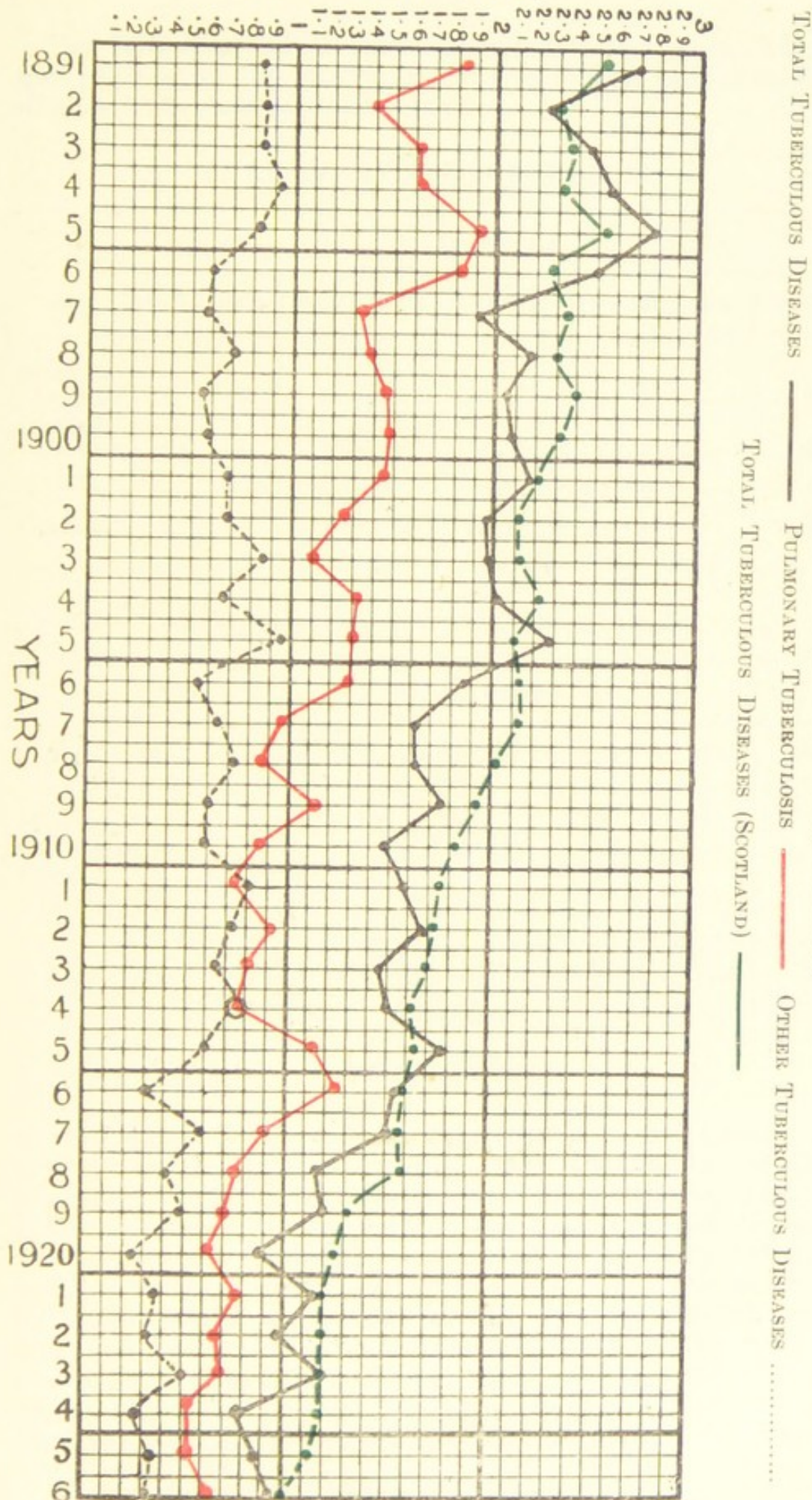
Year.	WESTERN DISTRICT.			EASTERN DISTRICT.		
	No. of Births.	Birth-Rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.	No. of Births.	Birth-Rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.
1891	815	28.257	110	693	35.017	153
2	809	27.16	95	710	33.94	85
3	779	26.35	121	764	37.53	112
4	704	25.127	96	763	35.145	129
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
24	580	19.4	74	436	18.8	108
25	557	18.2	72	496	20.8	73
26	508	16.5	67	519	22.1	58

TABLE VI.—MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD)
FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, 1891-1926.

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Total.	Death-Rates per 1000.		
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous 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
1924, - -	27	15	42	0·51	0·28	0·79
1925, - -	29	19	48	0·53	0·35	0·88
1926, - -	34	17	51	0·63	0·31	0·94

RATE PER 1,000.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD), 1891-1926.



The following tables show the distribution according to age periods of the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1926 :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.								Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65+	
Western District,	1	—	1	—	7	3	6	—	18
Eastern District,	1	—	1	6	4	2	2	—	16
County,	2	—	2	6	11	5	8	—	34

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.								Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65+	
Western District,	4	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	9
Eastern District,	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
County,	9	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	17

SMALLPOX.

VACCINATION.—No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. Tables XIII. and XXIV. show the number of Conscientious Objection certificates issued in the Districts during 1926. From the figures supplied by the registrars, it would appear that 284 certificates were issued in the Western District and 161 in the Eastern District, which is equivalent to almost half the births registered in the County during 1926. Examination by the School Medical Officers during the year ended 31st July, 1926, showed that out of 7855 children examined in the County (including burghs), 2482, or 31.5 per cent., were unvaccinated. The percentage of unvacci-

nated children in the Vale of Leven District is even higher than last year. Out of a total of 1316 children examined only 780, or 52.3 per cent., were found to be protected by vaccination. In the Cumbernauld area out of 317 children examined, 82, or 25.8 per cent., were found to be unvaccinated. The whole question of Smallpox, and the danger of its introduction into such a community, deserves the very utmost consideration not only of the authorities but of the individuals who make up the community. The occurrence of Smallpox in this County might lead to a very serious outbreak, with a coincident serious expenditure of public money.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—During 1926 further meetings were held regarding the provision of a Joint Smallpox Hospital, and towards the end of the year it looked as if some definite arrangement might be come to, but no actual agreement was drawn up, and the question of the provision of accommodation was still under discussion at the end of the year.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

With the exception of minor details, no alteration was made in the scheme of treatment during 1926. The Joint Committee carried out a programme of propaganda work during the year, and lectures, accompanied by cinematograph films, were given during the second week in October at Cumbernauld, Duntocher, Dumbarton, Renton, and Alexandria. Taken all over, the attendances at these meetings were satisfactory. At Cumbernauld (for men only) the attendance was 220; at Duntocher (for men only) there were 500 present, a similar lecture was given for women only and brought out an attendance of 70; in Dumbarton Burgh the attendances were as follows:—men only, 760; women only, 400. At Alexandria the meeting was for women only, and the attendance was about 110, while in Renton (for men only) the attendance was 480. There is no doubt that work of this description is extremely valuable in directing attention to the necessity for early treatment of such diseases.

Applications were received from 10 patients residing in the Landward Areas for travelling facilities to Glasgow Centres for treatment. The total expenditure was £32 11s. 5d. Eight of these patients came from the Western District and two from the Eastern. The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow. It is not comparable with the table in last

year's report, as the nature of the information supplied this year differs considerably :—

PATIENTS TREATED AT VENEREAL DISEASE CENTRES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1926.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously Out-Patients admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously In-Patients treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary, -	1	63	8	337
Eye Infirmary, - -	—	51	4	146
Lock Hospital, - -	3	221	—	22
Broomielaw Treatment Centre, - - -	—	—	22	430
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, - - -	—	—	—	6
Belvidere Hospital, -	3	94	—	—
Bellahouston Treatment Centre, - - -	—	—	2	4
Totals, - - - -	7	429	36	945

TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Fifty-four cases (30 males and 24 females) were notified during 1926, as against 66 cases in 1925 and 73 cases in 1924. Of this number 17 had died before the end of the year, 5 had left the district, in 2 cases the diagnosis was not verified, and 6 cases are still under observation as doubtful; 21 of the notified cases were sent for Institutional Treatment, and 5 received Domiciliary Treatment. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 7.7 weeks.

The age distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Age Periods.								
Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.	Total.
2	1	3	18	10	7	10	3	54

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 72 cases (35 males and 37 females) were notified, as against 65, 79, and 105 in 1925, 1924, and 1923 respectively. By the end of the year 10 had died, 2 had left the District, in 4 the diagnosis was not verified, and 8 cases were still under observation as doubtful; 22 of the cases were sent for Institutional Treatment, and 16 received Domiciliary Treatment. These cases may be conveniently classified according to age and situation of the disease as follows:—

Situation of the Disease.	Age Periods.								Total.
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.	
Glands, -	8	12	3	5	2	1	1	1	33
Bones and Joints, -	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	9
Abdomen, -	11	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	18
Spine, -	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Meninges, -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skin, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Other, -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total, -	23	23	7	9	4	1	2	3	72

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

The work of Rollier and others has clearly demonstrated the curative value of the sun's rays in Extra-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and certain other conditions. In addition to this, however, there is no doubt that these same rays are equally potent in preventing the occurrence of the conditions which they cure.

Our climate in normal years, by its fitfulness and inconsistency, unfortunately precludes the possibility of attaining similar results in this country, but the happy and healthy look of the children after a holiday at the seaside or in the country during a good summer is evidence that sunlight, even in Scotland, does not lack health-giving properties.

A large proportion of the benefits of sunlight, however, never reaches the average town dweller; the overhanging smoke pall, the glass in his windows, and the superfluity of curtains within his house, all conspire to rob him of them. The wide spacing of houses, as seen in the various housing schemes, research into the question of smokeless fuel, and the

perfection of a new glass permeable by ultra-violet rays, are all efforts of Local Authorities and commercial concerns to allow the urban community to derive full benefit from the sun. The individual, too, can also play his part by keeping his windows open and by reducing curtains to the minimum consistent with privacy.

As continuity of treatment cannot be obtained from the sun itself, artificial sunlight, produced by Arc Lamps of various kinds and by the Mercury Vapour Lamp, is now coming to be extensively used in this country for the treatment of Rickets and Tuberculosis of Bones, Joints, Skin, &c. The results so far obtained are, to say the least of it, very encouraging. It is unfortunate that the District Committees do not at present possess installations for this treatment, but it is hoped that before long this may become possible. In the meantime, as full use as possible has been made of the facilities available for persons within the County who suffer from Tuberculosis by sending some as in-patients to institutions where such treatment is employed, and others as out-patients to the Glasgow voluntary hospitals, and paying the railway fares where necessary. In all, 33 patients from the County (Western District, 18; Eastern District, 15) were treated by this method, 25 in institutions and 8 as out-patients. The situation of the disease was as follows:—

Localisation of Disease.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
Bones and Joints, - -	10	1	11
Glands, - - - -	7	1	8
Abdomen, - - - -	6	1	7
Skin, - - - -	1	5	6
Other, - - - -	1	—	1
Totals, - -	25	8	33

The treatment produced very good results in all but 3 cases, 2 of which had extensive disease of deeply situated bones. Even these, however, derived considerable benefit, and their general condition was much improved, although the disease was not arrested.

The chief circumstance which has militated against the provision of ultra-violet light producing installations in the County for the treatment of County patients has been the difficulty of obtaining suitable premises, but, now that the building of Clinics at Alexandria and Duntocher is sanctioned, it is hoped that this treatment will soon be available,

and that it will result in a not inconsiderable saving in expenditure on institutional treatment.

METEOROLOGY.

Table VII. gives the rainfall at various stations in the County. This information is supplied by the Water Superintendents and others, and I have to thank the Rev. Malcolm M'Lean, Milngavie, for his kindness in supplying figures relating to that part of the County. It is interesting to note how very closely the figures in the Western District approximate to one another, with the exception, of course, of the figures for Glen Finlas, which is at a considerably higher altitude. Taken all over, the rainfall seems to have been somewhat heavier than in 1925. At most stations the highest rainfall occurred in November, while April appears to have been the month in which the least rain fell in nearly all areas, although June had the largest number of days without any rain.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Very few complaints were received during the year regarding the pollution of rivers or streams in the County.

River Leven.—A complaint was received from the Secretary of the Loch Lomond Angling Improvement Association towards the end of May regarding an alleged pollution. It was stated that there had been a number of dead fish discovered in the river. Inquiries were made, but it was quite impossible to ascertain where the pollution had originated. Letters, however, were addressed to the firms whose works discharge material into the river, calling their attention to the pollution.

Bog Burn.—About the middle of March a complaint was received regarding the pollution of the Bog Burn, Kilmaronock. This burn enters the River Leven on the left bank just above Levenbank Works. The fish in this stream appeared to have been killed by some poisonous material gaining access to the burn. On inquiry it was ascertained that the pollution was an accidental one, and had occurred through a farmer emptying a sheep-dip tank on to the ground near the stream. This material found its way by a drain into the burn, and this, undoubtedly, was the cause of the complaint. The farmer was recommended to deal with this material in a different way in future.

TABLE VII.—RAINFALL DURING 1926.

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.													
		in.	ft. in.	ft.													
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh, ..	Jas. N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor, ..	8	1 0	293	7.48 25	7.51 22	5.63 20	2.76 21	3.66 18	4.12 13	3.09 14	5.22 18	4.20 21	7.95 21	8.10 23	3.95 22	63.67 238
Estate Office, Rosneath, ..	Wm. Rankine, ..	..	..	..	8.55 25	7.16 23	5.53 19	2.83 22	4.57 20	3.62 5	3.09 14	5.67 22	4.18 20	7.20 17	7.80 20	3.18 20	63.38 227
Glen Finlas, ..	George Beaton, Water Superintendent, ..	..	..	..	10.82 27	10.21 23	7.28 18	3.15 22	5.26 18	4.53 14	4.99 16	7.27 22	7.63 21	8.85 21	8.17 23	6.42 23	84.58 248
Renton Filters, ..	Charles Brown, Water Superintendent, ..	4	4 0	292	7.63 28	5.49 24	3.69 18	2.05 16	2.94 18	2.35 15	1.91 13	4.08 20	3.10 17	7.10 20	6.56 25	3.24 24	50.14 238
Cochno Filters, ..	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent, ..	5	1 0	400	6.09 21	5.65 19	3.61 18	2.81 16	3.18 13	2.48 11	2.95 12	3.74 17	3.19 14	7.63 13	6.19 19	2.77 16	49.29 189
Cochno Loch, ..	Do.	5	1 0	909	8.10	9.68	4.35	3.13	3.36	5.12	3.27	3.73	3.66	9.01	6.60	3.40	63.41
Jaw Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	912	8.04	10.50	5.01	3.07	3.24	4.90	4.09	4.61	2.97	7.15	6.53	2.74	62.85
Greenside Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	875	7.83	10.13	4.26	3.22	3.17	4.54	3.30	4.62	3.78	7.48	7.28	2.55	62.16
Milngavie, ..	Rev. Malcolm McLean,	5	1 0	175	4.42 22	5.41 21	4.08 18	2.55 19	3.29 21	2.69 14	2.95 11	3.70 16	3.97 20	6.91 20	5.93 23	2.81 21	48.71 226

Rivers Kelvin and Allander.—Numerous complaints were received regarding the River Allander. The complaint invariably referred to the appearance of froth on the surface of the Kelvin, and there is no doubt that in most instances this froth had come from the Allander. Pressure was put on the management of the Paper Works in the Burgh of Milngavie to continue their efforts to prevent material which might cause this condition from going into the river.

Craigton Burn.—On 1st May there was a pollution of the Craigton Burn from the Craigton Bleach Works. This burn joins the River Allander. The works referred to were being dismantled, and in the course of the demolition a considerable amount of solid material had been allowed to discharge from the settling tanks into the stream. The attention of the Company was directed to this matter.

River Luggie.—A complaint was received in June from The National Farmers' Union of Scotland regarding the condition of the River Luggie. Inspection of the river showed that black material was undoubtedly entering the Luggie from the Mollins Burn, and the attention of the Lanarkshire Authorities was directed to this.

Duntocher Burn.—During an inspection in Duntocher my attention was directed to the condition of the burn, which had a considerable amount of wastepaper and other materials in it. This paper appeared to be material from the Hardgate Mills, and the attention of the Company was directed to the pollution. The Secretary, in acknowledging receipt of the complaint, stated that an employee had been given a considerable amount of correspondence and other material to burn, and that the pollution referred to was the remains of this which had been thrown into the stream.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

In May the County Council finally agreed to the establishment of a small Bacteriological Laboratory in the offices at College Street, Dumbarton, and the scheme was approved by the Board of Health. The estimates for fitting up the premises and providing the equipment were as follows:—

Joiner and Plumber work, &c.,	...	£108	0	3
Equipment,		166	3	5
Supplies, ...		9	8	0
Total,	...	283	11	8

TABLE VIII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY.

(NOVEMBER 1ST—DECEMBER 31ST, 1926.)

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Western District.		Eastern District.		Burgh of Dumbarton.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Education Authority.		Dumbarton Joint Hospital.		Duntocher Joint Hospital.		Totals
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli, -	8	13	4	12	1	6	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	50
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli,	3	6	2	5	1	1	-	3	-	-	7	6	4	3	41
Blood Agglutination: Typhoid or Paratyphoid, -	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blood Agglutination: Dysentery, -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hair for Ringworm, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pus for Gonococci, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals, -	11	24	7	17	2	10	3	6	-	2	7	8	5	5	107

It was fortunate that this arrangement was made, because in June an intimation was received from the Usher Institute to the effect that the existing facilities for the examination of specimens there would be withdrawn on 1st October, but that the Edinburgh University Laboratory would carry on the work for a limited period, so as to avoid any dislocation of the work, and to allow the various authorities to make their own arrangements.

As a number of other authorities in the County were affected by the decision of the Usher Institute, it was arranged that their specimens might be sent to the County Laboratory for examination. By the end of the year the Burghs of Dumbarton and Milngavie, the Education Authority, and the Dumbarton and Duntocher Joint Hospital Boards had applied for these facilities.

During the period 1st January to 31st October 280 specimens were examined at the Usher Institute or the Edinburgh University, 153 of these were from the Western District and 127 from the Eastern District. 130 specimens of sputum were examined, and of these 27 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. 132 swabs were examined, and of these 27 were found to contain Diphtheria Bacilli. Of 8 specimens of blood one was positive for Typhoid Fever and one positive for Paratyphoid Fevers A and B. The 10 other specimens submitted were all negative.

Table No. VIII. shows the work done in the County Laboratory during the period 1st November to 31st December, 1926.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

At the end of 1926 the Blind Persons Register contained the names of 130 persons, including 37 new names which were added during the year. With the help of the officials of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, the Register has been thoroughly revised. The following table shows the distribution of cases throughout the County:—

	On Register at 1/1/1926.	Added during year.		Died during year.	Left district during year.	On Register at 31/12/1926.
Burgh of Clydebank, -	41	4	45	—	—	45
Burgh of Kirkintilloch,	9	5	14	1	—	13
Burgh of Helensburgh,	3	1	4	—	—	4
Burgh of Milngavie, -	3	2	5	—	—	5
Burgh of Kilcreggan, -	—	3	3	—	—	3
Eastern District,						
Landward, - -	22	3	25	3	2	20
Western District,						
Landward, - -	24	19	43	3	—	40
	102	37	139	7	2	130

Of the Western District cases, 16 resided in Bonhill Parish, 20 in Cardross Parish, 2 in Row Parish, 1 in Rosneath Parish, and 1 in Arrochar Parish. Of the Eastern District cases, 12 resided in West Kilpatrick Parish, 3 in East Kilpatrick Parish, 5 in Cumbernauld Parish, and none in Kirkintilloch Parish.

As regards the 37 new cases, 14 were males and 23 females. The ages were as follows:—

Between 10 and 20 years,	-	-	-	-	2
„ 20 „ 30 „	-	-	-	-	1
„ 30 „ 40 „	-	-	-	-	3
„ 40 „ 50 „	-	-	-	-	3
„ 50 „ 60 „	-	-	-	-	5
„ 60 „ 70 „	-	-	-	-	13
„ 70 „ 80 „	-	-	-	-	8
Age unknown,	-	-	-	-	2

As regards the causes of blindness in these cases, the history showed that in 11 instances the cause had not been definitely ascertained. Cataract was responsible in 8 cases; Inflammation in 4 cases; Accident in 4 cases; Glaucoma in 3 cases, while War Wounds, Iritis, Disease of the Optic Nerve, Hæmorrhage, Breakdown, and Old Age were each responsible in one case, and in one case the person has been blind from birth.

Five applications for admission to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind were dealt with during 1926. Three of these applications were from Clydebank patients, one from a Bonhill patient, and one from a Renton patient.

SEASONAL WORKERS.

It is satisfactory to record that the bye-laws for the accommodation of Seasonal Workers in the County are now receiving better attention from both the farmers and the potato merchants. On only one occasion during the season was it found necessary to direct the attention of both farmer and merchant to breaches of the regulations, and, as a satisfactory explanation was received from the farmer and an undertaking given that the bye-laws would be strictly adhered to in future, no further action was deemed necessary.

Miss M'Michael, Inspector for the Board of Health, in commenting on the existing conditions in the County in September, 1926, stated, *inter alia*, "While there is no material change in the accommodation in this District, conditions generally are, on the whole, rather better since my last visit." After further commenting on one or two farms where conditions were not up to standard, she continues:—"The keeping of the premises where workers were actually living left a good deal to be desired, and the Sanitary Inspector was to get in touch with the merchants concerned. Bed ticks are the exception in this district, and the loose straw was frequently scattered about the floor. In the majority of cases the beds are simply raised on potato boxes—although one merchant provides single iron bedsteads for his own squads. The privy accommodation was being fairly well kept. There were one or two new privies since last year." Under the circumstances, the above report may be considered satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Almost continuous inspection by the Sanitary Staff was necessary during the summer months at the various camping grounds in the County. At the principal camping ground, between Ardmore and Craigendoran, the number of structures of various types was very large, and probably exceeded the number for previous years. The majority of these structures were of canvas, varying from bivouacs to cottage tents and marquees. There were also a considerable number of wooden structures and caravans.

Owing to questions which were asked in the House of Commons in February, a report was submitted by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector regarding certain water supplies. Details of these supplies will be found in Table . It

will be noted that certain of the supplies appeared to be quite pure, while others were somewhat doubtful. Later on in the year, while making a personal inspection of the District, I ascertained that the majority of the campers did not use these waters for dietetic purposes, but preferred to carry water from adjacent farms, the supplies analysed being used mainly for washing clothes and other such purposes.

Towards the end of the year the question of redrafting the bye-laws so as to include house boats was considered, and it is hoped by next season that some regulation of the arrangements for house boats on the River Leven will be in force.

As regards the campers, inspection showed that there was certainly an improvement in the standard of cleanliness and equipment, although in certain instances, especially where one or two young men came into the County for a few days, the equipment did not quite conform to the bye-laws. In such cases, of course, the persons were warned, but they invariably left the District before a further inspection could be made.

DEPOSITION OF CLYDE DREDGINGS.

Examinations were made from time to time of the foreshore from the boundary of Dumbarton Burgh to the mouth of Loch Long, but there did not appear to be any condition of the foreshore which might indicate pollution from the deposition of dredgings off Greenock.

PART II.—THE DISTRICTS.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Returns of the Registrar-General show that he estimates the population of the District as 30,789, being a slight increase over the estimate for last year. It will be seen from Table II. that the estimate made up in the Health Office from the number of occupied houses is 214 less than the figure given by the Registrar-General.

BIRTHS.—The number of births allocated to the Western District in 1926, after correction for transfers was 508, which is the lowest recorded number of births for any one year. The birth-rate is now only 16.5; this rate is also the lowest on record. Reference to Table III. will show the figures for the last five years.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of persons residing in or belonging to the Western District during the year 1926 was 361, as against 404 in 1925. The death-rate per 1000 of the population was 11.7, as against 13.2 in 1925. This is the lowest recorded general death-rate. The chief causes of death were—Cancer, 63; Heart Disease, 44; Apoplexy, 33; Tuberculous Diseases, 27; Bronchitis, 23; Pneumonia, 18. It is interesting to note that two people over the age of ninety years died during the year.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year was 18. This number is equivalent to a death-rate of .58 per 1000 of the population, as against .52 in 1925, .50 in 1924, and .59 in 1923. The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 9. This number produces a death-rate of .30, as against .19 in 1925, .17 in 1924, and .63 in 1923. These somewhat large fluctuations in the death-rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are due in the main to the comparatively small total figure involved.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—WESTERN DISTRICT—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1926.

NUMBERS.		RATE PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	16.5
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	5.2
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	10.2
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	11.7
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	11.7
Do. (Transferred In), -	-	Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.58
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.88
		Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.32

Population—Census 1921, 30,340; estimated to middle of 1926, 30,789.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children of under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected—67.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 1000 Total Births), corrected for Transcripts—4.9.

TABLE X.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1926, 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.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough.	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1
Diphtheria.	8	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases.	18	10	8	1	1	2	1	...	7	3	4	2	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System).	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis.	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	17	19	13	1
Other Tuberculous Disease.	63	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever.	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis.	33	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	9	12	3
Apoplexy.	44	15	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	9	12	11	2
Heart Disease.	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
Disease of Arteries.	23	10	13	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	9	5	...
Bronchitis.	18	12	6	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	...
Pneumonia.	6	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	5	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis.	17	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	2	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation.	14	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
other Violent Deaths.	15	11	4	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	4	...	4
other Defined Diseases.	57	30	27	6	2	1	...	2	3	4	3	8	10	14	...
Ill-defined or Unknown.	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1
All Causes.	361	181	180	34	18	9	4	9	20	14	43	60	72	66	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were 282 cases of infectious disease notified during 1926, as against 331 in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent in the District during the year, there being only 65 cases notified, as against 126 in 1925; 24 of these cases occurred in the Parish of Bonhill. The only case requiring mention was that of a patient residing in a three-apartment house, one apartment of which was used as a shop. It was considered necessary to destroy a certain amount of sweetmeats and other materials which might have been infected by this case. It is unfortunate that there is no power to prevent portions of dwelling-houses from being used as shops. Twenty-nine of the cases were notified from the Cardross Parish, and of these 26 were from Cardross or surrounding district. A group of 21 of these cases calls for some mention, because they all occurred between the beginning of October and the middle of December, and appeared to have some relation to each other. Of these cases, 11 were adults who travelled by the train or bus service passing through Cardross. Of the children, 10 in number, 2 were under school age, 1 attended Cardross School, and the remaining 7 attended schools outwith the District, for which purpose they travelled mostly by bus. A sister of the child who attended Cardross School travelled daily to a school outside the District. As the school in Cardross has 120 children in attendance, it appeared quite obvious that the infection was not a local one, and repeated examination of the children in the school revealed no sign of infection amongst them. The exact origin of the outbreak could not be ascertained, but it appeared as if some person was travelling by some public conveyance while in an infectious condition. As was to be expected in an epidemic of this description, the outbreak suddenly stopped towards the end of December.

In three instances cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at dairy farms. The first case occurred at a dairy farm in the Cardross Parish in January. The farmer in this instance decided to keep the patient at home and temporarily to suspend the sale of milk to the public. In October a case of Scarlet Fever occurred at a dairy farm near Craigen-doran. The milk supply in this instance was stopped until the patient was removed and the premises disinfected. In November a third outbreak occurred at a dairy farm in the same parish. In this case the dairyman voluntarily stopped his milk supply until I was satisfied that no infection could

be conveyed. Careful inquiries were made, and in none of these instances was it ascertained that a customer of these farmers had developed the disease.

Fifty-two cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, 42 of which resided in the Bonhill Parish. In spite of every inquiry that was made, no source could be found for the continued prevalence of this disease, cases being notified right through the year as follows:—January, 2; February, 4; March, 3; April, 4; May, 3; June, 5; July, 5; August, 6; September, 1; October, 4; November, 2; December, 3.

As regards Diphtheria in dairy farms, there were several outbreaks during the year. On the 24th January a case of Diphtheria occurred at a farm in Kilmaronock district; this farm, however, did not supply milk locally. The milk in this instance was stopped for a time, but on 4th February the farmer brought one of his children into my office, and it was discovered then that this child had also Diphtheria. Following on that, a further case occurred at the farm on 9th February. During that period the farmer voluntarily withheld his milk supply. In the middle of June a case of Diphtheria was reported from another dairy farm in the same parish. The milk supply from this farm was also stopped until bacteriological examination of the throats of the inmates had been made. An outbreak occurred at a third farm in the same parish towards the end of June. The milk supply there was also stopped for a short period in order that examination of contacts and disinfection of the premises, &c., could be carried out effectively.

Four cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever were reported during the year. The first case was from a small croft in the Arrochar Parish, from which a gallon or two of milk was sold daily to persons in the neighbourhood. The milk supply was stopped for the time being until everybody connected with it had been examined, but the diagnosis was later altered to that of pneumonia. The second occurrence was undoubtedly a case of Paratyphoid Fever in the Luss Parish. No source of infection could be ascertained; the patient was not a native of Luss, and was probably infected outside the district. The third case was an undoubted case of Enteric Fever. The source of infection could not be ascertained. The patient resided in Renton. The fourth case was notified as "Continued Fever, probably Enteric." This case did not give a positive Widal reaction, but appeared, in spite of that, to be some disease of an Enteric nature. No source of infection in the district was ascertained.

TABLE XI.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
 DURING THE YEAR 1926.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, -	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Bonhill, -	1	24	42	22	3	24	2	1	2	...	3	16	34	174
Cardross, -	1	29	1	3	...	14	2	...	1	1	3	6	7	68
Dunbarton, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Kilmarnock, -	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
Luss, -	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Rosneath, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Row, -	...	8	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Totals, -	4	65	52	29	3	43	4	1	3	1	7	27	43	282
Removed to Hospital, -	3	46	44	2	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	12	11	126
Percentage removed to Hospital,	75.0	70.7	84.6	6.8	100	6.9	25	...	33.3	...	...	44.4	25.6	44.6

As regards the other infectious diseases, the case of Cerebro-spinal Fever notified was from the Bonhill Parish, and ended fatally. Of the three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica notified, one did not appear to be suffering from the disease, and of the other two one was removed to Stobhill and the other was left at home. These cases were both in the later stages of the disease.

Twenty-seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (13 males and 14 females) were notified during the year. Before the end of the year 8 of these had died, 2 had left the district, in 1 case the diagnosis was not verified, and 3 were still under observation as doubtful. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum of 14 patients, and 12 were sent to sanatoria for treatment. Seven out of the above total were examined by X-rays, 5 with positive and 2 with negative result.

Forty-three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (21 males and 22 females) were notified during the year and by 31st December 5 had died, in 2 cases the diagnosis was not verified and 5 were still under observation as doubtful. Eleven patients were sent to Institutions for treatment, and 10 received domiciliary treatment. Three X-ray examinations were made, 2 with positive and 1 with negative result.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL.—Periodic visits were paid to this hospital during the year, and nothing calls for special remark. The ambulance was maintained in a satisfactory condition, and the disinfection of clothing, &c., was carried out in an efficient manner.

During the year, owing to an outbreak of Typhus Fever in Dumbarton Burgh, county patients suffering from Diphtheria and Enteric Fever had to be housed for a time in Duntocher Hospital, and, further, to make room for Typhus contacts which the burgh authorities wished to deal with, all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis were sent either to their homes or to other institutions. It is unfortunate that this rearrangement of patients occurs so frequently, and it must be obvious that the actual accommodation for infections at this hospital is not quite as adequate as it might be.

During the year Dr. Arthur Robertson, who had been Medical Superintendent of the institution since 1912, resigned, and Dr. Thomas Miller, Dumbarton, was appointed in his place.

TABLE XII.—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON HOSPITAL, 1926.

AGE IN YEARS—	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Scarlet Fever.															BOTH	
Recovered, -	9	18	8	26	5	9	1	1	1	...	...	1	24	58	82	
Remaining, -	2	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
Died, -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Enteric Fever.																
Recovered, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	
Diphtheria.																
Recovered, -	14	13	8	12	6	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	29	33	62	
Remaining, -	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	
Died, -	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.																
Discharged, -	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	7	5	2	1	1	18	14	32	
Died, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	6	9	
Erysipelas.																
Recovered, -	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	5	
Measles.																
Recovered, -	3	2	...	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22	
Died, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Puerperal Fever.																
Recovered, -	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	
Pneumonia.																
Recovered, -	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Influenza.																
Recovered, -	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Typhus Fever.																
Recovered, -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Died, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	
Typhus Fever Contacts.																
Discharged, -	2	2	..	2	3	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	11	10	21	
Totals, -	36	39	19	47	33	22	12	14	6	11	3	5	8	117	144	261

TABLE XIII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
VACCINATION.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS, 1926.

Parish.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dunbarton,	.. 2	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	..	1
Cardross, -	21	9	20	17	16	22	13	11	11	19	14	14	7
Bonhill, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
Kilmarnock,	.. 2	.. 1	.. 2	..	.. 1	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Row, -	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rosneath, -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Luss, -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arrochar, -	.. 5	7	6	4	6	6	6	6	8	9	14	3	..
Renton, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Total, -	30	17	29	22	23	30	19	18	20	29	29	18	284

WATER SUPPLY.

Table XIV. gives the analyses of nine water supplies in the Western District. In eight cases the samples were taken on account of the use of the water by campers on the shore between Craigendoran and Ardmore. Every possible supply was sampled, although in some instances it was doubtful whether the water was used for dietetic purposes. In several instances the water was found to be unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that it contained a certain quantity of nitrates, the presence of which might have been due to previous pollution with sewage material. Most of these sources are, in any case, liable to pollution from field ditches and drains, and, as most of the ground is cultivated, the source of the nitrates would probably be manure applied to the surface of the fields.

The only question relating to a water supply area in the Western District during 1926 was in connection with the scarcity of water in Clynder during the summer months and the proposal to form that district into a water supply area. After due consideration of certain estimates, it was decided that the cost was excessive, and the Sub-Committee recommended that the scheme should not be gone on with.

The village of Gartocharn is still without an efficient supply, and certain proposals were laid before the Sub-Committee during the year regarding possible sources, but the matter is still under consideration.

DRAINAGE AND SCAVENGING.

A scheme for the drainage of the Vale of Leven and for the purification of sewage came before the Committee during the year, but it was decided to postpone proceeding with the scheme in the meantime.

The question of limiting the number of outfall drains on the shore at Row was under consideration, and an inspection of the shore was made. This question is still before the Sub-Committee.

As regards scavenging, it is interesting to note that in May the removal of refuse to Gallangad coup from the Alexandria area was discontinued, and thereafter the material was removed by motor wagon to a new coup at Auchencarroch. I made several personal inspections of this coup during the year and found its condition satisfactory. There is nothing further of importance to note in this connection.

TABLE XIV.—WESTERN DISTRICT—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1926.

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.
1926.													
Mar. 12	Meikle Finny, Caldarvan (shallow well),	16.41	.96	17.37	...	.004	.010	.014	12.98	1.10	14.08	21	...
Mar. 24	Red Burn, Craigendoran,	8.62	.70	9.32	.04	.001	.009	.010	4.76	1.80	6.56	13	...
Mar. 24	Open Ditch No. 1, foreshore, Camis-eskan,	14.10	.40	14.50	.17	.001	.010	.011	7.46	3.67	11.13	6	1 to 140
Mar. 24	Open Ditch No. 2, foreshore, Camis-eskan,	11.73	.92	12.65	trace	.002	.010	.012	7.21	2.63	9.84	17	...
Mar. 24	Open Ditch No. 3, foreshore, Camis-eskan,	10.27	.50	10.77	...	trace	.006	.006	7.30	1.16	8.46	8	...
Mar. 24	Water from field drainage, 12-in. pipe, on shore, near Colgrain Farm,	9.15	.40	9.55	.21	.001	.005	.006	6.93	1.08	8.01	8	1 to 115
Mar. 24	Burn on foreshore at railway crossing, Colgrain,	7.49	.85	8.34	.39	.056	.011	.067	3.45	1.63	5.08	16	1 to 36
Mar. 24	Water from field drainage, east side of Black Wood,	6.50	.96	7.46	.42	trace	.011	.011	2.52	3.60	6.12	17	1 to 50
Mar. 24	Water from field drainage, on shore opposite Keppoch Lodge,	10.46	.50	10.96	.43	...	.004	.004	3.78	4.24	8.02	9	1 to 50

* 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.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

There has been no material alteration in the general arrangements for the carrying out of the scheme during the year.

In May Nurse Jean T. Ewing intimated her resignation on account of her approaching marriage, and her place was taken by Nurse Christina J. Maitland, who commenced duties on 7th June. Nurse Annie G. M. Miller resigned in August, and in her stead Nurse Elsie George took up duty on 3rd September.

It was arranged during the year that the Child Welfare Clinic at Renton should be built on a corner of the housing site at Tontine Park, and at the end of the year this Clinic was on the fair way to completion. As regards the Alexandria Clinic, the Committee acquired a central site in Bank Street, between the Palace Theatre and the Post Office. It is hoped that this Clinic will be started at an early date.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

Whilst many of the particulars which the Board of Health require to be given in connection with the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme are to be found in various portions of the Report, it is necessary to add the following particulars and tables in order to comply fully with the requirements:—

Special Treatment Centres.—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Authority, 13 children were sent to the School Dental Clinic at Dumbarton for treatment, 4 were treated at the Eye Clinic, and 19 were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions.

Food and Milk.—During 1926 sixty applications for milk were received, 26 in respect of mothers and 34 in respect of children. Applications in respect of 12 mothers and 26 children were granted. Milk was not supplied in any case unless on a medical certificate, and in all the cases granted the parents were certified as necessitous. The cost of this supply for the year was £20 18s. 2½d., and, as all the cases were necessitous, no money was recovered. No milk substitutes were supplied.

Measles.—There is no notification of Measles in the District. During the year one child died of this disease, the fatal issue being caused by Broncho-Pneumonia. No cases were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—One child died from Whooping Cough during the year, the disease being complicated with convulsions. No cases were removed to hospital.

Maternity Hospitals or Homes.—During the year two women from the Western District were treated in the Ante-Natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and 7 notifications of birth were received from that institution. The conditions found in the two ante-natal cases were contracted pelvis and anæmia respectively.

Homes and Hospitals.—Five children were sent under the Child Welfare Scheme to the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, by arrangement with the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh-Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League.

Assistance at Confinements.—Under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinements, 54 applications for the provision of a midwife were received during the year; 21 of these were granted, and 33 were refused.

Tables.—The tables necessary to comply with the Board's circular are numbered XV., XVI., and XVII

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

There are 17 midwives practising in the District. Of these, 11 have no qualification other than that they were in practice before the passing of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915. Of the others, one was in practice in 1914, but has since qualified by examination, and the five 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 1926, as required by the Central Midwives' Board. The list of Certified Midwives has been omitted:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT:—

Total number of births registered during 1926,	-	-	499
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1926,	-	-	239
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1926,	-	-	12
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926,	-	-	4

TABLE XV.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	VALE OF LEVEN AREA.		REST OF DISTRICT.	
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year, - - - - -	310		174	
Number of First Visits— - - - -	353		252	
To Children under 1 year, -	314		181	
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	—		24	
To Expectant Mothers, - -	39		47	
Number of Revisits— - - - -	4520		3031	
To Children under 1 year, -	1383		752	
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	3109		2225	
To Expectant Mothers, - -	28		54	
Number of Visits to Midwives, - - -	19		17	
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, - -	94		73	
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, - -	85		232	
TOTAL VISITS, - - - - -	5071		3605	
Feeding of Children of 6 months—				
Breast Fed, - - -	121		99	
Partially Breast Fed,	46		27	
Artificially Fed, -	148		9	
Number of Infants born prematurely, - -	7		3	
Number of Infants born at full time, - -	307		178	
Expectant Mothers who consulted doctors or ante-natal clinics, - - - - -	17		—	

TABLE XVI.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.
CLINICS.

PARTICULARS.	ALEXANDRIA.
Number of Clinics held—	
With Health Visitors only in attendance, - - -	51
With Doctor and Health Visitors in attendance, -	51
Ante-natal Consultations—	
Total Attendances, - - -	87
First Attendances, - - -	25
Referred to Ante-natal Wards, Maternity Hospital, -	1
Referred to family doctor, - - - - -	—
Treated at Clinic, - - - - -	24
Post-natal or other Consultations, - - - - -	139
Child Welfare Consultations—	
Total Attendances—Under 1 year, - - - - -	898
Over 1 year, - - - - -	1354
First Attendances—Under 1 year, - - - - -	185
Over 1 year, - - - - -	155
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, - - -	183
DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS—	
<i>General Conditions—</i>	<i>Alimentary Diseases—continued.</i>
General Debility, - - - - 7	Hernia, - - - - 9
Anæmia, - - - - 3	Stomatitis, - - - - 2
Rickets, - - - - 3	Conditions relating to feeding, 26
Eye Conditions, - - - - 12	Malnutrition, - - - - 9
	Thread worms, - - - - 2
<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Conditions—</i>	Conditions affecting Umbilical
Sore Throat, - - - - 1	Cord, - - - - 3
Tonsils and Adenoids, - - 14	Phimosis, - - - - 2
Other Nasal Conditions, - 1	Whooping Cough, - - - 2
Ear Diseases, - - - - 7	Mumps, - - - - 2
Tongue-tie, - - - - 6	
Dental Conditions, - - - - 8	<i>Skin Diseases—</i>
Teething, - - - - 6	Ringworm, - - - - 1
Enlarged Glands, - - - - 5	Septic Sores, - - - - 3
Respiratory Diseases, - - 23	Eczema, - - - - 8
Abscesses, - - - - 1	Scabies, - - - - 3
Heart Condition, - - - - 1	Other skin diseases, - - 11
<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>	No special cause, - - - 12
Diarrhoea, - - - - 15	Attendances for weighing only, 122
Other Intestinal Conditions, - 10	
The above are the diseases, &c., noted at first attendances, and the total agrees with the figure shown in the table above.	

TABLE XVII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.
YEAR 1926.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hydrocephalus, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, - - -	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms), -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Bronchitis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4
Other Digestive Diseases, -	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Heart, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth, - -	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	4	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - -	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	6
Total, - - -	12	3	...	1	16	4	2	6	6	34

Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor } Births, Nil.
or midwife during 1926, - - - - - } Deaths, Nil.

In addition to the above figures seven notifications were received of births which occurred in institutions outside the District, and of these two were still-births.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1926, - - - - -	7
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - - -	3
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1926, -	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1926, - - - - -	3				
Total number of deaths during 1926, - - - - -	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - - -	2				
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - - -	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1926, - - - - -	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">} Cases,</td> <td rowspan="2">Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">} Deaths,</td> <td rowspan="2">Nil.</td> </tr> </table>	} Cases,	Nil.	} Deaths,	Nil.
} Cases,	Nil.				
		} Deaths,	Nil.		

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1926, - - - - -	26
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - - -	5

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 68 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Toxæmia of pregnancy, - - - - -	1
Threatened abortion, - - - - -	1
Abortion, - - - - -	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	2
Contracted pelvis, - - - - -	2
Breech presentation, - - - - -	4
Impacted breech, - - - - -	1
Labour complicated by weakness, - - - - -	2
Labour complicated by toxæmia, - - - - -	4

Carry forward, - - - - -	18
--------------------------	----

Brought forward, - - -	18
No presentation made out, - - -	1
Delay in labour, - - -	27
Persistent occipito-posterior presentation, -	5
Retained placenta, - - -	2
Ruptured perineum, - - -	1
Puerperium complicated by sickness, - -	1
Rise of temperature in puerperium, - -	2
Suppuration of breasts, - - -	1
Still-birth, - - -	3
Feebleness of baby, - - -	1
Convulsions (baby), - - -	2
Inability of baby to swallow, - - -	1
Abnormality of baby's arm, - - -	1
Inflammation of baby's eyes, - - -	1
Inflammation of baby's genitals, - - -	1
	68

ADMINISTRATION :—

During the year Nurse C. J. Maitland and Nurse Elsie George were appointed as Assistant Supervisors of Midwives in place of Nurse Jean T. Ewing and Nurse A. G. M. Miller, who had resigned.

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of artificial feeding, - -	2
Notification of still-birth, - - -	4
Notification of having laid out a dead body, -	1
Notification of liability to be a source of infection, - - - - -	2

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of births notified in the District was 514,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 100.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 48·5.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 31.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 21.

The percentage of still births was 5·2.

* This figure includes 7 births which occurred in Institutions outside the District.

HOUSING.

I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Weekes, County Architect, for the following information regarding Housing Schemes in the District. This also applies to the particulars regarding Housing in the Eastern District.

ALEXANDRIA.—It was decided, owing to difficulties in connection with access roads, not to erect the 24 Slum Clearance houses at the Cricket Ground, Alexandria. Twelve of this number are to be erected on the surplus ground at George Street, Bonhill, while the remainder will be erected on a site to be fixed later.

BONHILL.—The 104 Slum Clearance houses at Union Street, Bonhill, have for the most part been completed. Houses which were ready for occupation were filled from condemned properties.

At George Street, Bonhill, a start is shortly to be made with 24 Slum Clearance houses and the 12 houses transferred from the Cricket Ground.

RENTON.—At Tontine Park the 50 Slum Clearance houses are nearing completion, and it is hoped that they will presently be occupied. Contracts will shortly be let for the additional 26 Slum Clearance houses to be erected on this site.

There are still 12 houses under the Committee's Slum Clearance Scheme to be erected. A site up till now has not been arranged for, but the question of the erection of these houses in two blocks of tenements is receiving the consideration of the Committee.

FURTHER HOUSING.—It has been decided to erect an additional 200 houses to take the place of houses which are to be condemned. This virtually forms a further Slum Clearance Scheme, but the houses are to be erected under the 1924 Housing Act. Sites are being arranged for, and the question of the erection of some of these houses in the nature of tenemental blocks to be built on sites of demolished condemned houses is receiving consideration.

SUBSIDISED HOUSES.—Four houses, for which a subsidy of £100 per house was paid by the Local Authority under the 1923 Housing Act, were completed during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The remarks made on page 70 in the Eastern District Report apply equally to this District, and the following is the Report by the County Veterinary Inspector on the work in this District:—

I beg to submit a Report of the work carried out by me during the year ending 31st December, 1926.

In the course of my inspections I noted a satisfactory improvement in the general cleanliness of byres, and no difficulties were encountered in the administration of my duties. A report of each dairy herd inspected was sent to the Clerk of the District Committee.

All registered dairies, numbering 136, and containing 2959 cows, were inspected once during the year in accordance with Regulations, but it is expected that more than one inspection will be carried out in future, as much time was lost explaining various sections of the Act. The cattle in seven premises, which were not registered dairies, but from which milk was sold in small quantities, were inspected once during the year. A list of premises not registered, where milk is sold in small quantities, has not yet been completed, and it is expected that the figure for next year will be increased.

The conditions and cleanliness of cows in this District were found to be on an average good. The fodder and diet most commonly supplied to the cattle, from which a good quality of milk was received, were oat straw, the usual feeding meals, draff, potatoes and turnips during winter, and grass with maize germ cake during summer. The number of cows found to be suffering from abnormal udder conditions were as follows, viz.:—Atrophy 161, Mammitis 23, Induration N.T. 20, Eruption on Teats 13—total 217. The milk from these diseased udders was either used for feeding calves and pigs or poured down the common drain. In every case I advised the owner to remove the diseased animal from the herd and to notify the Local Authority how the animal was disposed of.

On clinical examination of herds, four cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and samples of milk were drawn from four udders suspected to be affected with tuberculosis. The samples of milk were sent to the laboratory, where, after a microscopical examination, two were found to contain tubercle bacilli and two streptococci.

In all positive cases where tuberculosis was found arrangements were made with the owners to have the cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, Article 5 (1). In

cases where cows were found to be suffering from streptococci certificates were at once sent to the District Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health.

In the course of my inspections I pointed out the advantage and importance of having a tubercle-free herd, and in several instances the owners were agreeable, but the cost of alterations required on the existing premises was considered too great.

During the year one application was received for a licence to sell "Grade A Milk." I made a thorough clinical examination, including an examination of the udder in each case, of the dairy herd, consisting of thirty Ayrshire cows, and certified the animals to be free from any disease which would injuriously affect the milk, or render it unfit or unsafe for human consumption. The applicant did not, however, proceed further with the matter, and no licence was issued.

One application for a licence to sell "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk" was received. A clinical examination was carried out, and the tuberculin tests applied to the herd, which consisted of thirty Ayrshire cows. I certified the herd to have passed the prescribed tuberculin tests, and a licence was duly issued.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health, I made a clinical examination of the dairy herds at three farms in the Parish of Cardross in connection with an outbreak of infectious disease, but in each case the animals were found to be in a healthy condition.

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

BAKEHOUSES.—During the year H.M. Inspector of Factories directed attention to an opening into a drain in a bakehouse in the Cardross Parish. This was eventually altered and a properly trapped sink introduced. Inspections were made of all the existing premises during the year.

OTHER WORKSHOPS.—142 inspections were made during the year. Eleven defects were discovered, all of which were remedied. H.M. Inspector of Factories directed attention to the dirty condition of a smithy, due to a defective canopy over the forge. This was attended to. On the other hand, there was nothing which required to be reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories. No lists of outworkers were received. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 104.

TABLE XVIII.—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), - -	9	9	...	9	...	23	...	3
Dressmakers, } - -	14	14	...	...	14	31	30	1
Milliners, }								
Tailors, - - -	9	10	1	8	...	12	1	...
Joiners, Cartwrights, &c., - - -	21	21	...	21	...	37	...	1
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, -	14	14	...	14	...	38	...	4
Blacksmiths, - -	11	11	...	10	...	18	...	1
Shoemakers, - - -	12	12	...	12	...	14	...	1
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	...
Laundrykeepers, -	2	2	...	...	2	4	4	...
Cyclemakers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Other Trades, - - -	10	10	1	9	...	22	1	2
Totals, - - -	104	105	2	85	16	202	36	13

EASTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at the middle of 1926 was 23,438, a decrease of 351 when compared with last year's estimate. This figure appears to be rather low when the fact is taken into consideration that a considerable number of the new houses at Twechar were occupied by persons from outwith the District. The estimate made up in this office is 25,830, which is 565 over the estimate for last year. The details are set forth in Table II.

BIRTHS.—The number of births allocated to the Eastern District, after allowing for transfers, was 519, as compared with 496 in 1925. The birth-rate for the District was, therefore, 22.1 per 1000, against 20.8 in 1925.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths of persons resident in or belonging to the Eastern District in the year 1926 was 239, as against 265 in the previous year. The death-rate for the District was, therefore, 10.2, as against 11.1 in the previous year. This year's death-rate constitutes a record. The principal causes of death were—Heart Disease, 30; Cancer, 25; Tuberculous Diseases, 24; Apoplexy, 22; Bronchitis, 19; Pneumonia, 13. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 16; this produces a death-rate of .68 per 1000 of the population, as against .55 in 1925, .52 in 1924, and .85 in 1923. The number of deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 8, which is equivalent to a death-rate of .34, which compares favourably with the rates for the last three years, which were .55 in 1925, .43 in 1924, and .42 in 1923.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Two hundred and ninety cases of infectious disease were notified during 1926, as against 151 in the previous year.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year was exactly the same as in 1925, namely, 57. Five cases of this disease occurred in the Sick Children's Hospital at Drumchapel. Nearly all the cases of this disease were of a mild type.

Twenty-three cases of Diphtheria were notified, as against 11 in the previous year. Two cases were reported from the Sick Children's Hospital, Drumchapel. In spite of the increase in the number of cases, there was no definite epidemic.

Three cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever were

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1926.

NUMBERS.		RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	22.1
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	4.9
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	12.8
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	10.2
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	10.6
Do. (do. In), -	-	Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.68
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	1.02
		Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.47

Population—Census 1921, 23,808; Estimated to middle of 1926, 23,438.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected, 58.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 100 Total Births), corrected for Transfers, 4.8.

TABLE XX.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1926, 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, - - - - -	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - - - -	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - - - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), - - - - -	16	8	8	1	...	...	1	6	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum, - - - - -	7	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours, - - - - -	25	13	12	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	9	7	1	1
Rheumatic Fever, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, - - - - -	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease, - - - - -	30	13	17	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	6	8	2	1
Disease of Arteries, - - - - -	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis, - - - - -	19	9	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, - - - - -	13	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), - - - - -	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), - - - - -	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Puerperal Sepsis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, - - - - -	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, - - - - -	15	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases, - - - - -	16	15	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	...	...	1
Ill-defined or Unknown, - - - - -	37	16	21	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	9	4	11	3
All Causes, - - - - -	239	126	113	30	14	5	4	14	14	11	25	44	41	30	7

reported. In each instance the patient lived in property which was defective in drainage. The case from the West Kilpatrick Parish came from one of the worst parts of Duntocher. Two other cases came from the Cumbernauld Parish, from mining rows, the condition of the houses in which will have to be considered at an early date. Curiously enough, they were all sporadic cases, and no further infections appear to have occurred in connection with them.

One case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was reported from the West Kilpatrick Parish. The patient, a child of four years, died.

Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, one of which was removed to Stobhill Hospital in the later stages of the disease.

Two outbreaks of Dysentery occurred in the District. The first outbreak consisted of 88 cases. The whole history of the outbreak was very carefully gone into, and it was shown beyond any reasonable doubt that the infection had come from a milk supply, the farmer in question having had Dysentery in Mesopotamia during the war. Other members of his family appeared to have had mild attacks just prior to the outbreak among the consumers of his milk. Although 88 notifications were received, certain of these patients were probably not suffering from the disease. All the patients who appeared to have a genuine infection recovered. One notified case died, but there was some doubt as to the diagnosis in that instance. A considerable volume of bacteriological work was done in connection with this outbreak by Dr. R. M. Buchanan and his assistants, and, although somewhat technical, his report is appended.

Glasgow Public Health Laboratory,
5th November, 1926.

Outbreak of Enteritis.

The specimens submitted to examination in the first instance were:—

- (1) *Fæces* from
 Farmer "A" (40) (2 specimens).
 Mrs. "A."
 "J. A."
 "K. H."
 "T. B." and Mrs. "T. B."
 "J. B." and Mrs. "J. B."
 "J. L." (70).
 "G. A." (5).
 Mrs. "S."

(2) *Blood Sera* from the above Farmer "A," "J. L.," and another patient, Mrs. "L."

(1) The specimens of fæces from Mrs. "A," "J. A.," "J. L.," "G. A.," and Mrs. "S." each yielded a bacillus of dysenteric type which is held to be the causal organism of the outbreak. From their initial resemblance to the Flexner-Y group and to Sonne's dysentery group, these bacilli were tested against immune sera of B. Flexner V, X, Y, and Z, and against Sonne immune sera. The results were negative in all the Flexner tests. The only reaction obtained was with Mrs. "S.'s" bacillus, which gave a positive reaction with one Sonne serum, and negative reactions with two other Sonne sera.

(2) *Blood Sera*.—The sera above designated were tested (a) against the organisms derived from the patients, (b) against the Flexner group of bacilli, and (c) against the Sonne type of bacillus.

(a) The only organism agglutinated by the patient's sera was the bacillus of Mrs. "S.," which gave a reaction in twenty hours (reading by lens) with Mrs. "L.'s" and Farmer "A.'s" sera. It was negative to "J. L.'s" serum. The three sera failed to agglutinate the bacillus of "J. A." and of "J. L."

(b) Patients' sera against Flexner bacilli. Results were uniformly negative.

(c) Patients' sera against the Sonne type of bacillus. The three sera, Farmer "A.," "J. L.," and Mrs. "L.," gave a weak, non-diagnostic reaction in twenty-four hours with one strain of this organism. It was not much more marked than that of normal human serum. "J. L.'s" serum and Mrs. "L.'s" serum gave a better reaction with another strain of this organism, but this was offset by the fact that "J. L.'s" bacillus failed to react with any of three Sonne immune sera. Human serum controls were used throughout.

Conclusions.—All the bacilli investigated are distinct from B. Flexner. They are late lactose fermenters, and in this connection it is to be noted that in a report on "Bacillary Dysentery" by the War Office Committee on Dysentery about 1917-18 "the Committee consider that there is probably more than one species amongst the lactose fermenting types" which are Murray's Group IV. of dysentery bacilli. The Committee note that there was "at present no sufficient evidence to hand as to the development of antibodies against these organisms in the patient's blood." The Sonne type is not

mentioned in the Report, as it was first described about the time of issue of that Report.

While a true Sonne infection produces agglutinins in a patient's blood (although Dr. Wiseman has cultivated this organism from a chronic case, where no agglutinins were demonstrable), we have not yet ascertained whether Murray encountered bacilli resembling the Sonne bacillus (as our series culturally very closely do) and put them in his Group IV., bacilli occurring in conditions of dysentery where agglutinins were absent or practically so from the patient's blood. The organisms of the present series do not so far appear to be distinguishable by cultural methods from the Sonne group.

Briefly, the grounds upon which it is held that the organisms of our series were causative of the outbreak are as follows:—

- (1) They are of a dysentery type.
- (2) To the minutest details they are all identical, possessing certain cultural characters which, were it not that these are also possessed by the Sonne group, and by it only, might be described as almost if not quite unique.
- (3) Although they are of quite uncommon occurrence, they were cultivated from the specimens submitted with a striking, almost processional, regularity.

These bacilli may be succinctly described as bacilli closely resembling the Sonne dysentery bacillus, but with serological divergences.

(Signed) R. M. BUCHANAN.

The other outbreak which occurred consisted of a group of 6 cases, all members of the same family, who all took ill very much about the same time, with symptoms which undoubtedly pointed to a dysenteric infection. No connection could be traced with the cases previously referred to, and the source of the infection was never discovered. These cases were also inquired into by Dr. Buchanan and his assistants, and it was discovered that the type of organism was different from that already mentioned.

Twenty-seven cases (17 males and 10 females) were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, and, at the end of that period, 9 had died, 3 had left the District, in 1 case the diagnosis was not verified, and 3 were still under observation as doubtful. Nine cases were sent to sanatoria for treatment, and 5 were given domiciliary treatment. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum of

11 of these patients. Eight X-ray examinations were carried out, 4 with positive and 4 with negative result.

Twenty-nine cases (16 males and 13 females) of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1926, and, by 31st December, 5 had died, in 2 cases the diagnosis was not verified, and 3 were still under observation. Eleven of these patients were sent to institutions for treatment and 6 received domiciliary treatment. Five X-ray examinations were carried out, 3 with positive and 2 with negative result.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

DUNTOCHER JOINT HOSPITAL.—This hospital was visited from time to time during the year and everything was found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The number of cases admitted will be found in Table XXII., and it will be noted that a considerable number of different infections were dealt with during the year. For the most part of the year, owing to the small number of cases of infectious disease, the hospital was not to any extent crowded.

LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL.—Table XXIII. shows the number of cases admitted during the year. It will be seen from this table that no fewer than a dozen different infections had from time to time to be nursed in this hospital. The great difficulty of nursing so many infections is want of small ward isolation accommodation. In this connection it must be noted that nothing further has been done regarding the proposed pavilion referred to in last year's Report, although the Eastern District Committee approved of the proposal. Nothing requiring attention was noted during the year in the course of my visits.

WATER SUPPLY.

Ten samples of water were taken for analysis during the year. These will be found set out in Table XXV. Of this total, three samples were taken in connection with the introduction of water into Milton and Dumbuck. Two samples were taken at Cumbernauld in connection with complaints regarding the use of supplies already condemned. The sample from the standpipe at Cumbernauld shows the composition of the Lanarkshire gravitation water. The most grossly polluted water was found at Airdriehead, where 3.49 grains of nitrates per gallon was returned by the Analyst. There were two samples of water from Garscadden Rows.

TABLE XXI.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING
THE YEAR 1926.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenza Pneumonia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Cumbernauld, - - -	2	10	2	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	4	6	38
Kirkintilloch, - - -	...	8	10	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	9*	4*	44
East Kilpatrick, - - -	...	27	6	7	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	45
West Kilpatrick, - - -	1	12	5	4	...	15	...	1	2	94	...	12	17	163
Totals, - - -	3	57	23	20	...	25	3	1	3	94	5	27	29	290
Removed to Hospital, - - -	3	35	19	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	9	11	84
Percentage removed to Hospital, -	100	61.4	82.6	...	..	16.0		100	33.3	...	20.0	33.3	37.9	28.9

* Of the cases of Tuberculosis, 4 pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case were notified from Woodilee Mental Hospital.

TABLE XXIV.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

VACCINATION.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS, 1926.

PARISH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cumbernauld, -	3	3	4	2	4	7	3	6	6	4	4	4	50
Kirkintilloch, -	4	2	5	1	...	1	4	5	3	2	3	4	34
East Kilpatrick, -	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7
Milngavie (Landward), -	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Kilpatrick, -	7	8	4	7	8	5	4	6	4	8	6	3	70
Totals, -	14	15	13	10	14	13	11	17	14	15	13	12	161

TABLE XXV.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1926.

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.
1926. April 16	Spout on side of road at Milton, Bowling, -	16.42	.15	16.57	.23	...	.001	.001	11.41	1.93	13.34	...	1.120
April 16	Pond at Milton, Bowling, -	14.50	.30	14.80	.22	...	.006	.006	9.45	2.37	11.82	...	1.120
April 22	Pump well at Dumbuck, -	11.24	.30	11.54	.18	...	.005	.005	6.72	1.90	8.62	...	1.170
April 30	Stand pipe, Cumbernauld, -	4.68	.75	5.43	...	trace	.005	.005	2.24	1.16	3.40	15	...
May 3	Cistern well, Cumbernauld, -	11.06	.30	11.36	.61	.002	.005	.007	4.27	4.01	8.28	...	1.40
May 3	Spout at Bridge, Roadside, Cumbernauld, -	7.16	.75	7.91	.19	.001	.008	.009	2.41	2.35	4.76	...	1.160
June 9	Deep well, Airdriehead Farm, Cumbernauld, -	18.10	.25	18.35	3.49	.004	.009	.013	...	10.04	10.04	...	1.6
July 6	Garscadden Village, 4th Row, -	18.23	.45	18.68	.43	...	.010	.010	11.37	3.12	14.49	...	1.65
July 6	Garscadden, spout in field S.E. of 5th Row, -	11.72	.30	12.02	...	.001	.007	.008	7.42	1.96	9.38	...	...
Sept. 14	Drumbreck Farm, Kirkintilloch, -	7.84	.50	8.34	.03	...	.008	.008	2.80	2.96	5.76	...	...

* 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.

The water from the Kennedy Well in the Fourth Row was found to be polluted, but, as there was such a scarcity of water, the inhabitants were using a spout in the fields south-east of the Fifth Row; this water, however, was merely a small dribble coming out of a metal pipe, and was found to be unpolluted. The final sample was taken in connection with infectious disease at a dairy farm, a complaint being made regarding the water as a possible source of the infection. This water was found to be good.

The water supply for Garscadden during the summer received careful consideration from the Committee, owing to the fact that the quantity was insufficient, and arrangements were made by the proprietor for the cartage of water to the village. This water was taken by arrangement from the Clydebank and District Water Trust's main at Hardgate.

Attention was directed during the year also to the condition of the water supply to South Hutcheson Farm, and it was finally arranged that a pipe should be laid to the farm to convey to it water from the Clydebank area.

Further complaints were received regarding the water supply to certain houses just outside the boundary of the Burgh of Dumbarton. These houses are supplied from Dumbuck Hill. The water, on chemical analysis, proved to be pure, but from time to time certain forms of animal life appeared in the service pipes of the two houses farthest away from the source of supply. As the water is filtered through a pressure filter, and appears to be pure at that part of the system, it was difficult to explain this occurrence, more especially as a Berkefeld filter put into one of the other houses did not show any signs of impurity such as was found farther down the system. This matter is still engaging attention. The question of this water supply was referred to last year.

DRAINAGE AND SCAVENGING.

There was nothing special to note during the year regarding either drainage or scavenging in the Eastern District.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

There was practically no change made in the administration of the scheme during the year.

The Eastern District Public Health Committee agreed to the building of a Clinic at the edge of the Auchentoshan Housing site. In connection with this Clinic, it was further

agreed that the building should be of two storeys, the upper storey being a house for the Nurse. This arrangement will solve the difficulty of finding accommodation for the District Child Welfare Nurse.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

The details required by the Board of Health are to a large extent embodied in the tables in this Report, but the following additional information also falls to be given:—

Special Treatment Centres.—Under arrangement with the Education Authority of the County of Dunbarton, there were treated at the Authority's Clinics during the year 13 children under five years of age; of these, 7 cases were dealt with for conditions of the ear, nose, or throat, while two children were sent to the Oculist for treatment and four were sent to the Dental Clinics.

Food and Milk.—Ninety-eight applications were received for supplies of milk, 47 on behalf of mothers and 51 on behalf of children. Four applications were refused, and grants of milk were made to 46 mothers and 47 children, while Glaxo was recommended for one child, and was supplied. The total cost of the milk supplied was £120 10s. 9½d., and of the Glaxo £1 7s.

During the coal dispute, with the permission of the Board of Health and under certificate from the doctor of the Child Welfare Clinic or a general practitioner, milk was supplied to 347 children, 37 nursing mothers, and 65 expectant mothers. The total cost for this special supply of food was £1189 5s. 3d.

Measles.—There is no notification of Measles in the District. During the year three children died of Measles. In two cases Broncho-Pneumonia was the fatal complication; the other case was complicated by Capillary Bronchitis. Four cases of Measles were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Three children died from this disease during the year. In each instance the child suffered from Broncho-Pneumonia. Four cases were removed to hospital.

Maternity Hospitals or Homes.—During the year nine women were treated in the Ante-Natal Wards of the Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital, while the total number of notifications of birth received from that institution was 11.

TABLE XXVI.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.
HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	EAST AND WEST KILPATRICK PARISHES.	CUMBERNAULD AND KIRKIN- TILLOCH PARISHES.
Number of Births intimated to the Health Visitor during year, - - - - -	220	259
Number of First Visits— - - - -	271	278
To Children under 1 year, -	222	255
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	23	11
To Expectant Mothers, - -	26	12
Number of Re-visits— - - - -	2725	3105
To Children under 1 year, -	1344	1817
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	1198	1248
To Expectant Mothers, - -	183	40
Number of Visits to Midwives, - - - -	31	61
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, - -	7	17
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, - -	154	291
TOTAL VISITS, - - - - -	3188	3752
Feeding of Children of 6 months—		
Breast Fed, - -	121	127
Partially Breast Fed,	38	57
Artificially Fed, -	51	47
Number of Infants born prematurely, - -	11	14
Number of Infants born at full time, - - -	211	245
Expectant Mothers who consulted doctors or ante-natal clinics, - - - - -	26	3

TABLE XXVII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.
CLINICS.

PARTICULARS.	DUNTOCHER.	KILPATRICK.	TWECHAR.
Number of Clinics held—			
With Health Visitor only in attendance, -	50	52	—
With Doctor and Health Visitor in attendance, -	52	52	55
Ante-natal Consultations—Total attendances, -	68	21	3
First attendances, -	24	2	3
Referred to Ante-natal Ward, Maternity Hospital, -	3	—	—
Referred to family doctor, - - - - -	—	—	—
Treated at Clinic, - - - - -	21	2	3
Post-natal or other Consultations, - - - -	245	55	2
Child Welfare Consultations—			
Total attendances—Under 1 year, - - -	436	195	360
Over 1 year, - - - -	425	146	71
First attendances—Under 1 year, - - -	77	32	93
Over 1 year, - - - -	15	24	15
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, -	70	9	45½

DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS—

DUNTOCHER CLINIC.	DUNTOCHER CLINIC—contd.	OLD KILPATRICK—contd.
<i>General Conditions—</i>	Scabies, - - - 1	<i>Eye Conditions—</i>
General Debility, - - 6	Eczema, - - - 1	Conjunctivitis, - - 1
Rickets, - - - 2	No disease specified, - 8	Strabismus, - - - 1
Malnutrition, - - 10		
<i>Eye Conditions—</i>	TWECHAR CLINIC.	<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Con-</i>
Conjunctivitis, - - 5	Whooping Cough - - 2	<i>ditions—</i>
<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Con-</i>	General Debility, - - 6	Enlarged Tonsils, - 5
<i>ditions—</i>	Rickets, - - - 2	Ozœna, - - - 1
Adenoids, - - - 4	Eczema, - - - 1	Nasal Catarrh, - - 1
Coryza, - - - 4	Bronchitis, - - - 7	Respiratory Diseases, - 9
Otorrhœa, - - - 3	Gastritis, - - - 1	Cystitis, - - - 1
Tongue Tie, - - - 3	Hernia, - - - 1	
Tonsilitis, - - - 2	Ringworm, - - - 1	<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>
Respiratory Diseases, - 18	Chickenpox, - - - 1	Dysentery, - - - 2
<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>	Malnutrition, - - - 2	Hernia, - - - 3
Diarrhœa, - - - 3	Improper Feeding, - - 2	Improper Feeding, - 4
Gastro Enteritis, - - 9	Dyspeptic Marasmus, - 1	Thread Worms, - - 3
Hernia, - - - 2	Diarrhœa, - - - 3	Vomiting, - - - 4
Improper Feeding, - 5	Impetigo, - - - 3	Stomatitis, - - - 1
Thread Worms, - - 4	No disease specified, - 75	Gastro Enteritis, - - 1
<i>Skin Diseases—</i>		Phimosis, - - - 1
Impetigo, - - - 2	OLD KILPATRICK CLINIC.	<i>Skin Diseases—</i>
	General Debility, - - 3	Impetigo, - - - 1
		Eczema, - - - 1
		No disease specified, - 13

The above are the diseases, &c., noted at first attendances, and the totals agree with the figures shown in the table above.

TABLE XXVIII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.
YEAR 1926.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms), - - -	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3
Bronchitis, - - -	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases, - - -	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Heart, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Births, - - -	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	6
Atelectasis, - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - - -	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
Total, - - -	13	...	...	2	15	2	2	7	3	29*

* The Registrar-General's figure was 30.

Homes and Hospitals.—During the year seven children were sent to the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, by arrangement with the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh-Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League.

Assistance at Confinements.—Under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinements, 15 applications for the provision of a midwife were received during the year; 7 of these were granted and 8 were refused.

Tables.—The tables necessary to comply with the Board's circular are numbered XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII.

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 1926, as required by the Central Midwives' Board:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT:—

Total number of births registered in 1926,	-	-	-	491
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1926,	-	-	-	153
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1926,	-	-	-	12
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor	}	Births,		9
or midwife during 1926,		Deaths,		1*

In addition to the above, 11 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. All of these were born alive, but one child died at 4 days old.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM:—

Total number of cases during 1926,	-	-	-	5
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926,	-	-	-	1
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1926,	-	-	-	Nil.

* Body of child found—mother unknown.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1926, - - - -	Nil.
Total number of deaths during 1926, - - - -	Nil.
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - -	Nil.
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - -	Nil.
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1926, - - - -	Cases, Nil. Deaths, Nil.

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1926, - - - -	11
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1926, - - - -	3

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 24 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Threatened abortion, - - - -	1
Weakness of mother (influenza), - - - -	1
Occipito posterior, - - - -	1
Delay in labour, - - - -	14
Tearing of cord, - - - -	1
Rupture of perineum, - - - -	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - -	1
Premature birth (delicate child), - - - -	1
Asphyxia of child (child malformed), - - - -	1
Injuries to child at birth, - - - -	1
Bleeding of bowels and vomiting of blood (child), - - - -	1
	24

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of death, - - - -	2
Notification of artificial feeding, - - - -	2

ADMINISTRATION :—

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

The following supplementary figures are of interest:—

The number of births notified in the District was 480,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 96.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 32·5.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 51·5.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 12.

The percentage of still-births was 2·3.

HOUSING.

40 OLD KILPATRICK.—It was hoped that a start would have been made with the erection of the 48 houses under the District Committee's Slum Clearance Scheme, but difficulties arose regarding the purchase of the ground. It is hoped, however, that a commencement will be made in the early spring.

40 00 DUNTOCHER.—The work on the 48 Slum Clearance houses and the 200 houses being built under the 1924 Housing Act, both at Auchentoshan, has proceeded fairly satisfactorily. The strike held up building for a time owing to difficulties in obtaining supplies of bricks and cement, but it is expected that the 48 houses will be ready for occupation in the early spring.

40 36 OTHER HOUSES.—The 24 Slum Clearance houses at Cumbernauld are nearing completion, and a commencement has been made with the erection of 8 houses at Waterside and the same number at Condorrat. Here again the strike retarded the work. However, the Cumbernauld houses are expected to be ready early in 1927.

7 SUBSIDISED HOUSES.—A further 15 houses, on which a subsidy of £100 per house was paid by the Local Authority under the 1923 Housing Act, were completed during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The appointment of a whole-time County Veterinary Inspector has placed the work in connection with milk and dairies on a much sounder footing. At the same time, it

* This figure includes 11 births which occurred in Institutions outside the District.

would be hardly fair if appreciation were not here recorded of the skilful assistance given in the past by those part-time officials who were associated with this work.

Towards the end of 1925 James M'Dougall, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed for each of the Districts, to be on the staff of the Medical Officer as far as work under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Public Health Acts is concerned, and also Veterinary Inspector for the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act Committee.

The appointment being a joint one with the burghs, Mr. M'Dougall will be able to standardise and co-ordinate the work in the entire county. The following is his first Report on the work done under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, &c.:—

I beg to submit a Report of the work carried out by me during the year ending 31st December, 1926.

In the course of my inspections I noted a general improvement in the cleanliness of byres, and no difficulties were encountered in the administration of my duties. A Report of each dairy herd inspected was sent to the Clerk of the District Committee.

All registered dairies, numbering 118, and containing 2642 cows, were inspected once during the year in accordance with Regulations, but it is expected that more than one inspection will be carried out in future, as much time was lost explaining various sections of the Act. The cattle in one dairy attached to an institution which was exempt from registration were inspected once during the year. A list of premises not registered where milk is sold in small quantities has not yet been completed.

In this District the conditions of cows were found to be on an average good and the cleanliness fair. The fodder and diet most commonly supplied to the cattle, from which a good quality of milk was received, were oat straw, the usual feeding meals, draff, potatoes and turnips during winter, and grass with maize germ cake during summer. The number of cows found to be suffering from abnormal udder conditions were as follows, viz.:—Atrophy, 104; Mammitis, 2; Induration N.T., 5; Eruption on Teats, 3—total, 114. The milk from these diseased udders was either used for feeding calves and pigs or poured down the common drain. In every case I advised the owner to remove the diseased animal from the herd, and to notify the Local Authority how the animal was disposed of.

No animals were found tuberculous on clinical examination, but samples of milk were drawn from 15 udders suspected to be affected with Tuberculosis. The samples of milk

were sent to the Laboratory, where, after a microscopical examination, 5 were found to contain streptococci and 2 staphylococci. In all cases where cows were found to be suffering "from disease liable to infect or contaminate milk," certificates were at once sent to the District Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health.

In the course of my inspections I pointed out the advantage and importance of having a tubercle-free herd, and in several instances the owners were agreeable, but the cost of alterations required on the existing premises was considered too great.

During the year one application was received for a licence to sell "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk." A clinical examination of the dairy herd was carried out, but the tuberculin tests were not applied, as applicant intimated his intention not to proceed further with the matter.

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

BAKEHOUSES.—The repairs to the bakehouse in Duntocher, referred to in my last Annual Report, were completed during the year, and this bakehouse may now be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.

The premises in Kilpatrick which were reported to the Committee as unsatisfactory were burned down during the year, and the owner agreed not to use the structure as a bakehouse in future.

OTHER WORKSHOPS.—The total number of inspections during the year was 152. In 8 instances defects were found; these defects were all remedied. It was not found necessary to report on any factory or workshop to the Inspector of Factories. No lists of outworkers were received. At the end of the year there were 76 workshops on the register.

TABLE XXIX.—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, - - -	8	8	...	5	2	23	5	7
Dressmakers, - - -	6	6	...	...	6	7	8	...
Tailors, - - -	4	5	2	2	...	6	1	...
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Cartwrights, &c., -	12	12	...	12	...	18	...	2
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, -	5	5	...	5	...	25	...	5
Blacksmiths, - - -	10	12	...	10	...	17	...	2
Shoemakers, - - -	9	9	...	9	...	12	...	...
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Hosiery Knitters, - - -	1	1	...	...	1	5	5	...
Distillers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Butchers, - - -	4	6	3	1	...	15	2	9
Other trades, - - -	15	16	1	13	1	25	2	1
Totals, - - -	76	82	6	59	10	156	23	26

