

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Greenock Burgh.

Contributors

Greenock (Scotland). Burgh Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

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Burgh of



Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the


HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1959

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



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HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1903

George S. Carter, M.A., F.R.S.E., D.P.H., D.M.S.

Medical Officer of Health

Printed and Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow

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* Half-time on School Health Service.

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

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Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

KENINA MacLEOD, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

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MARGARET McGHEE

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MARGARET ROBERTSON

Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH *

* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock and District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Miss J. Maclachlan.

Corporation Midwives

Mrs JEAN GILMOUR

MARY THOMSON

Mrs MARGARET COPLAND

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

Mrs MARY GREEN

JULIA S. BOYLE

JEAN MACDONALD

ANNIE McLOONE

(Resigned 31-12-59)

SHEENA YOUNG

(Resigned 28-10-59)

MARY K. FAULKNER

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Mrs Agnes Leith.

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

ELSIE C. GREENHAM	PATRICIA NICHOLSON
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MARY A. CORMACK	ANNA ROBERTSON
MARGARET WALMSLEY	(Comm. 26-1-59)
MARGARET A. NELSON	(Resigned 11-5-59)
EVELYN FINDLAY	MARY ROBERTSON
ELIZABETH HENDERSON	(Comm. 18-5-59)
JUNE MARSHALL	(Resigned 31-12-59)

Disinfecting Station

ARCHIBALD COMRIE, District Disinfecting Officer (Resigned 29-8-59)
 GEORGE PETTICREW, District Disinfecting Officer, (Comm. 31-8-59)
 PETER MALLON, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Craigieknowes Clinic

Mrs I. ROBERTSON, Caretaker

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

Mrs B. WEBSTER MARGARET M. STEVENS Mrs N. ARMOUR

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department

PETER DUNN* (Resigned (12-1-59)
 WILLIAM MURRAY* (Comm. 16-2-59)

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

CHIROPODY CENTRE

ELIZABETH J. WATT, Chiropodist

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor
 FREDERICK STOKES, Assistant Supervisor

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MAY D. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 *IAIN C. ECKFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 * Half-time, Public Health

School Nurses

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Mrs JEAN PAUL	Mrs JOAN TELFER
(Retired 31-7-59)	JESSIE M. N. STRUTHERS
	(Comm. 1-8-59)

Office and Clinic Staff

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(Resigned 21-3-59)	(Comm. 6-3-59)

WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

Assistant Welfare Officers

PETER DUNN (Comm. 13-1-59) Mrs H. HOUSTON

Matron, Belleaire Old People's Home
 AGNES SPENCER

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To the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND, the PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Burgh for the year 1959.

The poliomyelitis vaccination programme gained impetus during the Spring and Summer months of the year, and during one period of 8 weeks, 20,000 anti-poliomyelitis injections were carried out by the staff of this Department.

One typhoid case occurred during the year and once again a history was obtained of recent consumption of shellfish.

One paratyphoid case was diagnosed and in this instance a carrier state remained, but intelligent co-operation by the household has minimised the danger to the community.

In the Summer months there were several sporadic cases of food poisoning, one fatality resulting, but no major case of food hygiene neglect was detected.

The section of the report dealing with the School Health Service reveals the satisfactory comparison which can be made on the subject of heights and weights of school children examined in 1959 as compared with those seen in the year 1939.

The death-rate per thousand of the population from respiratory tuberculosis reached a new low record in Greenock in 1959.

The building of the new multi-purpose clinic in the South-West area of the Burgh commenced towards the end of the year.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials and to the members of the Health, Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1959

Population as estimated at middle of 1959	...	...	...	78,350
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	18.84
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	20.9
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	3.2
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	7.6
Death-rate — all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	11.9
Death-rate — tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.19
Death-rate — tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.17
Death-rate — principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.11
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	35
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	24
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	26
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.59

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise indicated.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION.—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General to the middle of 1959 is 78,350. This figure is used as the basis of all statistical calculations unless otherwise indicated.

This estimate is an increase of 382 over that of 1958.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is 700. The average of the previous five years was 690.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.—The number of live births, after correction for transfer, was 1,635 (831 males, 804 females) and the rate is 20.9 per thousand. The 1958 rate was 20.5 and the average for the last five years was 20.8.

The birth rate in Scotland as a whole was 19.1.

Tables I and III give further information on this subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 57 (31 males and 26 females), the same total as in 1958, but below the quinquennial average of 61.

The infantile mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 35 per thousand. The quinquennial average is 38 and the rate for Scotland is 28.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within first four weeks of life) is 24 per thousand as compared with 21 in 1958. The quinquennial rate is 23. The rate for Scotland is 19.

Stillbirths numbered 44, giving a rate of 26 per thousand total births, as against the quinquennial average of 29. The rate for Scotland is 22.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths in the Burgh in 1959, after correction for transfers, is 935 (498 males, 437 females). The death rate is 11.9 per thousand of the population, which is an increase on the rate of 11.3 in 1958, but the same as the quinquennial average.

The death rate for Scotland in 1959 is 12.1.

The average age at death (excluding infant deaths) was 68 as against 66 which is the average for the last five years.

Table II gives further information regarding deaths in 1959.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1959 —

Diseases of Circulatory System	351 = 38% of total deaths
Malignant Disease	167 = 18% of total deaths
Cerebral Vascular Lesions	121 = 13% of total deaths
Violence	45 = 5% of total deaths
Bronchitis	41 = 4% of total deaths
Pneumonia	31 = 3% of total deaths
Tuberculosis	15 = 1½% of total deaths

Diseases of Circulatory System.—Of the number of deaths from this cause, 321 were from diseases of the heart, with a death rate of 4.1, the same as in 1958, but higher than the quinquennial average of 3.96.

For classification and grouping in ages of the heart diseases, see Table II.

Malignant Disease.—Cancer in its various forms was responsible for 167 deaths (90 males, 77 females), which is four more than in 1958. The death rate is 2.1 as compared with 2.09 in the previous year and 2.08 the quinquennial average. Forty-one deaths from respiratory cancer (36 males, 5 females) were recorded, distributed as follows:—

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
Males	4	7	12	8	5	—
Females	—	—	1	2	2	—

The following is the distribution of all cancer by age groups:—

Age Group	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
Males	—	—	—	1	1	6	12	26	27	17	—
Females	2	—	1	1	—	2	8	16	20	25	2
	2	0	1	2	1	8	20	42	47	42	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases of Nervous System.—The deaths classified in this group totalled 129 of which 121 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death rate from these causes was 1.54 and the average for the last five years was 1.60.

Deaths from Violence.—These numbered 45 of which 8 (7 males, 1 female) were suicidal, 4 were motor vehicle accidents, 22 (13 males, 9 females) due to accidents in the home, and 11 due to other forms of accidents.

The corresponding figures for 1958 were 5 suicides, 9 motor vehicle accidents, 13 home accidents and 11 others.

Of the accidents in the home in 1959, 5 involved children under 1 year, 3 involved adults under 55 years of age, and the remainder (14) adults above 55 years of age.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Excluding tuberculosis, these diseases caused 75 deaths, which gives a rate of 0.96 compared with 65 deaths and a rate of 0.83 in 1958. The average of deaths in this category over the last five years has been 71, with a rate of 0.92.

Bronchitis was responsible for 41 of the deaths (32 males, 9 females) of which 20 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.52. These figures are higher than the quinquennial average of 37 and a rate of 0.47.

Pneumonia accounted for 31 of the total respiratory deaths with a death rate of 0.40. This is greater than the quinquennial average of 0.35. Of these deaths, 5 occurred in children under the age of one year, and 19 in persons over 65 years.

Tuberculosis.—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 13 which gives a death rate of 0.17 per thousand of the population. This is a new low record for Greenock. In 1958, there were 16 deaths with a rate of 0.21. Column 6 Table III at the end of the report shows dramatically how, since 1951, the death rate in

Greenock from tuberculosis has reduced by more than two-thirds, but even the new low rate is still above the figure of 0.10 for Scotland.

Tuberculosis of other forms caused 2 deaths. The non-respiratory death rate is 0.02 and the rate for Scotland 0.01.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.—(Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, measles and influenza. Nine deaths occurred in this group and all were due to influenza and its complications. In 1958 there was one influenzal death and 14 in 1957. The group death rate for 1959 is 0.12 and the quinquennial average is 0.08.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—Deaths referable to this system numbered 30 of which 3 were caused by cirrhosis of the liver, 1 by other diseases of the liver, 8 by intestinal obstruction and hernia, 4 by gastric and duodenal ulcers, 2 by appendicitis and 8 by diarrhoea. The number of deaths in children under one year of age from diarrhoea was one, against an average, for the previous five years, of 1.8.

Genito-Urinary System.—Deaths from diseases of this system totalled 20 of which 6 were due to nephritis or nephrosis. Enlargement of the prostate gland was responsible for 7 deaths.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.—The Registrar General has recorded one death in this group which was attributed to puerperal sepsis.

The following table gives the death rate per thousand total births for the period 1940 - 1959:

Period	Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis	Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes	Maternal Death-rate
1940—1944	0.94	3.31	4.25
1945—1949	0.36	0.96	1.30
1950—1954	0.48	0.87	1.36
1955	0.00	1.22	1.22
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00
1957	0.59	0.00	0.59
1958	1.21	0.00	1.21
1959	0.59	0.00	0.59

Congenital Malformation.—There were 18 deaths from this cause of which 11 occurred in children under 4 weeks, and 2 between one and 12 months.

Diseases of New Born and Early Infancy.—These deaths number 28 and are classified as follows:—

Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis, 14; pneumonia of the newborn, 1; other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified, 13.

The number of deaths in 1958 was 29.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the Section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During the year 1959 there were 1,322 cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 1,883 less than in 1958, and less than the quinquennial average of 2,454. The abatement of the chickenpox and measles epidemics of 1958 was mainly responsible for the fall in the number of cases.

Further information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V and VI.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER.—105 cases of scarlet fever were notified with no significantly increased incidence in any one period of the year. The incidence rate per thousand of the population in 1959 was 1.3.

In 1958 there were 65 cases and the average for the last five years was 65.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were no cases of diphtheria during 1959. Immunisation against this disease is discussed under the heading "Vaccination and Immunisation".

TYPHOID.—One case of typhoid and one case of paratyphoid B were confirmed during the year. The typhoid victim was an unemployed male adult of 27 years. He had been eating uncooked cockles and boiled whelks every other day for about 3 weeks prior to sickening. The shell-fish were obtained from casual hawkers in various public houses in Greenock, and probably originated in the estuarial waters of the River Clyde where sewage pollution is not unknown. This type of trading is known to exist in most coastal towns, the dangers fortunately being appreciated by many of the public.

The paratyphoid B infection was in an elderly lady. The source of infection could not be traced and unfortunately the patient developed a carrier state.

In 1958, 5 cases of typhoid occurred and the quinquennial average is 2.2.

PNEUMONIA.—139 cases of notifiable pneumonia were ascertained, nine of which were acute influenzal, and the remainder of the acute primary type. The months of January, February and March showed the highest incidence.

The total number of cases of notifiable pneumonia in 1958 was 122 and the quinquennial average is 111.

POLIOMYELITIS.—There were no cases of acute poliomyelitis during 1959 as against 5 cases in 1958 and an average of 5 for the last five years.

Immunisation against this disease is discussed under the heading "Vaccination and Immunisation".

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Three cases of puerperal fever and 58 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are one case of puerperal fever and 41 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

MALARIA.—One case was notified.

CEREBO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Five cases were ascertained, four in infants under one year, and one in a child of two years.

DYSENTRY.—120 cases were recorded compared with 64 cases in 1958 and a quinquennial average of 123.

WHOOPING COUGH.—176 cases occurred during the year, as compared with 21 cases in 1958, and the average for the last five years of 345.

Whooping cough immunisation is discussed under the heading of "Vaccination and Immunisation".

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.—13 cases were notified during the year as compared with 9 cases in 1958.

FOOD POISONING.—32 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, the majority occurring in the course of a sporadic outbreak during the summer. The organism responsible was *Salmonella typhi-murium* and one case proved fatal.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General medical practitioners, parents and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable, and these are discussed below. The figures cannot be regarded as complete, but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in the Burgh.

MEASLES (Including German Measles).—The number of cases intimated was 403, with an incidence rate of 5.1 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures in 1958 were 1,356 and 17.4. The quinquennial average of cases was 733.

CHICKENPOX.—Only 125 cases were notified in 1959 compared with 1,324 cases in 1958, and an average in the previous five years of 600.

MUMPS.—72 cases were intimated during the year compared with a quinquennial average of 290.

PNEUMONIA (not otherwise notifiable).—61 cases under this heading were notified. The number in 1958 was 36 and the average of the last five years was 79.

VENERAL DISEASES.—The number of new cases who attended local clinics during the year was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	3	41	2	84	—	18	4	101	25
Cases attending from Ships:									
—	—	40	—	12	—	28	—	82	—

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 620 attendances made by 216 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinic. Of these, 21 men, 53 women and 136 children suffered from scabies, and 2 men and 4 women were treated for lice infestation.

Forty and more years ago, the occurrence of vermin infestation was attributed to bad housing conditions and the lack of baths. Most of the people in Greenock treated for vermin infestation today, come from modern local authority houses. Many of these are innocent victims, who, being unfamiliar with the condition, fail to institute remedial measures until the infestation is heavy and widespread in the family. Others, unfortunately, appear unwilling to carry out the curative measures advised, or to accept treatment offered by the local authority. The war-time powers of compulsory cleansing were rescinded and not replaced in Scottish public health legislation.

CRAIGIEKNOWES CLINIC

The Craigieknowes Clinic continued to be used as before, giving accommodation to ante-natal, child welfare and school minor ailments clinics. Members of verminous families are allowed to wait in the Clinic after treatment while their homes, clothes and property are being disinfected. The premises are also used by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for carrying out Medical Boards. One room, is rented by a local general practitioner for use as a consulting room, and another room is rented to the Parks Department for use as an Old Men's Shelter.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources and examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board, have been intimated to this department—

Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,037
Ravenscraig Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Larkfield Hospital	...	...	...	...	10
Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	...	104
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	2
Rankin Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	...	515
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	409
					2,082

The specimens submitted by the Medical Officer of Health were mostly concerned with epidemiological work such as the search for carriers, infected contacts and possible sources of contamination in cases of food poisoning. A considerable degree of co-operation exists between private practitioners and the Health and Welfare Department in this work, this being so helpful to both branches of medicine, curative and preventive.

DISINFECTING STATION

This establishment continued in its two-fold work of dealing with infected clothing and of carrying out general washings for the departments of the local authority.

The total number of articles treated was as follows:—

General Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	105
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	479
Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	1,689
Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	2,967
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	24
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	747
Premature Baby Cots	...	...	...	...	95
Other Health and Welfare Sections	...	...	...	...	663
Other Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	7,238
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	62
					14,069

Of these numbers, 6,378 were disinfected by steam, and 450 by disinfectant solution. Four articles were destroyed on request.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX.—It is fitting that the name of this disease should head this section, as a major problem of any Public Health Department which ever encounters it among the people in its own area, especially where these people have ignored repeated advice to take smallpox vaccination as seriously as they should. The places in this country which are particularly at risk are seaports, airports and the areas adjacent to them which are in frequent contact by sea and air with seaports and airports overseas where smallpox exists.

At the time of writing, there are 21 such places, most of which are in almost daily touch with this country. Greenock and its larger neighbour, Glasgow, frequently receive ships from infected ports overseas. Smallpox seldom appears in this country because of the various quarantine measures undertaken to keep it out, but though these measures are effective, they cannot be infallible and consequently it is necessary to ensure by all practicable means, that people in sea and airport areas in particular are adequately protected against this disease.

Smallpox vaccination, itself, is a procedure which is not to be taken too lightly. If an adult has never been vaccinated before, and the need suddenly arises for him or her to undergo vaccination, reactions, particularly local reactions, can be troublesome for a time and the procedure is not entirely without more serious risk. Nevertheless, if he or she is going to be exposed to smallpox in any way, the safety bestowed upon him or her by vaccination outweighs the drawbacks so vastly as to make it imperative. This is plainly true, but yet it is the natural desire of all doctors who perform vaccinations that even the admittedly minute risks involved should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

Experience has shown that the best and safest time for any individual to undergo vaccination against smallpox for the first time is in early infancy.

The staff of this Department have preached and practised the above truths for years now and will continue to do so. The parents of every

child born in Greenock receive a letter telling them of the necessity to have their children vaccinated against smallpox—among other things—and another letter reminds them about it when the child is one year old. The health visitors publicise it among parents in their districts and the Public Health clinics provide it automatically in their immunisation programmes; family doctors will provide it on request and are furnished with vaccine to do so. Failing compulsory powers, now extinct, there is little more of a practical nature that any Public Health Department can do in this matter, but the position cannot be described as satisfactory. In the past 10 years, 6,555 known primary vaccinations were performed in Greenock, the vast majority being upon infants, but 17,507 children were born here during that period, and it would appear, if these figures were any guide, that well over 10,000 children received no protection against smallpox despite appeals to their parents. Doubtless many of these will have to be vaccinated later in life as a compulsory preliminary to travel, or immigration, for example. The advantages of infant vaccination will have been denied to these people, and they will necessarily be exposed to the greater, though still slight, risks of adult vaccination. Some few may encounter epidemic smallpox completely unprotected and the odds of survival will not favour them. These unfortunates will not be grateful to the parents who did not lack telling in the matter of having their children vaccinated.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Routine immunisation against this disease was carried on throughout the year. Virtually all infants coming to maternity and child welfare clinics now receive whooping cough inoculation together with diphtheria and tetanus (lock-jaw) in the form of a combined vaccination (Triple Vaccine). This means that protection against these diseases is achieved in a course of three injections at monthly intervals where previously 11 injections were necessary. The advantages to mothers and children is obvious. It is of interest that in America, "Quadruple Vaccine" is being used in some centres which will provide protection against poliomyelitis as well, thus even further reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected, and this new development will be watched with interest.

The total figures for immunisation against the above diseases in 1959 are:—

Immunisation	Public Health Dept.	Private Practitioners	Total
Completed inoculations against			
Diphtheria	1,022	3	1,025
Boosting doses (Diphtheria only) ...	2,747	17	2,764
Completed Combined inoculation			
(Whooping Cough and Diphtheria)	83	55	138
Boosting Combined Doses			
(Whooping Cough and Diphtheria)	4	5	9
Completed Triple Vaccine	515	306	821
Boosting Doses (Triple Vaccine) ...	6	20	26

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease is now conspicuous by its absence here, a happy state of affairs for which immunisation can claim a large share of the credit; and as long as this work is effectively carried out, so long may this freedom be expected to continue. Thus, in 1959, 1,984 children received the primary course of protection, and 2,799 received "boost" doses to maintain it.

POLIOMYELITIS.—The year 1959 was a busy one for the Department in this connection. It opened quietly with the routine inoculation of infants, school children, expectant mothers, and the then new group of young adults, up to the age of 25 years who were coming forward as a result of publicity, but in relatively small numbers.

In the Spring, however, a well known footballer contracted poliomyelitis and died of it. This received considerable coverage in the popular press and the result was startling from the preventive point of view. Soon clinics in the Public Health Department alone were receiving queues which filled the halls and stairways on and between three floors of the building, and overflowed into the street outside. Pressure on occasion became so acute as to necessitate the improvisation of an auxiliary clinic in the building with the allocation of additional staff to operate it. Externally, in the Department's school and child welfare clinics the story was similar. Numbers in excess of 400 people per session were not uncommon, the record being held by one school clinic where 559 pupils presented themselves for inoculation in one forenoon. The Public Health Department had 433 people on its heaviest day while one child welfare clinic with a staff of one doctor, two nurses and one clerkess dealt with 258 persons requiring anti-poliomyelitis vaccinations alone.

It should be remembered that this heavy activity was superimposed upon the normal work in these clinics which were attended by children requiring immunisation against other diseases as well as medical inspection and advice. Some idea of the strain pressed upon the facilities of the Department may be gained when it is remembered that large quantities of sterile injection equipment had to be provided each day for hundreds of people and transported as necessary, with supplies of vaccine, to different centres. The work of preparation for each new day had to be undertaken in the late afternoon and evening when the main rush was over and it was impossible moreover to forecast the exact numbers that would require to be inoculated the following day.

The medical and nursing staff faced a vaccinal marathon, and a veritable avalanche of paper work descended on the staff. This was due to the fact that almost all the people who came had to be provided with a second injection one month later, and again a third seven months later. This meant that a careful record of all injections had to be undertaken and transferred on to separate cards designed for the purpose. Again a large proportion of those vaccinated were children of school age and minors in general who could not be vaccinated without parental permission. This required considerable correspondence with parents. It finally became necessary to engage additional clerical staff for a period of two months.

The sudden nature of this public demand can be seen from the following figures:—

Anti-Poliomyelitis Inoculations performed 1959

January	...	...	589	July	...	...	757
February	...	...	278	August	...	...	491
March	...	...	486	September	...	...	611
April	...	...	7,406	October	...	...	427
May	...	...	13,072	November	...	...	1,109
June	...	...	5,414	December	...	...	1,347

The greater proportion of those inoculated were either children brought or sent by their parents or the over-twenties. The response from the later teenage group was relatively disappointing here as elsewhere, and consequently a campaign was launched in the autumn directly designed to persuade young people to present themselves for vaccination. To this end, special publicity measures were undertaken. Young people in offices and factories found letters advocating anti-poliomyelitis vaccination in their pay packets. Local cinemas showed a short film strip; dance halls played records of popular dance music

which were interrupted by an appeal by a well-known T.V. personality; cafes frequented by teenagers, and many other business establishments exhibited posters.

It also became known that some of these young people claimed that the hours during which clinics were opened were unsuitable to them despite Saturday morning sessions and daily afternoon sessions in various clinics throughout the Burgh. It was appreciated that some at least might find it difficult to leave their work to attend, and consequently special lunch time and evening clinics were instituted for their benefit. These were moderately successful, some 350 young persons being inoculated there.

The following table gives details of inoculations given during the year:—

	1st Inoculations	2nd Inoculations	3rd Inoculations	Total
Pre-School Children ...	2,593	2,467	1,137	6,197
School Children ...	5,565	5,270	6,328	17,163
Expectant Mothers ...	352	302	63	717
Young Persons ...	3,708	3,168	562	7,438
Others (Priority Groups)	196	246	20	462
	<u>12,414</u>	<u>11,453</u>	<u>8,110</u>	<u>31,977</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.—With the passage of time, evidence continues to accumulate as to the protective efficacy of B.C.G. vaccine, and, as previously, vaccination against this disease has been made available to all infants and school children in the Burgh as well as to all unprotected contacts of the disease. Special publicity is given to B.C.G. vaccination for children entering the relatively dangerous period following their secondary school days, in whose case a letter is sent to the parents reminding them of the advantages conferred by vaccination against tuberculosis. This subject is further discussed under the heading of "Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care".

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics continued to function throughout the year 1959. Blood tests to determine the Rh. Factor and blood group were performed on every patient attending the ante-natal clinic for the first time. One dental clinic was held weekly for the examination and conservative treatment of expectant and nursing mothers whose youngest child was under the age of one year. This dental service is operated in local authority clinics by dental staff of the County Council for whose services the Burgh reimburses that authority. The cost to the Corporation for the provision of dentures during the year was £3,441. A maternity outfit and a supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. Few post-natal examinations were carried out at the clinic as mothers confined in hospital generally return there for post-natal examinations.

Mothercraft Classes

These classes were held in fortnightly sessions at Hillend and Wellpark Clinics. In addition, health visitors from the Department held twice weekly classes at Rankin Hospital Ante-natal Clinics.

Dental Treatment

Number of expectant and nursing mothers inspected by Dental Officers	345
Number of expectant and nursing mothers who accepted treatment (other than the provision of dentures) ...	12
Number of expectant and nursing mothers recommended for dentures	334

Ante-Natal Clinics

Number of clinics at the end of the year supplied by the Local Authority	4
Total number of women who attended	340
Total number of attendances	1,049

Rhesus Factor Examinations

The number of Rhesus factor examinations performed during the year at Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics was 298 of which 55 were found to be negative. Antibodies were present in four patients who were confined in the Rankin Memorial Hospital and gave birth to live babies.

Maternal Mortality

Number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement	1
Maternal death rate	0.59

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1959. As before, their function has been the prevention of illness in infants and young children, and the detection of defects.

Thus, the usual services of immunisation, vaccination and medical examination have been given to infants and young children. Any defects found are referred to the appropriate practitioner or consultant for early treatment. Mothers attend for advice or reassurance on problems of child feeding and child rearing. Two of the clinics provide ultra-violet light treatment for debilitated children. Simple treatment for minor ailments is also provided.

A dental clinic is also available for the examination and conservative treatment of children under 5 years.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year	4
Number of children who first attended clinics during the year and were at date of first attendance:—	
(a) under one year of age	1,143
(b) over one year of age	447
Total number of attendances during the year by children who at time of attendance were:—	
(a) under one year of age	6,795
(b) over one year of age	2,862
Number attending Dental Clinic during the year	6

Toddlers Playgrounds

The three toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hourly sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy, preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk, as provided in the schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. The average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1959 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Hillend Playground	...	...	...	...	...	25
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	...	...	...	...	...	16

Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority, but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Seaside Homes, Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 30 guineas for which in return they received 10 subscribers' lines entitling the receivers to two weeks' stay at the Home. During the year 1959, 8 mothers and 6 children were admitted for a period of approximately two weeks.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1959, 13 health visitors were employed until the end of June when other two fully trained health visitors returned from the training course making a complement of 15 fully trained health visitors. Thirteen of these are employed directly by the Corporation and two through Greenock District Nursing Association. The Refresher Course at St. Andrews Summer School was attended by two health visitors and another health visitor attended the Scottish Health Visitors Association Study Day in Edinburgh. Attendance at such courses proves to be of great value to the health visitor in her work.

Wider areas must be served as the town extends. All health visitors walk or use public transport where suitable and available.

A housing survey of the Burgh was carried out by the Sanitary Department in 1957, and as a result of this survey 10,485 aged and handicapped persons were listed—the necessary details in respect of these persons becoming available in 1959. In December, therefore, the health visiting staff commenced visitation of these groups and as at 31st December, 1959, 161 visitations of this type had been completed. At these initial visits, the health visitors complete comprehensive record cards and an indication is given of the needs, if any, of the aged or handicapped persons, including the question of further visitation.

The following table of visits paid by health visitors during 1959 gives the number of visits paid, but it must always be remembered that statistics can give no real indication of the time, persuasion and energy expended in advising families on all aspects of positive health.—

Group visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Children under one year of age	3,309	25,675
(b) Children between one year and five years of age	7,049	21,462
(c) Tuberculosis cases	1,314	2,192
(d) Accidents in the Home	35	67
(e) Other cases	345	781
Total visits paid	12,052	50,177

Number of infants at age six months found to be:—

(a) Breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
(b) Partially breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
(c) Not breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370

HOME NURSING

During 1959, arrangements for home nursing were continued by the Greenock District Nursing Association and the Corporation of Greenock. Ten full-time nurses were employed during the year. Four cars are in constant use in the out-lying areas. The rest of the staff walk or use public transport where available.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1959:

Number of new patients nursed in 1959	...	...	...	...	909
Number of patients carried forward from 1958	...	...	...	...	281
Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	...	1,190
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	38,985

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed	...	...	...	636
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	...	...	...	27,338
Number of tuberculosis patients nursed	...	...	...	18
Number of visits to tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	624

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	780
Surgical	...	...	...	...	125
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	4

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	...	11,517	Parentrivite	...	25
Penicillin	...	1,068	Testosterone	...	74
Anahaemin	...	77	Dromeran	...	121
Imferon	...	539	Proluton	...	7
Cytamen	...	1,431	Pernaemin	...	48
Streptomycin	...	148	Seclomycin	...	33
Mersalyl	...	303	A.C.T.H.	...	4
Morphine	...	9	Gerovital	...	33

802 articles were issued on loan during 1959.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Twelve midwives were employed during 1959, ten of these directly by the Corporation of Greenock and two through the Greenock District Nursing Association. Two midwives attended the Refresher Course held at Troon.

Fifteen sets of Cyprane type Trilene apparatus and 10 sets of Minnitt type Gas and Air apparatus are available for use. All midwives are qualified to administer these analgesics.

Twelve cots with all equipment necessary for premature babies are available and are sent out at the request of the midwife or doctor where required.

Midwives areas continue to extend as the town expands. Taxis are available for emergency cases and always during the night. Otherwise the midwives go about on foot or use public transport when suitable.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1959 was 602, this included 4 stillbirths.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	5,485
Number of post-natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	...	...	9,432
Number of post-natal visits (special)	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	14,953
Cases of Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cases of Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cases of Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and Midwife eng'd.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	
(a) Midwives employed by the Local Authority	36	448	—	—	—	—	484
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	6	109	—	—	—	—	115
(c) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Totals	42	557	—	3	—	—	602

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born on the district were removed to the Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1959 was 52 (24 males, 28 females). This was 15 less than the number in 1958. The quinquennial average is 68. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

Number of stillbirths registered in Greenock	...	...	...	53
Number of stillbirths in Rankin Memorial Hospital from outside the Burgh	...	...	...	11
Number of stillbirths transferred into Greenock	...	...	...	2*
Corrected number of stillbirths in Greenock	...	...	...	44
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	26
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	22

The number of stillbirths due to hazards of birth forms 19% of the total.

The majority of stillbirths, 81%, are due to causes pre-existing at birth.

Foetal deformity was the cause of 24% of the stillbirths.

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Malpresentation ... 5	Anencephalus ... 11	Toxaemia ... 3
Disproportion ... 3	Hydrocephalus ... 1	Ante-partum Haemorrhage ... 4
		Macerated foetus 11
		Other causes ... 4
Total ... 8	Total ... 12	Total ... 22

* Details of transfers-in not received.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	57
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	...	...	39
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post-natal deaths)	...	...	18
	Infantile Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post-natal Rate
Greenock	35	24	11
Scotland	28	19	9

The infant mortality rate is lower than that for 1958, due to the fall in the post-natal rate, the neo-natal rate having risen.

Of the neo-natal deaths, 61% were due to prematurity.

Five of the 18 post-natal deaths were due to respiratory infection and 4 to accidental asphyxia.

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1943 to 1959, and as the Infantile Mortality rate is composed of two groups, (a) neo-natal deaths and (b) the post-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show the comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1943	80	65	36	33	44	32
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Prematurity	14	8	—	1	1	24
Foetal Deformity	2	9	1	—	—	12
Asphyxia & Birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1
Accidental Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Deaths	17	18	1	1	2	39

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-natal	Post-natal			Total
		Over 1 and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	
Prematurity	24	—	—	—	24
Foetal Deformity	12	1	2	2	17
Asphyxia & Birth Injury	1	1	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1
Accidental Suffocation ...	1	2	1	1	5
Broncho-pneumonia	—	3	1	1	5
Gastro Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1
Abdominal Conditions ...	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown	—	1	—	—	1
Total	39	9	4	5	57

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is obtained in dealing with the problems presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health,
 Chief Sanitary Inspector,
 Superintendent Nursing Officer,
 Senior Probation Officer,
 President, Vice-President and Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.,
 Children's Officer,
 Welfare Officer,
 Area Manager, National Assistance Board,
 Manager, Ministry of National Insurance,
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service,
 Clerk to the Education Committee,
 Commandant of the Local Branch of the W.V.S.
 Greenock Police Juvenile Co-ordinating Officer.

Since the meetings commenced six years ago, 41 problem families have come under review and in 29 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little

improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help; this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were five fixed centres as follows: Health and Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Sinclair Street Clinic, Hillend Clinic and Rankin Park Clinic. The W.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van to the more outlying districts of the Burgh and from their Headquarters at the Erskine Orr Hall.

The quantities supplied during 1958 and 1959 were as follows:—

Foods	1958	1959
National Dried Milk	64,517 tins	57,884 tins
Orange Juice	29,808 bottles	32,867 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	4,400 bottles	5,410 bottles
Vitamin A & D	2,353 packets	2,217 packets

There is a decrease in the uptake of National Dried Milk in 1959 compared with 1958.

DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided for homes where illness, or infirmity exists, including confinements.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		
	Whole Time	Part Time	Confinements	Other Illness	Total
1951	—	12	33	45	78
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125

The 84 "other illness" cases in 1959 included 33 aged and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

The essential aim of the service is to provide assistance in the home of those rendered temporarily incapable or uncared for; as a rule, six weeks is the maximum period over which domestic help is provided, but if the circumstances warrant it, an exceptional extension is allowed. This occurred in 9 instances during the year.

In 1959 a total of 18,765 hours were worked by domestic helps, an average of 150 hours per patient.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

In recent years important advances have taken place in the treatment of this condition as well as in preventive techniques. As a result tuberculosis does not now present the public health problem of such magnitude as in past years, but nevertheless it still remains a significant cause of morbidity and the Department continues an unremitting effort to prevent the spread of this disease. The steps undertaken are various, forming a routine part of the duties carried out by the Public Health Staff.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Infants:—All parents in the Burgh are offered B.G.C. vaccination for newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this Department carries out such vaccination weekly. During 1959, 1,156 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital, of which number, 909 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 247 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outside the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. In the case of infants born at home, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are available for the provision of B.C.G. vaccination and during the year, 456 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups:—B.C.G. vaccination is offered to other groups in the population because it is distinctly desirable that they should be so protected, e.g. by reason of their work or because they have been in contact with the disease. A particular interest is taken in children of the age group 13/15 years (collectively known as "School Leavers") in this respect. In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination. Full details are given in the following table:—

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1959	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	9	31	5	8	5	8
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	57	50	47	38	114	121
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) and (c) Students ...						
(a) School leavers	346	467	214	297	214	297
(b) Infant Scheme	10	19	10	19	869	743
(5) Others	6	1	6	1	2	1
(6) Totals	428	568	282	363	1204	1170

Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, his or her home is subsequently visited by a health visitor and arrangements are made forthwith for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family, should they have been in contact with the case. Negative reactors to the tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination, and in the event where any previously undiscovered case is brought to light in this manner, treatment is arranged. Further, where it appears that a new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

Social Services

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1959.

The National Assistance Board helped patients under certain circumstances. As in previous years, the Health and Welfare Department, in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, provided assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1959, 15 cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding.

Re-housing

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such a recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself, whereby the risk of infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 22 families were rehoused in this manner.

Statistics

The number of cases notified and confirmed as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 60, 39 of these being males and 21 females. This figure represents a decrease of 47 compared with the figure for 1958, and there is little doubt that this is a result of the intensive campaign against tuberculosis held during the year 1958.

The following table shows the confirmed figures for new cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis from the period 1951 to 1959:—

TYPE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Respiratory	212	274	215	119	106	87	71	107	60
Non-respiratory	14	35	28	31	10	10	15	10	12

The following table shows, by age group and site of the disease, the number of cases confirmed during 1959:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	{M.	—	—	5	6	4	3	7	5	9	39
	{F.	1	2	2	5	4	4	1	1	1	
Total Respiratory		1	2	7	11	8	7	8	6	10	60
Abdominal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningeal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Miliary Tuberculosis....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	{M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Superficial Glands	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Genito-Urinary Organs		—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Other Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Respiratory Total		—	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	1	10

The following table shows the total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
		Respiratory	{M.	—	1	49	62	121	97	87		70	52	539
	{F.	1	6	45	103	193	117	33	12	9	519
Non-Respiratory	{M.	—	1	9	11	14	10	5	—	3	53
	{F.	—	2	5	16	19	10	5	1	2	60

The following table shows the number of cases resident in the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	1	4	4	—	1
F.	3	3	3	1	2
15—44 years—					
M.	18	33	35	3	13
F.	21	36	41	1	15
45 years and over—					
M.	20	42	37	6	19
F.	1	7	4	1	3
TOTAL	64	125	124	12	53

SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LUNG

Efforts to bring to the notice of school children and youths the dangers of smoking have continued as in 1958, but in view of the high pressure salesmanship directed to the opposite viewpoint by means of billboards, glossy magazine advertisements and I.T.V. presentations portraying the romance and joy of smoking particular brands of cigarettes, local anti-smoking propaganda is of little avail.

EPILEPSY

Arrangements for the care and treatment of epileptics continued as in the previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctors to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment.

As before, appropriate information is made available to the local Employment Officer to assist him in fitting the epileptic into suitable employment where his ailment will not expose him to undue risk.

CEREBRAL PALSY

Cases of cerebral palsy are usually detected by the family practitioner or the health visitor before the child reaches school age, and often arrangements for treatment of the physical defect can be commenced early. Disposal of cases after the child reaches school age depends on whether or not there is an accompanying mental defect and, if present, on its severity.

At the end of 1959, 7 cases in the Burgh under school age were visited by the health visitors, and 9 cases of school age were attending Glenburn Special School.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been extremely well supported during the year, so much so indeed that at the time of writing the pressure of work has stimulated consideration of increased staff and larger premises.

During 1959, 2,948 treatments were carried out by the one full-time chiropodist presently employed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, the medical and nursing staff of the Department continued to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Such instruction took many forms, varying from the constant advice and assistance provided by the health visitors in their calls upon families in the Burgh, to set lectures delivered by the medical staff to audiences such as school children, e.g. upon the dangers of smoking, or to food-handlers upon the observation of food hygiene, and the dangers of food poisoning. Since "accidents in the home" remain all too frequent, full advantage is taken of publicity material made available by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and by the Scottish Council for Health Education to draw attention to such dangers as unguarded fires and trailing flex.

As before, attention continues to be given to the need for keeping the public constantly aware of the necessity of having children protected against dangerous diseases such as diphtheria and smallpox, while poliomyelitis has received a special emphasis during the year as regards protection of all individuals between the ages of 6 months and 25 years as well as expectant mothers.

In a wider field, articles prepared by the Department dealing with clean air, food poisoning and port health, have been published in the local press.

Posters were supplied by the Scottish Council for Health Education and the Department of Health for Scotland for use on the four hoardings owned by the Health and Welfare Department and situated in prominent sites in the town. The subjects of the posters displayed during the year included:—

We do not eat enough of these vegetables.

Clean hands — clean food,

Diphtheria.

Health of mother and child.

Posters in connection with the prevention of accidents in the home campaign.

Posters in connection with the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds, public hoardings, and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

During the latter part of 1959 special emphasis was laid upon accidents due to unnecessary falls, suitably illustrated posters appearing under such titles as "Light that Stair" and "Fix that Flex". Apart from posters, leaflets on these subjects were made available to the public, and a special quiz leaflet was distributed at "Darby and Joan" clubs.

A reporting procedure, inaugurated in 1957, when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service and the Police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department, has continued throughout the year, although the response from the various agencies has declined considerably of late. In 29 instances, however, such accidents were reported and in each case subsequent investigation was carried out, and relevant advice provided, by health visitors, who also took the opportunity of stressing the importance of preventive measures in the course of their domiciliary visits.

WELFARE SERVICES

OLD PEOPLE

(1) Housing

The Corporation continued its policy to provide small houses for elderly people and by the end of the year, 98 such houses had been completed and occupied; they were provided in the lower flats of tenement blocks and in one-storey cottages and all designed to make their management by the old folk as easy as possible.

Future developments of this nature are planned for the Bawhirley Road, Carwood Street and Regent Street areas and from these it is anticipated that approximately a further 70 houses will be completed.

(2) Residential Accommodation

Aged persons requiring care and attention are accommodated in Residential Homes within the Burgh or in Joint-User Establishments elsewhere. There are 3 of the former, namely, the Little Sisters of the Poor Home, the Medical Aid home, and Belleaire Home, the last named being owned and administered by the Corporation. As elsewhere, the increasing number of aged persons requiring the services of such Residential Homes has led to their being used to capacity, with waiting lists for admission, a state of affairs which, it is hoped, will be ameliorated in the not too distant future, when more accommodation becomes available.

In addition to the above, Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home is located in the Burgh. This establishment caters specifically for these persons.

Three Joint-User Establishments are utilised by the Corporation of Greenock in conjunction with other local authorities; these provide not only for the aged, but for other needy categories in addition. At the end of the year, 22 Greenock people were accommodated in these establishments, 14 of them having been placed in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Paisley, 4 in the Central Hospital, Dumbarton (formerly known as Townend) and 4 in Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine (formerly known as Cunninghame Home).

It is becoming increasingly difficult, however, to secure the admission of new cases to these establishments and at the present time only one of them—Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine—is in a position to admit new cases occasionally.

In all, 64 aged persons from the Greenock area were accommodated in Residential Homes or Joint-User Establishments at the end of 1959.

(3) General Welfare of Old People

While several local voluntary bodies have developed or are developing services for the aged living in their own homes, the W.V.S. is most generally occupied with this duty. They carry out a "Meals on Wheels" service and by the end of the year had 5 old people's clubs in operation and provided various treats at different periods of the year.

The "Meals on Wheels" service provides a cooked lunch on two days each week to some 50 old people who are unable to provide it for themselves and by the end of the year, there was a greatly increased demand for this particular service. The W.V.S., however, has been unable to extend the service meantime because of lack of facilities and they are considering ways and means whereby they may increase its scope.

The work of the several voluntary bodies providing services for various categories of needy people of all ages must be gratefully acknowledged and liberal gifts received from industrial and private sources enable many people, both young and old, to enjoy something of the joys of such periods as Christmas and New Year.

The W.V.S. clothing service is in constant demand and here again the generosity of citizens in donating cast-off, but still good, clothing enables many less fortunate people to obtain essential garments.

(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes

No new Homes were registered during the year. Conditions in the existing four Homes in the Burgh were found, by inspection, to be satisfactory. It is noteworthy that two of the three Voluntary Homes—the Medical Aid Home and the Little Sisters of the Poor Home—in the Burgh, carried out improvements in their premises, so that their residents are now enjoying additional comforts and other facilities. The third Home, Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home, is planning an extensive internal improvement in its premises from which it is anticipated that the retired mariners for whom it specially caters will likewise have the benefit of improved facilities by the end of 1960 or early 1961.

(5) Temporary Accommodation

One of the duties laid on the Corporation is the provision of temporary accommodation for persons who may become in need of this because of such emergencies as fire, flood, storm damage, etc. During 1959, there were a few minor instances of this nature, and one major episode in Holmscroft Street, but accommodation for the short periods of emergency was found among relatives and friends of the families concerned.

Where necessary, the cleaning and drying of bedding and clothing was carried out at the Disinfecting Station, and where replacements of essential clothing were required, various local voluntary organisations, particularly the W.V.S., were able to oblige.

(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care

There were no cases during 1959 in which these compulsory powers were required to be used.

(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to protect the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. During 1959, 3 new cases of this nature were dealt with. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture were attended to as necessary.

(8) Interments

During the year, 19 persons were interred at the instance of the Department, no relatives or friends of the deceased people being found to make the necessary arrangements. In all but one case, full or part recovery of costs was obtained from death grant, insurance or other available sources.

(9) General Welfare Services

During 1959, approximately 1,400 cases were dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department. Interviews took place either at the office or at the homes of clients (or both, if necessary). Some cases entailed repeated visitations and many contacts with other statutory and voluntary bodies were necessary in their interests. Prob-

lems posed were many and varied—difficulties connected with accommodation, finance, family and personal matters, etc. Many were helped directly or indirectly and where material assistance could not be given, the best possible advice was extended.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(10) Blind Persons

(a) Register

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons registered under the Act with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	2	3	5
16 to 17 years	1	—	1
18 to 20 years	1	—	1
21 to 29 years	2	6	8
30 to 39 years	5	3	8
40 to 49 years	6	5	11
50 to 59 years	7	10	17
60 to 64 years	6	8	14
65 to 69 years	10	7	17
70 years and over	18	49	67
	—	—	—
	58	91	149
	—	—	—

The significant feature of the register continued to be the high proportion (45%) of persons over 70 years of age.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Joint Committee for Glasgow and South-West of Scotland. The Mission to the Out-Door Blind supplies a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.), who covers the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas and also organises a social club for the blind in the Erskine Orr Hall and periodic concerts in the Town Hall Saloon.

(b) Residence

The numbers of blind persons in various types of dwellings were as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
In Private Dwellings	50	81	131
In Homes providing care and attention	2	5	7
In Mental Hospitals	1	3	4
In Lodging Houses	1	—	1
In Chronic Sick Wards	1	—	1
In Residential Schools	2	3	5
	—	—	—
	57	92	149
	—	—	—

(c) Home Teaching

The Home Visitor/Teacher still has a total of approximately 200 blind persons under his care between Port Glasgow and Greenock.

During the year, he made a total of 446 visits to the Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

(d) Braille and Moon — Readers and Tuition	M.	F.	T.
No. of Readers registered with National Library for the Blind (London)	1	—	1
No. of Other Readers registered with Library of Out-Door Mission (Glasgow)	8	8	16
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	1	1	2
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	—	—	—

(e) Wireless and Talking Books

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. Batteries continued to be supplied at a reduced charge of about 7/6d against the usual 19/—, but the great majority of sets are now portable electric—only 2 battery sets now remaining in use. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 3 Talking-Book Machines in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. Although in very short supply, the Talking Book Machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, find it extremely difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

(f) Holidays

Once again facilities at Dunoon were taken advantage of by 3 Greenock persons, who paid their own expenses at early season rates.

(g) Handcrafts Classes

During the winter months, classes are held in the Erskine Orr Hall and these were regularly attended by 8 men and 5 women who undertook various light handcrafts.

(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings

The Erskine Orr Hall was also used as a social centre for the blind, being available daily to men, and on one afternoon per week, a special women's meeting was held, when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practised. The average attendance at these meetings was 30. The centre has its own blind men's domino team and in addition to their own internal competitions, the local team competed against sides from other West of Scotland areas. Organised visits were paid by the members of the Greenock Centre to these other areas and these visits were reciprocated at Greenock. There was a monthly afternoon concert in the Saloon of the Town Hall and the annual outing to Lochgoilhead by arrangement with the Mission to the Blind. All these entertainments and outings were well attended.

(i) Employment

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
In workshops for the blind	9	1	10
Employed in open Industry	5	2	7
Home Workers	1	—	1
Undergoing training for sheltered employment	3	—	3
Undergoing training for open industry ...	—	—	—
Arrangements for training pending	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	10	5	15
Not available for employment (housewives, retired persons, etc.)	28	80	108
	<u>56</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>144</u>

(j) Sheltered Employment

All blind persons capable of training and employment are eligible to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there receive allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays an equal grant to the Committee amounting to 75% of the expenses incurred by them in providing employment facilities, subject to a maximum per capita grant at the rate of £100 per annum. 12 persons on the Greenock Register are employed in Workshops; 10 of these are males (including 2 trainees) and 1 female, and are employed in the Glasgow Workshops, the remaining person being a male employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind Workshop at Inverness.

(k) Wages and Conditions

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

(l) Employment in Open Industry

Increasing emphasis is being placed today upon the absorption of trained blind workers into occupation in open industry; during the past five years, this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Shorthand Typist	—	1	1
Telephone Operator	3	1	4
Labourer—Hospital Service	1	—	1
Office Messenger	1	—	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

(m) Education

There are 5 blind children under the age of 16; 3 are being educated at the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh, and 2 at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow.

(11) Partially-Sighted Persons

Partially-sighted persons are also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind.

(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons

The Greenock Mission to the Deaf carries out much good work in the interests of deaf and dumb members of the community. Unfortunately the Mission lost the services of its very able Missioner, Mr Mathewson, towards the end of 1958 and has not been able to engage a replacement. To this extent its work has been somewhat curtailed and has had to be done by voluntary visitors. At the end of 1959 there were 87 adults and 18 children under 16 years of age on the register, apart from 20 persons in Port Glasgow and Gourock.

(13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons
Occupational Therapy and General Visitation

This scheme has now been in operation for 5 years and at the end of 1959 the register contained 173 persons. During the year 330 home visits were paid by the department's Welfare Officers and work was found for 3 persons.

As far as possible, visits (apart from occupational therapy) have been adjusted to three monthly and six monthly intervals. The three-monthly visits are made to those who live alone or are housebound and those who do not have outside contacts. The six monthly visits are of a more routine nature and paid to those more able to engage themselves in normal social activities.

Practical assistance and advice on personal problems are given so far as is possible and the Officer maintains close liaison with the Disablement Officer of the Ministry of Labour.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Duties

The duties under this head include:—

- (a) Receipt of information from doctors and other professional agencies of cases of mental illness and mental deficiency.
- (b) Certification where necessary and subsequent removal of patients to Mental Hospitals or certified Institutions.
- (c) Arrangements for guardianship at home or boarding-out with unrelated guardians of certain mental patients and mental defectives including visitation and supervision where necessary.
- (d) Submission of reports on home conditions and employment prospects of patients it is proposed to discharge or put under supervision.
- (e) Reports to Sheriff Court of cases under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act.
- (f) Submission of statutory reports in respect of the mental defectives under Detention Orders to the General Board of Control—the statutory supervisory body.

Prevention, Care and After-Care

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 (Section 27), provides for the local authority making arrangements for the prevention of mental illness, the care of persons suffering from such illness or mental deficiency, and the after-care of such persons, but changes in legislation concerning this are expected in the new mental health legislation at present under Parliamentary consideration.

Psychiatric Clinic

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospital Board and consultative sessions are given there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Mental Hospital.

Mental Illness

During 1959, 33 Greenock persons (14 males, 19 females) were certified as being of unsound mind and removed to mental hospitals and 134 persons (57 males, 77 females) were admitted as voluntary patients. This was a decrease of 1 certified patient, but an increase by the same number of voluntary patients as compared with the previous year. During 1959, 36 certified (19 males, 17 females) and 110 voluntary patients (53 males, 57 females) were discharged from Ravenscraig Mental Hospital and 20 certified cases (9 males, 11 females) and 15 voluntary patients (8 males, 7 females) died.

Guardianship Cases

Local Authority Welfare Officers are responsible for the visitation and supervision of mental patients under guardianship and for seeing that the regulations appertaining to them under the relevant Acts are carried out. 8 such patients are in residence in Arran and 1 within the Burgh. All patients are medically examined by their doctor every three months and visited by the Welfare Officer twice each year.

Mental Deficiency

Institutional Care

At the end of the year, 66 certified mental defectives (40 males, 26 females) were under care in Institutions and 7 of these cases (5 males, 2 females) were admitted during the year. One male case was transferred from home guardianship to Institutional Care.

Guardianship

31 certified mental defectives (23 males, 8 females) were under Guardianship locally, and 9 (6 males, 3 females) were under Guardianship outside the Burgh.

During the year the department's Mental Health Visitor made 475 visits to the 312 certified and uncertified defectives on the register. Of these, 140 were in employment and 58 were married.

Supervision

The number of visits to each case varies according to the need, and the advice and practical help given directly and indirectly are greatly appreciated. The majority on the register (211) were between 16 and 30 years of age and it was upon these that the main emphasis was laid as regards visitation and supervision. The remaining 101 were over 30 years of age, and this group was visited occasionally in order to ensure that their essential needs were being met.

Effective supervision in the Mental Health field entails close co-operation with other bodies. The General Board of Control for Scotland is the statutory overseeing body and in Greenock there are 5 authorised officers—the Medical Officer of Health, the Depute Medical Officer of Health, the Welfare Officer and his two Assistant Welfare Officers.

There is close liaison with the psychiatric staff at Ravenscraig Mental Hospital, where all but a few local residents in need of treatment are accommodated. The pressure on hospital beds is very great at any time and the problem would no doubt be more pressing were it not for the preventive work carried out at the Psychiatric Clinic at Wellpark under the direction of Dr. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent of Ravenscraig Mental Hospital.

The Maternity and Child Welfare staff also plays an important part in the prevention of mental illness, although an adequately staffed Child Guidance Clinic would no doubt be a great asset in the alleviation of mental stress among children and adolescents and might be of considerable assistance in the problem of juvenile delinquency.

There is also close co-operation with the principals of the mentally-handicapped division of Glenburn Special School, of the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre and with the Greenock and District Voluntary Association for Mental Health. The above educational establishments pass on to the Health and Welfare Department of the Corporation, and to the Voluntary Association for Mental Health, information regarding the capabilities and principal needs of young persons of school leaving age, who are of subnormal mental development and therefore likely to be in need of some form of assistance and supervision to enable them to live as normal a life as possible. Several such cases were notified during 1959, but in no case was certification necessary.

Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service is also close, particularly in relation to work finding and exemption of defectives from National Service. Useful information in the interests of the defectives is passed on, as the occasion arises, to such other departments as the Police and Probation, with whom there is also excellent co-operation.

Training and Occupation

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the Special Schools, but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs, are provided for by the Education Authority at Auchmead Centre. The responsibility for this service for those above school age (except those in certified Institutions) is laid on the Local Authority under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 and covers those under Guardianship Order or under Supervision.

Since September, 1955, premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street have been the locus for this service in Greenock to male defectives, who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three-course mid-day lunch at a cost to each trainee of 1/- per day. The meals are obtained from a nearby Works' Canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of the W.V.S. The premises are well suited to the purpose and the pupils attending—about 24 of them regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the Supervisor, and Mr Stokes, the Assistant Supervisor.

The summer camp for the trainees was organised jointly by the Supervisor and the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health. The funds for the holiday were provided by that body and the use of premises in Arran was obtained for ten days. Twenty-two pupils attended the camp along with the Supervisor, the Assistant Supervisor and a Cook.

In the course of the year, one lad left the Centre to take up employment.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Session 1958-59

During this session all school entrants, as well as pupils born in 1949 (9 year olds), 1945 (13 year olds) and 1942 (16 year olds), were taken for systematic medical inspection. Those pupils born in 1951 (7 year olds), were examined for visual acuity and hearing only and children attending the Craigieknowes Nursery School were examined on two separate occasions.

Pupils found defective at previous inspections were re-inspected and those reported by teachers, parents, nurses or others, to have some defect, were specially examined. At frequent intervals the school nurses paid visits to the schools under their care to carry out cleanliness examinations of the pupils and give general advice, especially with regard to hair, teeth, skin and nails. As in previous years, extra advice had to be given on the care of hair, and many home visits were paid by the nurses in order to emphasise to parents the importance of keeping their children's hair free from vermin and nits. This advice was taken in the majority of cases, and it is pleasing to note that cases of impetigo of the scalp were almost halved in number compared to last session, and the percentage of children with nitty heads was also reduced.

The state of nutrition of all children examined was generally of a fairly high standard, excellent physical development being specially noted, as in previous years, among children attending senior secondary schools. It is interesting to note the increase in the weight and height of school children over the last 20 years. The 13 year olds of today, for example, are, on the average, at least 10 lbs. heavier and 2½ inches taller than those examined in 1938-39.

The number of cases attending the Minor Ailment Clinics increased as compared with last session, but an alarming feature was the increase in the number of children with scabies infestation; at the clinics, 43 were examined, and at least 4 families of those were found to be re-infested later in the session. This was due in all cases to the difficulty in getting infected adults to come forward for treatment.

During the session, eleven schools sent a total of 760 pupils to the Residential School Camps at Glengannan and Middleton.

The work of both nurses and office staff has once more been carried out faithfully and well, and the co-operation shown by head teachers and their staffs has been greatly appreciated.

Figures for Session 1958-59

Average Number of Children on the Rolls	...	...	13,850
Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctors and Nurse)			
Nursery Class (Craigieknowes School)	...	...	22 25
Entrants (5 years old plus)	...	1,252	
Second Age Group (9 years plus)	...	1,174	
Third Age Group (13 years plus)	...	1,111	
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus)	...	182	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	3,719	22 25
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of children examined:—			Exam.
			1st 2nd
7-year-old Group (vision and hearing only)	...	1,236	
		<hr/>	
Grand Total	...	4,955	
		<hr/>	

Defects discovered at Routine Examinations

		Exam.	
		1st	2nd
Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	306	—	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks)	876	9	14
Number of children with more serious defects ...	98	—	—
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Totals ...	1,280	9	14

Note: The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examinations (Nurse):

Treatment required and parent informed	5,919
No action required	8,812
	<u> </u>
Total ...	14,731

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:

Uncleanliness of Head	3,311
Uncleanliness of Body	525
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	621
Unsatisfactory condition of footwear	149
	<u> </u>
	4,606
Defect of vision	287
Other defects	1,026
	<u> </u>
Total ...	5,919

Re-examinations (Nurse) 3,589

Examination for Special Purposes:

(a) for Employment Licences (Doctor)	99
(b) for Residential Camp Schools (Doctor and Nurse) ...	760
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	1,746
(d) Home Visits (Nurse)	338

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:

Number of Special Cases examined 672

Minor Ailments Clinic:

Number of attendances 6,024 (= 1,435 children)
Nature of Cases:—

(1) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	225 (= 76 children)
(2) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	661 (= 125 children)
(3) Diseases of Eye	671 (= 197 children)
(4) Diseases of Skin	4,467 (= 1,037 children)

GREENOCK BURGHS SCHOOLS—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS—SESSION 1958-59

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts and Bruises		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1040	—	—	2	16	3	—	2	18	7	—
Ardgowan	462	—	—	11	47	16	49	54	396	83	43
Belville Place	441	2	8	4	12	30	140	255	745	313	410
Craigieknowes	313	24	57	1	10	4	23	8	38	18	954
Finnart	569	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91
High	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlanders' Academy	485	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	2	6
Hillend	416	3	11	4	10	15	41	18	342	40	404
Holmscroft	450	—	—	4	34	—	—	10	53	14	87
The Lady Alice	785	1	4	2	6	10	30	33	186	46	226
Ladyburn	567	—	—	1	6	2	9	47	321	50	336
Larkfield	720	—	—	3	11	1	5	—	—	4	16
Mearns Street	556	1	5	7	49	3	12	51	295	62	361
The Mount	573	—	—	3	23	1	7	25	97	29	127
Ravenscraig	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	781	—	—	—	—	3	10	5	14	8	24
St. Columba's	714	—	—	4	9	4	12	1	6	9	27
St. Joseph's	530	—	—	2	7	—	—	4	21	6	28
St. Laurence Boys'	479	6	22	13	65	4	26	90	344	113	457
St. Laurence Girls'	445	2	7	3	21	8	23	45	249	58	300
St. Mary's Patrick Street	1005	14	34	24	121	24	74	118	381	180	610
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	643	1	9	11	154	11	43	17	71	40	277
St. Mary's Infants'	767	1	8	3	9	2	12	7	42	13	71
St. Mary's Girls'	—	—	—	—	—	15	62	21	81	36	143
St. Mungo's	—	16	40	19	42	41	84	224	857	300	1023
Others	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	4	3
Totals	13850	76	225	125	661	197	671	1037	4467	1435	6024

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The duties undertaken by the Public Health Department in its capacity as Port Health Authority are concerned with practically every type of merchant vessel afloat from transatlantic liners to tugboats, in all the variety which the lower reaches of the River Clyde can produce. Greenock is the port of entry for a large proportion of the passengers who enter Scotland by sea, from the United States and Canada, Africa, and more recently, the West Indies.

In 1959, 241 ships were boarded by the staff of the Port Health Authority in pursuit of their statutory duties. In general, the work carried out involved the issuing of medical pratique to incoming vessels, attendance on the Immigration Authorities, the inspection of ships to exclude rat infestation and the examination of new vessels for the granting of de-ratting exemption certificates. In addition, ships were inspected to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory hygienic standards. A fuller discussion of this work appears below under the relevant headings.

On occasions, the Port Health Authority has been requested to arrange for the removal of sick or injured seamen or passengers to hospital and in emergency circumstances (not affecting quarantinable diseases) for medical advice. This does not come under the particular duty of port medical officers, but it is never refused under urgent circumstances.

Quarantine

Duties in this connection were maintained by day and by night in co-operation with H.M. Customs. 141 ships arriving from foreign ports were boarded by the Medical Officer of Health or his staff, acting as Port Medical Officers and Medical Inspectors of Aliens. There were 41 visits to the port by transatlantic liners which landed 8,115 passengers at Greenock, of whom, 6,501 were of British or Commonwealth nationality and 1,614 aliens. The same vessels outward bound embarked 6,316 persons from the port. The remainder were cargo vessels, for the most part, docking here. Their cargoes consisted of sugar, tobacco, copra, ground-nuts, flax-seed, cotton-seed and palm kernels, and as a recent innovation, bananas delivered by ships of the Elder Fyffe Line, which in addition carry passengers.

Eighteen of these ships arrived from ports which had been notified as infected with quarantinable diseases.

No cases of quarantinable disease were found in any ships, but 32 cases of illness were encountered of which 18 were of an infectious nature, and 5 emergencies. One large vessel arriving here provided a reminder of other disease by having nearly half her crew ill with dysentery during the preceding voyage; two of these were still sick when the vessel arrived off the Tail of the Bank, while the remaining half of the crew were close contacts who might have been incubating the disease. Due action was taken to investigate the outbreak and to satisfy the requirements of quarantine.

De-ratting

One hundred ships were visited and inspected during the year to exclude infestation by rats and appropriate action was taken where necessary. In all, 61 de-ratting exemption certificates were issued. This work also involved shops newly built here, which were examined to make sure that their construction afforded the absolute minimum in the way of rat runs and harbourages. In addition, 3 ships were found

with heavy insect infestation (cockroaches) and the situation was dealt with by fumigation.

Other Port Heath Work

Twenty-one vessels of the coastwise and estuarial type were visited and inspected during the year. This involved the issue of 18 rodent control certificates as well as a general examination to ensure that satisfactory hygienic standards were being maintained as regards living accommodation, catering arrangements and sanitary facilities. These duties included the well known Clyde steamers which lie-up here, as well as the tug fleet which operates from the port.

A relatively modern innovation with considerable potentialities as regards the importation of infectious disease from abroad is the transport, by air, to this country, of native crews for ships building in this country. These invariably arrive from Asiatic ports that are infected with quarantinable diseases and consequently such crews are kept under close surveillance by the port health authority until it is certain that no person is carrying any such disease. During the year, two native crews arrived in this manner from India and were duly kept under supervision.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied me with the following information.

Milk and Dairies

At the three registered farms within the Burgh, there was a total of 67 cows at 31st December, 1959, and of these, 47 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 87 per day. In addition, there are two farms which are exempt from registration where a small amount of milk is produced for use by the farm household or immediate neighbours.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 144, an increase of 5 compared with 1958.

Samples taken from local producers numbered 14. Of these, two were found to be unsatisfactory due to high bacterial count. In addition, samples taken from other sources totalled 433 as follows:—pasteurising establishments, 50; wholesale and retail premises, 319; schools and school kitchens, 38; and hospitals, clinics, etc., 26.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of			
				High Bact. Count	Coliform Organisms	Phosphatase	2 or more tests
Certified	15	13	2	1	—	—	1
Tuberculin-tested	23	22	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	384	348	36	—	31	4	1
Total	433	394	39	1	32	4	2

Ice Cream

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bacterial Count
120	95	25	10	5	10

Rinsings

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bacterial Count
7	4	3	1	1	1

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 18 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:—1 each relating to soup, sultanas, bananas, pork pie, strawberries, beetroot, loaf, apple tart, and barn biscuit, 3 to sausages, 2 to aerated water, and 4 to milk. In 6 instances it was found that there was no cause for complaint and it was not necessary for this Department to take any action. In the remaining twelve instances, action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints.

The total quantities of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 22,650 lbs. 2½ ozs. of which 7,438 lbs. 10½ ozs. were tinned food. This work necessitated 266 visits of inspection being made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the Burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—

- (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin & Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
- (b) Ramsay & Co., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
- (c) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association, carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.

2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd., where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

3. James Thomson and Sons, Fellmongers and Wool Merchants.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works:—

Control of Development

During the year, 206 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial and industrial developments were investigated and 40 applications for permission to display advertisements.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewers

1,289 lineal yards of 6 in. diameter.
1,928 lineal yards of 9 in. diameter.
300 lineal yards of 12 in. diameter.
256 lineal yards of 15 in. diameter.
40 lineal yards of 21 in. diameter.
37 lineal yards of 24 in. diameter.
295 lineal yards of 30 in. diameter.

Culverts

400 lineal yards of 36 in. diameter.

Major repair work was carried out to sewers in various parts of the Burgh and minor repair works including the clearing of several chokages were also dealt with. Regular cleaning and clearance of burns and culverts was also carried out during the year.

HOUSING

The following houses were completed during the year:—

Private Enterprise

Villas, 7 apts.	1
Bungalows, self contained, 4 apts.	2
Bungalows, semi-detached, 2/6-apt., 8/4-apt.	10
Houses converted into flats, 3/3-apt., 3/4-apt., 3/5-apt.	9
Total	22

Scottish Special Housing Association

No houses were completed during the year by the S.S.H.A., but the following houses were under construction by the Association on 31st December, 1959:—

Fancy Farm Site—122/3-apt., 53/4-apt.	175
N. Maukinhill Site—59/3-apt., 41/4-apt.	100
Total	275

Greenock Corporation

Castle Road—6/3-apt.	6
Leven Road—4/3-apt., 5/4-apt.	9
Kestrel Crescent—8/3-apt.	8
Ravenscraig—8/2-apt.	8
Castle Road/Bridgend Road—28/3-apt., 12/4-apt.	40
Bawhirley Road/Barnhill Street—5/3-apt., 4/4-apt.	9
Banff Road—4/3-apt., 6/4-apt.	10
Ann Street/Dempster Street—4/2-apt., 12/3-apt.	16
High Street/Smith Street—2/3-apt., 2/4-apt.	4
E. Crawford St./Auchendarroch St.—13/3-apt., 7/4-apt.	20
Central Area 3rd Development—24/3-apt., 24/4-apt.	48
Kilmacolm Road—40/3-apt., 8/4-apt.	48
Larkfield No. 2, Sec. H—38/3-apt., 14/4-apt.	52
Total ...	278

There were 378 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1959.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly provided by Mr John M. Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,949,465,000 gallons which is equivalent to 5,341,000 gallons per day or 68 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 5,326,080,000 gallons equivalent to 14,592,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration, and the bacteriological analysis of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made by Messrs R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water, which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Water-works amounted to 53.68 inches or 12.8% below the average for 70 years from 1890 to 1959.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 11th July when 1.61 inches fell.

There were 161 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1159.2 hours compared with 1151.0 hours during 1958.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1959.

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcasses condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks....	2,004	8	.39	—	1	—	6
Bulls	265	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cows	2,069	2	.09	—	—	2	20
Heifers	668	—	—	—	—	—	8
Swine	2,181	14	.64	—	—	1	3
Sheep	10,126	—	—	—	—	5	10
Calves	494	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	17,807	24	.13	—	1	9	49

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcasses:—

Total Condemnations—Emaciation, 2; Pyrexia, 1; Peritonitis, 1; Cancer, 1; Septic Pericarditis, 1; Endocarditis, 1; Joint Ill, 1; Dropsy, 1.

Partial Condemnations—Tuberculosis, 1; Injuries, 27; Adhesions, 10; Abscesses, 10; Peritonitis, 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was 6 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qrs., 23 lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Acts:—

Inspections made for purpose of provisions as to health	...	364
Written notices	...	12
Prosecutions	...	—
Defects found	...	16
Defects remedied	...	15

MEAT INSPECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

NO. _____	DATE _____
NAME OF INSPECTOR _____	
NAME OF MEAT _____	
SOURCE OF MEAT _____	
CLASSIFICATION _____	
REMARKS _____	
SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR _____	
OFFICE _____	

THIS MEAT WAS INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE _____

TABLE I — VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages —

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Numbers		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (incl. Illegitimate)	1,902	320	53	1,635	831	804
Illegitimate Births	60	16	8	52	24	28
Stillbirths	53	11	2	44	18	26
Marriages	597	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	1,093	214	56	935	498	437

TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000 —
REGISTRAR GENERAL — 1881 - 1959

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.88	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	26.78	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.44
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02

TABLE IV.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIONS DISEASES, 1959

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED							TOTAL
	House- holders	House- holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Authori- ties	Registrar	Midwives or Health Visitors	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Chickenpox	112	—	4	—	9	—	—	125
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	105	15	—	—	—	120
Erysipelas	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Food Poisoning	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	32
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	341	—	9	—	53	—	—	403
Mumps	62	—	—	—	10	—	—	72
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	9
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	126	—	—	4	—	130
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	49	—	—	12	—	61
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	58
Scarlet Fever	21	8	59	—	17	—	—	105
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	78	14	72	—	12	—	—	176
Total	614	22	542	23	101	20	—	1,322

TABLE V.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIONS DISEASES, 1959

MONTH	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poliomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	TOTAL
January	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	162	14	—	—	21	25	—	1	8	16	—	2	268
February	—	5	—	7	1	—	1	—	120	16	—	2	26	13	—	1	5	8	—	1	206
March	—	9	—	5	—	—	1	1	42	9	—	7	18	10	—	—	5	8	1	4	119
April	—	14	—	6	1	—	—	—	48	5	—	—	12	4	—	—	4	13	1	6	115
May	—	7	—	9	—	—	1	—	12	1	—	6	6	2	—	—	6	7	—	10	61
June	1	13	—	15	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	6	6	2	—	—	7	13	—	6	72
July	—	12	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	4	6	—	11	66
August	—	14	—	16	2	14	—	—	4	—	—	7	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	9	76
September	1	7	—	17	1	18	3	—	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	15	58
October	2	4	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	8	1	1	1	—	5	6	—	23	62
November	—	1	—	4	1	—	2	—	4	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	38	82
December	1	31	—	11	—	—	3	—	2	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	51	137
Total	5	125	—	120	7	32	13	1	403	72	—	9	130	61	—	3	58	105	2	176	1,322

TABLE VI.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5
Chickenpox	4
Dysentery	40
Food Poisoning	11
Jaundice. Acute Infective	1
Malaria	1
Measles	9
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	102
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	46
Puerperal Fever	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Scarlet Fever	5
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid B	2
Whooping Cough	7
Other Diseases	455
Totals	743

TABLE VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1959

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHtherIA			MEASLES			WHOOPIING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915	1.90	0.11	6.08	1.72	0.16	9.70	14.32	0.65	4.58	9.38	0.73	7.81
1916	3.73	0.76	2.04	1.61	0.19	11.81	17.16	0.95	5.55	0.72	0.05	7.01
1917	2.74	0.06	2.29	1.23	0.12	10.20	10.12	0.20	1.99	11.43	0.80	7.05
1918	1.36	0.01	0.91	0.70	0.03	5.35	10.19	1.25	12.33	4.53	0.33	7.47
1919	3.95	0.06	1.58	1.10	0.03	3.40	15.26	0.32	2.13	2.36	0.16	6.91
1920	1.47	0.04	3.36	1.28	0.07	5.82	5.71	0.24	4.34	6.88	0.27	3.97
1921	1.31	0.01	0.93	1.76	0.07	4.19	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
1922	1.36	0.01	0.90	1.04	0.08	8.23	36.32	2.17	5.98	18.31	0.98	5.36
1923	4.90	0.07	1.50	1.37	0.07	5.35	6.31	0.14	2.33	0.41	0.02	5.88
1924	2.64	0.06	2.30	1.79	0.06	3.40	23.02	0.59	2.59	15.87	0.54	3.45
1925	1.21	0.01	1.01	2.11	0.09	4.65	1.07	0.00	0.00	6.83	0.39	5.76
1926	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.13	4.04	24.57	0.46	1.89	0.71	0.01	1.72
1927	3.48	0.06	1.77	3.20	0.03	1.15	7.76	0.02	0.31	5.24	0.09	1.88
1928	0.84	0.01	1.49	2.91	0.17	6.06	29.49	1.02	3.46	8.53	0.51	6.06
1929	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.07	3.03	0.52	0.02	4.64	6.25	0.46	7.44
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00