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Contributors

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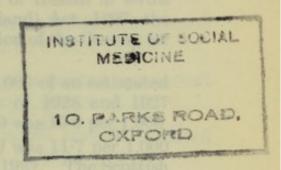
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COUNTY COUNCIL OF FIFE.





ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS

DURING

1929

BY

G. PRATT YULE,

M.D., F.R.C.P., B.Sc. (Pub. Health), Edin. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

ST. ANDREWS: W. C. HENDERSON & SON, LTD.

1930.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF FIFE.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEMCINE

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DUBUNG

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G. PRATT YULE,

M.D., F.R.C.P., B.Sc. (Pub. Health), Edin. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

W. C. HENDERSON & SON, LTD.

OEOT.

To the County Council and District Committees of the County of Fife.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Department of Health in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County for the year 1929.

The birth-rate of 1929 was 17.6 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 110,797. The birth-rates of 1928 and 1927 were 19.2. The Scottish birth-rate of 1929 was 19.0 per 1,000

The death-rate of the County in 1929 was 11·7 per 1,000 as compared with 11·2 in 1928 and 11·8 in 1927. The Scottish death-rate of 1929 was 14·5.

The infantile mortality of the County in 1929 was 74·4: that of 1928 was 81·9 and of 1927, 86·5. The lowest infantile mortality rate, viz., 72, was recorded in 1926. The infantile mortality rate for Scotland in 1929 was 87, that of the County Districts of Scotland was 74.

No improvement in the general mortality-rate stands recorded of 1929. The infantile mortality rate of 1929 is 7.5 per 1,000 less than that of 1928 but 2.4 per 1,000 above the lowest rate of 72 recorded in 1926.

There has been a check in the decline of the mortality from tuberculosis for the last two years and during the same years the notifications of tuberculosis have been more numerous than in 1927. The County Death-Rate from tuberculosis still compares favourably, however, with the rates of other Scottish Counties of approximately like industrial conditions. I trust the stay in the downward trend of the disease is only temporary.

Respiratory Diseases continue a very large factor in the death rate, both general and infantile. Housing progress should tend towards a dimination in the number of deaths from these causes.

I desire to acknowledge the unfailing help I have received from all members of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. PRATT YULE, County Medical Officer.

May, 1930,

Public Health Department,
County Buildings,
Cupar, Fife.

STAFF, SMELTENED ONA GROUT

County Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, etc. G. PRATT YULE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., B.Sc. (Public Health

Deputy and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, etc.
G. M. McGILLIVRAY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. R. L. LEASK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (P.H.), D.P.H.

County and District Sanitary Inspectors.

Cupar District, ... MARSHALL GORRIE.

IAN GOODFELLOW (Assistant)

Dunfermline District, .. WILLIAM DAVISON.

ALEX. M. THOMSON (Assistant)

Kirkcaldy District, ... John Mackenzie.

JOHN S. E. RIDDLE.

JAMES FERGUSON (Assistant)

ANDREW STEWART.

St. Andrews District, .. Robert Just.

Health Visitors and Assistant Inspectors of Midwives.

Dunfermline District, .. KATHLEEN ROBERTSON.

MARY M. PETRIE.

SUSAN M. BEDDIE.

Kirkcaldy District, .. ELIZABETH G. DOUGHTY.

ANNE O. GEMMELL.

VICTORIA MACKENZIE.

St. Andrews District, .. ISABELLA BROWN.

ANNE D. MILLER.

Medical Officers, Veneral Diseases Treatment Centres.

Dunfermline, W. P. S. Johnson, M.D.

Kirkcaldy, G. WISHART McIntosh, M.B., C.M., B. (Pub. Health).

Clerks.

Miss J. R. Thomson, Miss M. H. MILLER, Miss E. B. BRYSC



COUNTY OF FIFE.

Report by the County Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1929.

POPULATION.

The population of the Landward Area of the County, estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1929, was 110,797, being an crease of 425 on the estimated population of 1928 and an increase of 39 on the corrected census figure of 110,058 recorded in 1921. The stimated District populations are as follows:—

Cupar District,	T.032	14,696
Dunfermline District,	108	36,785
Kirkcaldy District,	PINE IOU	44,907
St. Andrews District,	763	14,409

BIRTHS.

During 1929 there were registered within the County Landward Area 990 births of which 1,831 were legitimate and 159 were illegitimate.

War, the binths regular, be usuaber had diminishe	Births	(Total).	Illegitim	ate Births.
Area.	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Percent'ge of Total Births.
ipar District	231	15.7	28	12.1
unfermline District	584	15.9	43	7.3
irkealdy District	954	21.2	69	7.2
. Andrews District	221	15.3	19	8.59
ounty Landward	1,990	17.6	159	7.98

The Scottish birth-rate was 19.0 per 1,000, which rate is 0.8 less that of the previous year and the lowest Scottish birth-rate recorded. The births registered in the County in 1929 were 134 less that those of 1928 and were the lowest number of which I have recovered with the exception of Cupar District in which the births registered 1929 showed an increase of 14 over the number registered in 1928, births in each of the other Districts were less than those of 1928.

The illegitimate birth-rate of the County, which is almost alw highest in Cupar District, has shown a distinct increase of recent year

The following table shows the number of births registered in each the four Districts during the last sixteen years:—

Year.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkealdy District.	St. Andrews District.	Fife Count
1914	285	983	1,479	256	3,003
1915	253	877	1,229	266	2,625
1916	259	842	1,098	221	2,420
1917	248	776	1,008	223	2,255
1918	229	873	1,086	213	2,401
1919	238	854	1,151	215	2,458
1920	306	1,049	1.473	310	3,138
1921	282	1,032	1,359	289	2,962
1922	255	825	1,177	263	2,520
1923	232	780	1,242	262	2,516
1924	249	831	1,249	279	2,608
1925	223	763	1,164	252	2,402
1926	268	779	1,192	235	2,474
1927	235	638	1,019	235	2,127
1928	217	671	1,010	226	2,124
1929	231	584	954	221	1,990
utimate.	159 were ille	bna etamiti		I doldy to a	

In 1914, the year of the start of the Great War, the births registe in the County were 3,003 whereas in 1929 the number had diminish to 1,990.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in the Landward Area of the County numbered (Cupar District, 73; Dunfermline District, 185; Kirkcaldy District; St. Andrews District, 71). There were 512 marriages in 19 532 in 1927, 515 in 1926, 563 in 1925 and 599 in 1924. In 1929 number of marriages in St. Andrews District was 6 less than in 192 there was an increase in each of the other Districts (2 in Cupar District in Dunfermline District, and 21 in Kirkcaldy District).

GENERAL MORTALITY.

'he number of deaths corrected for transfers allocated to Fife inty in 1929 was 1,294 as compared with 1,247 in 1928, an increase 17.

'he County Landward death-rate corrected for transfers was 11.67 1,000 of a population estimated to the middle of the year as .797.

'he number of deaths and relative rates corrected for transfers and corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution each of the four Districts are set forth below:—

AREA	+:	Number	Rate per 1000 corrected for Transfers.	Rate per 1000 corrected for Transfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution.
ar District	mille	233	15.9	12.1
fermline District		349	9.5	10.4
kealdy District		529	11.8	13.1
Andrews District	0000	183	12.6	10.8
A severe propriet.	000	H: H: 10	- 10 + 10 · · ·	0.00
County	0120	1294	11.67	H-00

The Scottish death-rate of 1929 was 14.5 per 1,000, the death-rate of extra burghal or Landward Districts of Scotland was 12.9 per 1,000. The quarterly death-rates for each of the four Districts and the inty Landward Area are given in tabular form below:—

AREA	Quarter ending	Quarter ending	Quarter ending	Quarter ending
	31st March, 1929	30th June, 1929	30th Sept., 1929	31st Dec., 1929
par District nfermline District kealdy District Andrews District	24·3	13·1	12·7	13·5
	11·8	9·1	7·8	9·4
	17·2	10·8	9·1	10·3
	20·8	12·8	9·3	8·0
County	16.6	10.7	9.2	10·1

A summary of the causes of death registered in the County (Landrd Area) during 1929 is set forth in the attached Table. In comison with 1928, the number of deaths during 1929 was less from asles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhoea and eritis, but greater from influenza, tuberculosis, cancer, apoplexy. In the other diseases and accidents of pregnancy. The Table also shows the proportion of deaths at the several ageriods as a percentage of the total deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH. FIFE COUNTY, 1929.

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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table sets forth the causes of death among infants under one year of age.

Deaths of Infants under One Year-Fife County, 1929.

Disease.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkcaldy District.	St. Andrews District.	Fife County.	Per Cent.
carlet Fever	dw. e	1	10 10	tostai	2	1.35
Vhooping Cough	2	2	5	In-roi	9	6.08
Diphtheria	25.1		1		1	0.68
nfluenza	1	1		and and	2	1.35
Perebro-Spinal Meningitis	violen	in lan	na 1tu	0 7597	2	1.35
Cuberculous Meningitis	miemo	112 too	1	ale so la	1	0.68
Other Epidemic Diseases		The state of	1		1	0.68
deningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or	331 3		Transfer of	No. Non	mile A	
Tuberculous)	or other r	2	H AVID	and an	3	2.03
Heart Disease	Jane 1	o knie	960.61	POSSO	ai I	0.68
Bronchitis	and to	5	1	1 3	4	2.70
AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	4	9	6	3	18	12.16
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	or word	towns do	0	and the		1.00
System	111		2 4	7	2	1.35
Vephritis, Acute and Chronic	9 4507	2	81 4	· ADI	6	4.05
Diseases of Early Infancy and Mal-	W. Sala	11-93-00 D	shwide.	JO. HO	din bis	0.68
formation	11	22	36	12	81	54.72
Mh W. I I D I		1			3	2.03
Other Defined Discoses	2 2	2	6	i	11	7.43
Jenned Diseases	DI VIO	no for	1 10 IX	fe Efoi	in the	1 40
School St. Andrews Print	A Com	mishin	glibos	*MODE OF	- part	Jones V
fotal	23	42	65	18	148	100.00

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 148 during 929, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 74·37 per 1,000 pirths registered during the year. In 1928, there were 174 deaths of infants (i.e., children under one year of age) equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 81·92 per 1,000 registered births. In 1927, there were 184 infant deaths and an infantile mortality rate of 86·51.

The infantile mortality rate of Scotland for 1929 was 87: that of he County Districts was 74.

The most common causes of infant deaths in 1929 were pneumonia 18 12·16 per cent. of the infantile mortality), whooping cough 9 (6·08 per cent.), diarrhoea and enteritis 6 (4·05 per cent.), and diseases of early nfancy and malformations 81 (54·72 per cent.).

Of the four County Districts, Kirkcaldy had during 1929 the lower infantile mortality rate, viz., 68; Dunfermline District had a rate of 72 St. Andrews 81 and Cupar 100.

The lowest infantile mortality rate of the County, viz., 72, was recorded in 1926. Despite the temporary lapse to higher figures during the last three years it will be noted from the subjoined Table that the trend of the County rate is steadily downwards.

Some of the more important factors in the causation of infantile deaths may be defined as dense population, overcrowding and housing defective in structure, lighting and ventilation and lacking in sanitary water-carriage fitments—conditions which tend to secure the easy spread of the infection of measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea and the propagation of such dangerous respiratory diseases as bronchitic and pneumonia prove to young children.

Year in, year out, approximately half of all infant deaths are attributed to the debility conditions included in the category "Disease of Early Infancy and Malformations." The great majority of such infant deaths occur in the first month of life and most of these within the first week. It is reasonable to infer that the physical condition of the expectant mother is the main determining factor of such deaths and that diminution of the death-rate from these causes will only follow education of the expectant mother in the thought and care her condition demands. This is not likely to be secured otherwise than by the prosecution of active ante-natal work and teaching by the Public Health Authority throughout the County.

The following Table shows the infantile mortality rates of the four County Districts and of the County for the past seventeen years:—

Year.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkealdy District.	St. Andrews District.	Fife. County.
1913	60	81	98	89	87
1914	49	113	108	74	101
1915	72 1 71	111	128	105	114
1916	54	76	100	63	81
1917	60	99	102	63	94
1918	83	103	98	85	97
1919	67	90	91	65	86
1920	78	84	89	32	81
1921	74	88	85	48	82
1922	85	101	104	77	99
1923	77	80	77	64	78
1924	72	101	83	47	84
1925	63	84	80	52	76
1926	71	60	84	47	72
1927	64	99	81	98	86
1928	88	80	93	31	81
1929	100	72	68	81	74

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

These include enteric (or typhoid fever), measles, scarlet fever, hooping cough, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis and diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years) and the number of deaths caused by nem during 1929 is shown in the following table:—

Principal Epidemic Diseases, Deaths and Rates, 1929.

W 7024		Dun-	Kirk-	St. An-	Fife C	ounty.
Disease.	Cupar Dist.	ferm- line Dist.	caldy Dist.		Num- ber	Rate per 1000
yphoid Fever	1 Re	brence	1	en fil	100	0.009
easles	Hame !	h-pha	2		2	0.01
earlet Fever,	1	1	1	m_10	2	0.01
Thooping Cough	4	3	7	1	15	0.13
iphtheria	-	4	7	2	13	0.11
iarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Harris Co.	2	4	n -st	6	0.05
erebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	2		3	0.02
Total	4	11	24	3	42	0.37
Rate per 1000	0.27	0.29	0.53	0.20	0.37	S.

In 1929 there were two deaths from measles and 15 deaths from thooping cough as compared with 17 and 18 respectively in 1928. The eaths from scarlet fever number 2, three less than in 1928, while those com diphtheria were 13—a decrease of 2 on the previous year. The eaths from diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) numbered 6 as compared with 19 in 1928. One death from typhoid fever and 3 from erebro-spinal meningitis occurred during 1929.

In 1928, the deaths from the principal epidemic diseases in the ounty numbered 74 and were equivalent to a rate per 1,000 of 0.67 as ompared with 42 deaths and a rate of 0.37 per 1,000 in 1929.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number and age distribution of deaths from pulmonary and nonulmonary tuberculosis during 1929 are set forth in tabular form.

12

per 1000 Rate $0.67 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.27$ 0.27 0.10 0.40 0.130.25 69.0 0.44 All Ages Number 100.00 150 4 49 28 upwards 16 20.78 13 45 37.66 25-45 4960 00 21 15 19.48 15-25 10000 = 5-15 9.10 07 20 Under 5 years. 10 12.98 00 Area. Dunfermline District Dunfermline District St. Andrews District Kirkcaldy District St. Andrews District Kirkealdy District Total Tuberculosis-Fife County Cupar District Cupar District Per cent. Fife County Fife County Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Other Tuberc. Diseases.

County and District Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1929.

There were 77 deaths registered as caused by tuberculosis in 1929 as compared with 69 in 1928, 66 in 1927, 71 in 1926, 96 in 1925 and 90 in 1924.

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 49 deaths in 1929 as compared with 36 in 1928, 43 in 1927, 42 in 1926, 64 in 1925 and 59 in 1924.

The deaths attributed to non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1929 numbered 28 as against 33 in 1928, 23 in 1927, 29 in 1926, 32 in 1925 and 31 in 1924.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1929 were 13 more than in the previous year while the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were five less than in 1928. The total deaths from tuberculosis are therefore eight more than in 1928. Reference has been made in former Annual Reports to the steady decline in the numbers of deaths from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis and from the disease as a whole.

Measures for the control of the disease were begun with the coming into operation of the Public Health (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Regulations (Scotland), 1912, under which pulmonary tuberculosis became notifiable throughout Scotland on 1st August 1912. Hospital provision for the isolation and treatment of the disease was provided temporarily at Ovenstone, Thornton and St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospitals until the Sanatorium (134 beds) at Glenlomond, Kinross-shire, was available for use (1st May 1919), after occupation on completion of the buildings by the Military Authorities in 1917.

The diminution in the numbers dying from tuberculosis is obvious from the subjoined figures:—

Period.	Pulm. Tb.	Non-Pulm. Tb.	Total Tb.
1912-20,	653	438	1091
1921-29,	435	278	713

Thus, since practical measures were taken in 1912 in an endeavour to reduce the incidence of the disease and the mortality from it, deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the nine years 1921-29 have diminished 33.3 per cent. as compared with the nine-years period 1912-20; during the same periods deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis fell 36.5 per cent. and the deaths from all tuberculosis by 34.6 per cent.

Figures for more recent years are as follows :-

Period.	Pulm. Tb.	NonPulm. Tb.	Total Tb.
1920-24,	263	161	424
1925-29,	234	145	379

During the ten years since the opening of Glenlomond Sanatorium, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the quinquennium

1925-29 show a decrease of 11 per cent. on those of 1920-24, death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis 10 per cent. and from all tuberculosis 10.8 per cent.

That many factors were at work in the reduction of the mortality from tuberculosis long prior to the County Council taking up measure in 1912 for the lessened incidence of the disease was obvious. During the five years 1893-97, the preliminary years of the work of the County Council as a Local Authority, 473 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are recorded in the Annual Reports: during the five years 1908-12 the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis had fallen to 368, a decrease of 22.2 per cent. in an interval of fifteen years when the population of the County was at its maximum rate of increase.

The decline in deaths from tuberculosis during these years was not the result of public measures with that end in view but formed part of the general fall in mortality rates throughout the country in which the diminished numbers of deaths from tuberculosis and from the common infectious diseases were the most important factors. During these years there was from economic and social progress a notable improvement in the standard of food, clothing, education and habits, and perhaps to a relatively less degree, of the housing of the people—factor of prime importance in the causation of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis, like other infectious diseases of the respiratory system depends for its propagation on the presence of the tubercle bacillus is overcrowded underlighted air space and is thus closely associated with indifferent and bad housing lacking in through ventilation and lighting Fortunately it is seldom caught without prolonged exposure to the specific infection whereas acute infections of the lung such as pneumonia, influenzal or other, broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis may be contracted under like conditions immediately after exposure.

During 1929, the death-rate of the County from tuberculosis was 0.69 per 1,000 as compared with 0.62 per 1,000 in 1928, 0.59 per 1,00 in 1927, 0.63 per 1,000 in 1926 and 0.86 per 1,000 in 1925.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1929.

	District.	Number.	Rate per 1000.
Cupar Dunfermline	E amollol an on a	24 34	1·63 0·92
Kirkcaldy St. Andrews	In The Non-Pulse The	55 22	1·22 1·52

The deaths attributed to cancer show an increase of 22 over the orresponding figures for 1928. Each of the three Districts, Cupar, Junfermline and Kirkcaldy show an increase of 4, 4 and 18 respectively thile St. Andrews District shows a decrease of 4 below the figures for 928.

Deaths from cancer numbered 113 in 1928, 123 in 1927, and 136 in 926.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

There were 67 deaths from violence including suicide in 1929 as ompared with 73 in 1928. There were 11 deaths from suicide.

	District	. entres	and the	Number.	Rate per 1000
Cupar	sevail d	aring wi	ate and	4	0.27
Cupar Dunfermline	min ma	n discu	nes ior Th	25	0.67
Kirkcaldy	being !	or yearsely	indiagh	26	0.57
St. Andrews		LEEPY	SILKNE	12	0.83
Fife County	18.	eoje. en	1.8	67	0.60

per 1000 Rate 1.08 0.89 0.97 0.55 0.40 89.0 0.51 1.71 0.91 0.61 All Ages. Number 100.00 100.00 100.00 190 32 32 9 33 8 8 8 101 24 upwards 87.69 1113 39.60 99.99 45 31 31 7 57 3511 25-45 10.89 3.08 8.34 15 .. : 15-25 14.16 3 1.58 1.54 0.99 : Deaths from Respiratory Diseases, 1929. 3 1.58 3 2.97 5-15 :00 Under 5 56 29.48 45.55 5 7-69 5 20.84 years. 46 22 22 5 4 67 : : Area. Cupar ... Dunfermline Dunfermline St. Andrews St. Andrews Fife County Fife County Fife County Fife County Percentage Percentage Percentage Percentage Kirkcaldy Kirkcaldy Cupar Total Respira-Other Respira. tory Diseases Bronchitis tory Diseases Pneumonia (all forms)

There were 190 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in 929, equivalent to a death rate of 1.71 per 1,000 of the estimated opulation of the County to the middle of the year. In 1928 the eaths numbered 149 and the death rate was 1.35 per 1,000.

Pneumonia caused 101 deaths, bronchitis 65, and other diseases of the respiratory system 24. Of the total deaths from these causes 56 r 29.48 per cent. occurred at ages under 5 years and 113 or 59.47 per

ent. at ages beyond 45 years.

Deaths from respiratory diseases in 1929 amounted to 14.68 per ent. of the mortality from all causes. The proportion in 1928 was

1.94 per cent.

The attached table illustrates that diseases of the respiratory system xact their toll at the extremes of life and points the lesson that the oung should never be exposed to the vitiated atmosphere of overrowded rooms, halls or theatres and that the old should not frequent uch places of assembly, more particularly during periods of inclement eather such as prevail during winter and spring.

Lessened mortality from diseases of the respiratory system makes ut slow progress, being adversely influenced by epidemic influenza.

SLEEPY SICKNESS.

Four deaths, 3 in Kirkcaldy District and 1 in Dunfermline District, ere attributed to this disease, encephalitis lethargica, during the year. No person, so far as I am aware, contracted the infection during 1929, he two cases notified being diagnosed from the symptomatic sequelae f the disease.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases recorded uring 1929 was 2,069, being 435 more than the corresponding figure or 1928.

in each of the four!Comm	lat	to Lospiespi	mline	uldy	. Andrews	discases
Infectious Disease.		Cupar District	Dunfermli District	Kirkcaldy District	St. An Distric	Fife
carlet Fever		125	183	251	44	603
iphtheria		16	95	156	21	288
yphoid Fever	Sec.	BELLA D	PRANTHER	1	Sha suc	1
rysipelas		10	40	55	6	111
uerperal Fever		lofic	port 4 a	rediova	BOD tema	6
ulmonary Tuberculosis		10	20	33	9	72
on-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		13	39	42	6	100
phthalmia Neonatorum		1	20	8	1	30
	199	12	71	114	15	212
	. 97	1 10 5 101	24	36	10	75
nfective Jaundice		mar (0)00	2	III) to Shat	ald vbla	2
ncephalitis Lethargica		-	1	1	(OCHERS-	2
hickenpox		52	246	242	24	564
ysentery			-	1	-	1
uerperal Pyrexia			_	1	_	1 -
erebro-Spinal Meningitis		-	-	1	-	1
Total,		245	745	943	136	2,069

Excluding chickenpox (564 cases) which has been temporarily adde to the notifiable diseases by the Scottish Department of Health, the number of notifications received in 1929 was 1,505, as compared wit 1,154 in 1928, 1,272 in 1927, 1,265 in 1926, 1,011 in 1925 and 1,115 1924.

In 1929, compared with 1928, there was increased sickness fro scarlet fever and diphtheria, the former showing an increase of 155 at the latter of 85 cases. St. Andrews District showed a decrease in bot diseases (scarlet fever 12 and diphtheria 5). The increase in the oth three Districts was as follows:—Cupar District, scarlet fever 5 diphtheria 9; Dunfermline District, scarlet fever 87, diphtheria 28 Kirkcaldy District, scarlet fever 22, diphtheria 53.

The incidence of pneumonia, 287 notifications, was greater than 1928 when 201 cases were notified.

The number of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis was more in 1929 than in 1928 (pulmonary tuberculosis 4, non-pulmona tuberculosis 7).

There were 2 cases of infective jaundice, 2 of encephalitis lethargic 1 of dysentery, and 1 of cerebro-spinal meningitis notified during the year.

The number of persons suffering from chickenpox during 1929 w 564 (Cupar District 52, Dunfermline District 246, Kirkcaldy District 242, St. Andrews District 24).

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of persons notified as suffering from certain infection diseases and the number removed to hospital in each of the four Count Districts is shown in tabular form annexed.

The number of persons notified as suffering from scarlet feve diphtheria, typhoid fever, erysipelas and pulmonary tuberculos throughout the County Landward Area was 1,075 of whom 898 we removed for hospital treatment. The figures for 1928 were 79 patients and 669 removals to hospital.

The proportion of notified cases removed to hospital was highest in Kirkcaldy District (84·47 per cent.) and least in Dunfermline District (79·58 per cent.). The incidence rate of the diseases noted was higher in Kirkcaldy District (11·04 per 1,000) and least in St. Andrews District (5·55 per 1,000).

emoved Hosp'1 Cases Fife County. to 576 273 1 15 33 868 83.53 9.70 Cases Noti-fied 1075 111 603 removed Cases Hosp'l St. Andrews to 99 5.55 District. 82.5 Cases Notified 80 44 removed Hosp'l Cases Kirkealdy District. 40 Hospital Treatment of Certain Infectious Diseases 1929. 429 250 151 1 14 13 84.47 11.04 Cases Notified 251 156 1 55 33 496 removed Hosp'l Cases Dunfermline 40 269 170 101 District. 89.64 81.6 Cases Notifed 183 338 20 20 Cupar District removed Cases Hosp'l to 114 :10 134 10.95 83.23 Noti Cases 125 :01 161 Average Incidence Rate per 1000 of Percentage removed to Hospital Disease. Diphtheria
Typhoid Fever
Erysipelas
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Population Scarlet Fever Total

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.—During the year it was brought to to notice of this Department that in certain instances cases of diphther of virulent type had been admitted to hospital without having artoxin administered prior to removal. If the full life-saving value f diphtheria antitoxin is to be derived it is essential that it should a given at the earliest possible moment as delay in administration invariably increases the danger of serious complications and death.

Medical Practitioners throughout the County were again remindle of the Scheme in force whereby diphtheria antitoxin may be supplied the public cost to patients in necessitous circumstances.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.

The administration of the County Tuberculosis Scheme throught the Landward Area of the County and twenty-six burghs therein, cotinues on the lines described in previous reports.

During 1929, the number of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis within the Landward Area of Fife was 172 (pulmonary ', non-pulmonary 100) and within the twenty-six burghs 143 (pulmonary 75, non-pulmonary 68), the total for the County Area being 315 (pulmonary 147, non-pulmonary 168).

The following statement shows for recent years the numbers notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis for the Landward Area and burghal districts within the County Tuberculos Scheme.

	LANDWARD			BURGHAL				
Year	Pul. Tb.	Non-pl. Tb.	Total	Pul. Tb.	Non-pl. Tb.	Total		
1925	129	120	249	92	73	165		
1926	96	114	210	84	52	136		
1927	61	86	147	82	59	141		
1928	68	93	161	54	61	115		
1929	72	100	172	75	68	143		

The notifications of tuberculosis in the Landward Area, that within the areas of the District Committees, in 1929 were 11 mc (pulmonary 4, non-pulmonary 7) than in 1928: in burghal areas to notifications in 1929 were 28 more (pulmonary 21, non-pulmonary than in the previous year.

A check in the hitherto steady annual fall in the number of otifications was noted in 1928 when there was only a net decrease of 12 or the County Tuberculosis Area as a whole. During 1929 the number notifications was 315, an increase of 39 over the figures for 1928 and regreatest number notified in a year since 1926 when there were 346 otifications. With the increase in the number of notifications falls be recorded an increase in the number of deaths attributed to tuberlosis in 1929 there being 8 more deaths than in 1928 and the highest number since 1925. Although unsatisfactory one hopes that these gures only indicate a temporary set back to the steady decline in the cidence of and death from this disease. The County Landward eath rate of 0.69 per 1,000 of the estimated population still compares yourably with the Scottish Landward death rate of 0.75 per 1,000.

The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register and under a pervision by the County Health Department at 31st December 1929 as 911 (pulmonary 473, non-pulmonary 438). There are in addition number of patients under observation who have not been entered on the Register, having been brought to notice by medical practitioners as a doubtful diagnosis. These persons are visited and watched over ith the others and are seldom retained long without definite diagnosis.

The admission to Glenlomond Sanatorium of 174 patients was ranged during 1929 from the following areas:—

LANDWARD.—Cupar District, 13; Dunfermline District, 38; Kirk-Idy District, 33; St. Andrews District, 9; and Kinross County istrict, 2.

Burghs.—Cowdenbeath, 13; Buckhaven and Methil, 14; Burntland, 7; Cupar, 1; Dysart, 3; Inverkeithing, 10; Lochgelly, 7; arkinch, 1; Tayport, 2; Newburgh, 2; St. Andrews, 7; Kinghorn, ; Leven, 1; Auchtermuchty, 1; Kinross, 5; Anstruther Easter, 1; adybank, 1;

Three of these patients were admitted at the cost of the Ministry of ensions. In addition 42 patients were admitted from areas outwith a County of Fife.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—Additional nourishment was supplied uring the year to 65 patients at a cost of approximately £178 5s 8½d or 2 14s 10¼d per patient. The articles of food supplied are milk, eggs, eat, oatmeal, cod liver oil and malt, etc.

With one exception the patients granted additional nourishment at e cost of the County Tuberculosis Authority were resident in the two estern mining districts of the County (Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy) here the financial circumstances of numerous households were barely fficient for the needs of the family even in health. Tuberculosis is obably, of all diseases, the most potent cause of poverty, moer

particularly when the bread-winner is affected. No endeavour is matherefore to define an amount per head of family per week beyon which additional nourishment will not be granted. Grants of for have often to be given for long periods if any benefit is to be derived and the amount spent depends on the time they have to be continuated than on the number of cases dealt with.

Lupus (Tuberculosis of the Skin).—Seven patients suffering from lupus were granted during 1929 travelling facilities to attend the Skin Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for ultra-violet light transment at a cost of £120 17s 6d. Of the above cases one left the distrand another patient attended so irregularly that the cost involved we not proportionate to the benefit derived and it was decided to stop to free travelling facilities granted to him.

Under the scheme of the County Tuberculosis Authority for t supply of drugs and dressings to tuberculosis patients, forty-formedical practitioners prescribed for 229 patients, at a cost £215 0s 8\frac{1}{4}d. The average cost per patient was 18s 9\frac{1}{2}d, and t average cost per doctor £4 17s 8\frac{3}{4}d. The amount spent in 1928 w £211 13s 1\frac{1}{2}d and the average per doctor was £4 18s 5d.

Tuberculosis Nurses.—During 1929 the amount paid by the County Authority in respect of the services of health visitors in the capacity of tuberculosis nurses was £91.5s. The duty undertaken that of the supervision of the patient in his home and the furnishing the Public Health Department of a monthly report on his condition. The scheme does not obtain throughout the County, as some locauthorities do not undertake maternity and child welfare work. The work of the Health Visitor as Tuberculosis Nurse is a very valual adjunct to that of the Tuberculosis Officers.

Report by Executive Tuberculosis Officers for 1929:—

One is pleased to record that during the year 1929, the notification of new cases of tuberculosis has, on the whole, continued to be sat factory and that there is still a gradual tendency on the part of medic practitioners towards earlier recognition of the disease with conseque improvement in the outlook as regards successful treatment.

Nevertheless, the number of cases, especially of the pulmona variety, which exhibit when first seen by the Tuberculosis Office advanced disease with no hope of cure, is still unduly high, and a considerable proportion have little chance of recovery from the start. The is particularly noticeable in the case of adults. With a few exception the delay in recognition of the disease is due to the patient's delay putting himself in the hands of his medical attendant, either because of the start of the disease is insidious, he does not realize that is really ill, or because he shirks a definite verdict on the nature of the start of the start

mplaint. In many instances patients with advanced pulmonary berculosis have been engaged in heavy manual work up to the time notification and a few have refused to give up their employment to to the Sanatorium even when the gravity of their condition has been inted out to them. In so doing they usually forfeit all chances of covery. Economic conditions, too, undoubtedly play a part in using delay in obtaining treatment. The breadwinner of the family the mother may put off in the belief that they are acting in the erests of their dependants, with the common result in both cases at the family is eventually permanently deprived of their support d care. If patients with such responsibilities could be assured that would be well at home in their absence and that there would be equate financial provision for dependants and care for the children. tter results would certainly be obtained. This is a matter which s been brought to notice in previous reports, and in dealing with a ease like tuberculosis necessitating long periods of treatment, should given serious consideration.

As in previous years, many of the patients sent to Glenlomond natorium have been advanced cases with little hope of recovery. Lese cases are removed from home with a view to preventing further fection of the household or because suitable care and nursing cannot provided at home. Where the offer of removal to the Sanatorium refused, and in the case of patients with active disease who return om the Sanatorium without completing the necessary period of eatment, everything in one's power is done to ensure that precautions taken against risk of spread of infection. Health Visitors can give uch assistance in this respect during their periodical visitation. It may be argued that removal of hopeless cases is useless as regards prenting infection to the remaining members of the household, in that the damage which can be done has been done, but one cannot see y excuse in this argument for relaxing one's efforts towards that end.

The majority of medical practitioners are now ready to avail themves of the services of the Tuberculosis Officer in doubtful cases,
ior to notification. This is very heartening, revealing a spirit of
operation which bodes well in the fight against tuberculosis, a
ruggle which is likely to continue an uphill one for many a year to
me. One considers these consultative services as of the utmost
portance, and the fact that they are so often in request leads one to
lieve that they are appreciated by the medical practitioners of the
unty. In the diagnosis of doubtful cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary
d non-pulmonary, one feels handicapped in having no suitable X-ray
cilities, although the X-ray plate is regarded now-a-days as of the
most importance in the diagnosis of such cases. Under the cirmstances it is often found advisable to secure the patients' admission
Glenlomond Sanatorium for a short period of observation. During

the year two patients who lived within a convenient distance of the Sanatorium were sent there for X-ray examination. A point arising in this connection is that suspected cases of bone and joint tuberculos are referred to the General Hospitals rather than to the Tuberculos Officer with the result that treatment is usually given by the institutions. One feels that such treatment should be carried of under Sanatorium conditions, the bone or joint lesion being mere a local manifestation of a general disease.

The admission of patients to Glenlomond Sanatorium has been le of a problem than formerly, and seldom has it been necessary to kee a patient waiting for a bed for any length of time. Cases requirin "sick beds" have at times had to wait longer as the accommodation for such cases is limited.

The problem of the contact is being kept to the fore. When visiting a home in which a case of tuberculosis occurs, one always impress upon those in charge the importance of reporting for examination and member of the family who has suspicious symptoms. From parent who understand and take an intelligent view of the matter one genevery assistance in this respect, but indifference, prejudice and few are often against one in trying to get contacts to come forward for examination. Where the original case of tuberculosis has been remove from the register as quiescent or cured, or more particularly whe death has occurred, the family may be lost sight of. This constitut a weakness in the supervision of contacts and an effort is being made present to trace such families with a view to offering examination to an members with suspicious illnesses.

The housing conditions under which new cases were found to living showed little change from previous years. The following table covering a period of five years, shows (1) the average number of people and (2) the percentage of the new cases notified, who were living in the different types of houses:—

appens.	Single Room.		Two Rooms.		Three	Rooms.	Four or more Rooms	
Year	Per cent. of New Cases.	Average No. of People in.	Per cent. of New Cases.	Average No. of People in.	Per cent. of New Cases.	Average No. of People in.	Per cent. of New Cases.	Average No. of People in
1925	8.67	4.5	69.82	5.7	12.82	6.0	8.67	4.0
1926	10.75	4.4	56.67	5.76	21.52	5.5	11.06	5.9
1927	8.24	3.6	65.17	5.53	14.23	5.89	12.36	5.0
1928	6.8	3.5	57.74	6.0	23.0	5.5	12.46	4.5
1929	8.7	3.9	53.2	5.5	24.5	5.7	13.6	5.0

Many of the dwellings are unhealthy and overcrowded and present any conditions favourable to lowered resistance and infection and it one's experience unfortunately, that the tuberculosis patient instead changing to better housing conditions goes to worse, because his nancial circumstances have suffered owing to his impaired working pacity. The patient returning from a long period of costly treatment the Sanatorium has often very little chance of maintaining his newed health, as he comes back to the very environmental conditions hich played a large part in his falling a victim to the disease.

There is evidence that the public is being slowly but gradually lucated as to the nature and the possibility of prevention of tuberlosis. It is beginning to be generally realised that it is an infectious sease and that there is a reasonable chance of cure if early treatment obtained.

Prevention of tuberculosis in adult life is probably largely a matter avoiding adverse environmental conditions, such as, overwork, sufficient nourishment or bad hygienic conditions in the home and orkshop, but the first steps should be taken in childhood, the period which it is generally agreed infection with tuberculosis occurs. Index modern civilized conditions practically every child is at some me or another open to infection by the Tubercle Bacillus, and it is our me to afford to any child whose resistance to the infection shows signs being overcome suitable treatment, preferably in a sanatorium. Infortunately, many parents are prejudiced against such treatment and in order to avoid the supposed stigma attaching to residence in a matorium, will condemn their children to permanent invalidism. This titude, however, is not so common as formerly.

During the year, one hundred and thirty-eight patients (38 pulonary and 100 non-pulmonary) were taken off the active list as the berculosis condition was quiescent and considered unlikely to recur. eventy-eight (63 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary) were rejected as on-tuberculous. Only forty-five of these had ever been on the berculosis register, the remainder having been under observation as aspected cases. Thirty-eight of the seventy-eight rejected as nonberculous had been in Glenlomond for observation at one time or nother. Fifty-seven patients (30 pulmonary and 27 non-pulmonary) moved outwith the area of the Fife County Tuberculosis Authority and were taken off the register.

Appended is an account of the cases seen in the Western District of a County Tuberculosis Area which is made up by the Landward istricts of Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline and the small burghs within eir boundaries. The population of this area at the census of 1921 as 148,269—(68,830 landward, 79,439 burghal), this being approxiately two-thirds of the total population of the whole County Tuberlosis Area.

The following table shows the cases seen during the year :-

Nev	v Cases.	Old Case	Old Cases Revisited. Cont		Contacts.		Homes	Ex-servi
Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul	tion to	157	?	visited.	in offic
144	129	1287	1007	2	47	9	2,382	of berra

An analysis of the new cases is given below :-

enif onely, trostment	Tuberculous	Non- Tuberculous	Still under Observation	Total
Pulmonary	5	20	12	37
Non-Pulmonary	0	2	n engliked	Some 9

Of the twenty-two cases considered non-tuberculous, two had be in the Sanatorium for observation.

Notified Cases (Pulmonary).

Non-Tuberculous Removed from	St			
Register.	and consider			
gyrweder reporter as	T.B. Pos.	T.B. Neg.	Not. Exam.	Total.
nder observation as	100d 9niva	20	28	111

Ten of the seventeen patients written off as non-tuberculous have been in Glenlomond for observation. It will be noted that near 50 per cent. of cases remaining on the register exhibit tubercle back in the sputum. Of the ninety-four cases where the diagnosis of tuberculosis was provisionally confirmed, forty-nine were admitted Glenlomond during the year. • Eight patients were offered Sanatorius treatment but refused. A further number of cases probably remains to be removed from the register, but in these a sufficient period observation had not elapsed to justify their removal before the end the year.

Notified Cases (Non-Pulmonary).

This table shows the location of the disease in each case and the umber of patients admitted to the sanatorium during the year.

Localisation of Disease.			Number of Cases seen.	Admitted To Glenlomond.	
uperficial Glands bdomen pine lip-joint ther bones and joints upus enito-urinary Organs ther Parts	MoCILL MoCILL A Dinas REAL T	M. M. M. W. M.	56 28 7 5 8 2 7 5	7 5 3 1 4 1 2 0	
otal	orelioes milier	ing tro	118	23	

Other two cases notified as abdominal tuberculosis were written off he register, the diagnosis not having been upheld. In sixty-three of hese cases, advice had been sought in the first place at a general ospital and in many instances treatment obtained. For instance, n about 25 per cent. of gland cases, operations for excision of the lands had been performed. One feels that many of these latter atients might have done as well or better had more conservative nethods of treatment been employed. In six of the twenty-eight bdominal cases, the abdomen had been opened, some other condition aving been diagnosed. These patients have all done well.

As regards possible methods of infection 25 per cent. of pulmonary nd 15 per cent. of non-pulmonary patients showed a definite history f contact with another tuberculous case.

It is impossible to assess the extent of milk infection, but there is no oubt that it accounts for a considerable percentage of cases.

(Sgd.) R. L. LEASK,

Tuberculosis Officer for the Western Division of Fife County.

Dealing with the cases in the Eastern Division of the County Area hich embraces the Landward Districts of Cupar and St. Andrews, ogether with the burghs within their boundaries, visitation has been urgely confined to seeing new patients notified or doubtful cases in onsultation with the family practitioner. Contacts have been exmined and wherever possible old cases have been revisited and superised by me when in the area. Owing, however, to the greater part of my time having been taken up with general public health duties throughout the County, there has been less opportunity than one would desire

for the home visitation, supervision and examination of old tube culous patients which in the absence of tuberculosis dispensaries form an important and necessary part of the scheme.

During the year 119 new cases were seen, pulmonary 72, no pulmonary 47. In addition 228 old cases of tuberculosis were revisite and eight ex-service men were seen and examined in the office. S contacts, one of whom was found to be suffering from tuberculosi were examined.

(Sgd.) G. M. McGILLIVRAY,

Tuberculosis Officer for the Eastern Division of Fife County.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases is as set forth my last report and embraces the Counties of Fife and Kinross, incluing the districts of all local authorities, burghal and landward therei thirty-four in number.

The centres of treatment are the Public Health Dispensary, Mark Street, Dunfermline; The Dispensary, Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy and the Public Health Institute, 55 Constitution Road, Dundee.

As pointed out in my last report the accommodation at Dunfermline Centre is unsatisfactory and overtures were again made to the Manage of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital with a view to securi accommodation in the new building there. Plans of the premis available for the purposes of a Venereal Diseases Centre under the extension scheme at West Fife Hospital were submitted to the Department of Health and to this office, but were found to be unsuitable for the purpose.

During the winter months arrangements were made in conjunction with the Secretary of the Scottish Branch of the British Social Hygie Council for public lectures on the dangers of venereal disease Addresses with the showing of films were given at Markinch and Metl by Dr. Douglas, St. Andrews, and at Lochgelly and Newmills by I Johnson, Medical Officer, Public Health Dispensary, Dunfermlir The total attendance for the four lectures which were open to be sexes was approximately 1,000.

The following summarises the work of the centres during 1929:-

DUNFERMLINE CENTRE.—There were 255 (male 187, female 68) not patients, a decrease of 27 on the figure for 1928. Of the cases reporting at the Market Street Dispensary 38.4 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea; 25.5 per cent. were suffering from syphilis; 1.2 per cent were suffering from both gonorrhoea and syphilis; 6.6 per cent were suffering from soft sore and 28.3 per cent. were suffering from conditions other than venereal disease.

During 1929, gonorrhoea showed an increase in the percentage of 1, syphilis showed a decrease in the percentage of 6·7, while contions other than venereal disease showed an increase in the percentage 5·7 over the figures for 1928.

Of the new cases reporting during the year 172 came of their own eewill, 61 were sent by medical practitioners 12 were transferred from her centres, 8 were treated and examined at the Combination Home at Hospital, Dunfermline, and 2 were sent by County Health Visitors.

The total attendances at the Dispensary were 9,308, a decrease of 3 on the number of 1928. Patients treated in hospital numbered 14 2 males and 2 females), the average stay in hospital being 29 days.

KIRKCALDY CENTRE.—There were 261 (220 males, 41 females) new atients which is the same number as for the previous year. Of the ew patients 31·3 per cent. were suffering from syphilis, 44·3 per cent. ere suffering from gonorrhoea, 5·8 per cent. were suffering from soft re, 6·1 per cent. were suffering from mixed infection and 12·5 per ent. were suffering from conditions other than venereal disease.

The total attendances during 1929 were 4,933 (consultations 3,344 eatment 1,589). The number of persons defaulting before termination of treatment or observation was 85 or 24·7 per cent. of the total tending. This figure is higher than that of last year, viz., 38 or 11·3 er cent., and a possible explanation for this may be found in the conveniences associated with the closure of the Dispensary. Eight tients (6 males, 2 females) were admitted for hospital treatment, the gregate number of in-patient days being 290. Pathological speciens taken for examination numbered 893 of which 599 were underken by Professor Tulloch, University College, Dundee, and 294 by e staff of the Centre.

DUNDEE CENTRE.—The Public Health Institute, Dundee, serves ost conveniently for patients in the northern and eastern portion of e County. The number of new patients from Fife County during 29 was 29 (males 25, females 4) of whom 9 (male 7, female 2) suffered om syphilis, 11 (males 10, females 1) suffered from gonorrhoea, 1 male suffered from mixed infection and 2 males from other venereal sease. Six patients, all males, were found to be suffering from contions other than venereal disease. The total attendances during the ar were 413 (males 239, females 174).

Dr. W. P. S. Johnson, Medical Officer, Dunfermline Centre, conmes to act as Consultant to Fife and Kinross District Asylum in spect of abnormal mental conditions having their origin in venereal sease.

The cost of transport to treatment centres of necessitous patients is £19 2s 11d in 1929 as compared with £32 2s 3d in 1928.

The arrangement with St. Andrews University whereby all bacter logical work required by the Medical Officers to the Centres is undetaken at University College, Dundee, for an annual payment of £2 continues.

A detailed account of the work undertaken by Dr. McIntosh at the Kirkcaldy Centre during 1929 is set forth in his Annual Report for the Burgh of Kirkcaldy. Therein Dr. McIntosh notes that the alteration and additions to the Centre were commenced in January and copleted in July, the work in the interval being carried on in the Observation Wards of the Fever Hospital at considerable inconvenience patients and staff.

The alterations and extension have added greatly to the convenier and comfort of the patients. Dr. McIntosh is of opinion that, for comparatively small provincial area, the Centre is as well-equipped and commodious as he could wish.

Dr. Johnson, in his report for 1929, subscribed below, gives views on the steps necessary for the prevention and elimination venereal diseases. The subject is controversial but it is only discussion that further progress will ultimately be made and the publicated on the question of the measures necessary for eradication the evil.

I have the honour to submit to you a report on the work carried of under the Venereal Diseases Scheme for the Counties of Fife a Kinross during the year 1929.

Under the Scheme, provision is made for the examination and trement of both male and female out-patients at the Public Heat Dispensary, Market Street, Dunfermline, and for in-patients of bosexes at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline.

In the course of the year, 255 new patients were examined, this to being made up of 187 males and 68 females. These figures, in co parison with those of 1928, show a decrease of 11 in the case of man and 16 in the case of females.

The total attendances of the two sexes for treatment at the Centhas been 9,308 and the number of cases admitted to hospital for trement during the period under discussion is 14. Of these, 12 were mast and 2 females. These patients were suffering from the undermention diseases, with complications.

and Kinidasi District Aav		Males.	Females.
Syphilis	distinguis	loino5 bi	importid he s
Gonorrhoea	mboos p	nd 7 hil	is a large
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	HISTO	de Trogen	13 10 1800
Soft Sore	mpared	1929 as co	19 2s Tld in

The total number of days in hospital in respect of the foregoing cases as 406, representing an average of 29 days per patient. The improvement in the condition of patients admitted to hospital was most satistory, excepting in one case. The latter, one of congenital syphilitic sease of the tibia, did not unfortunately come under treatment until de disease was far advanced. The treatment of this case was, of excessity, very prolonged and accounts for the marked increase in the prerage number of days per patient in hospital, the average 28.5 days omparing with an average of 18.5 days in 1928.

Of the cases reporting at the Market Street, Dispensary-

38.4 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea.
25.5 per cent. were suffering from syphilis.

1.2 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea and syphilis.

6.6 per cent. were suffering from soft sore.

28.3 per cent. were suffering from conditions other than venereal disease.

On closer examination and on comparing the above figures with those 1928, it will be seen that there is :—

An increase in the percentage of gonorrhoea of 4·1.

A decrease in the percentage of syphilis of 6.7.

An increase in the percentage of conditions other than venereal disease of 5.7.

Of the new cases reporting during the year in question—

172 came of their own free will.

61 were sent by medical practitioners.

12 were transferred from other centres.

8 were treated and examined at the Combination Home and Hospital, Dunfermline.

2 were sent by County Health Visitors.

In addition to the total of new cases reporting, those whose treatment is not completed at the end of 1928 continued their attendance for utine treatment.

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum has reported. One case of vulvoginitis has been under treatment and made satisfactory progress.

During the year under review, the treatment of patients suffering om syphilis of the central nervous system was continued in the Fife d Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar, and satisfactory sults are being obtained. In this respect the opinion of Dr. Boyd, edical Superintendent of the Asylum is both interesting and injuctive. Dr. Boyd states:—"In mental cases it is difficult to curately determine the results of treatment as in many of them philis may not be the cause, but is only concomitant. In all such ses treated, however, physical improvement has taken place, though many recovery is unlikely, the mental disorder being a chronic one.

"In cases of General Paralysis of the Insane, results vary according to the type and stage of the illness. In the maniacal form, the resultance been very good and treatment has resulted in recovery. Resultance been good also in the expansive form. In the demented a depressed type, the disease appears to have been arrested without a definite change mentally. One case of the convulsive type ran a rap course and was fatal. Those patients admitted in the third stage disease effective treatment could be carried out."

During the year, 8 new patients were put under appropriate trement in the Asylum and the treatment of those who were already undobservation was continued.

The pathological work in connection with the Centre has, as in t past, been carried out at the Bacteriological Department, University College, Dundee. A total of 1,384 speciments have been investigated during the year, being a decrease of 334 on that of 1928.

The amount of treatment exhibited at the Centre shows a total 1,022 injections of Salvarsan or its substitutes, 344 injections of Sodin Thiosulphate and 1,304 injections of Bismuth, Mercury, etc. T grand total of injections was 2,770 being a decrease of 122 on that 1928.

There is no appreciable change in the routine treatment of syphi Tryparsamide continues to give satisfactory results in the treatment nervous syphilis.

The treatment of gonorrhoea continues very much the same as he tofore, and the same searching tests of cure are still persisted in in be diseases.

It has become increasingly evident during the last few years that accommodation at the Market Street Dispensary is quite inadequalify the problem of Venereal Disease in the district is to be satisfactor provided for and the Board of Health in August 1928 agreed the "radical improvement of the Centre may be regarded as conclusive proved."

With this advancement in view, various meetings have been held a an endeavour made to provide more suitable premises. In January the year under discussion (1929) the Managers and Medical Advise Committee of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital were approach and a discussion took place as to whether appropriate quarters could provided for the treatment of Venereal Disease in that Institution After full consideration, it was agreed by the Public Health Authorist that the accommodation which would be available in that hospital as Venereal Diseases Department would in no way meet requirement At the moment the subject remains in abeyance, but it may well that when the re-organisation under the new Local Government comes about, better premises will be secured.

Combating Venereal Diseases.

In combating Venereal Diseases there is great need for the informaon of the Public, and several lectures have again been given and films chibited during the year, under the auspices of the British Social vgiene Council. The time now appears ripe for taking stock of the ethods employed to enlighten the public and a conclusion come to as whether we are coping successfully with the problem, and if not, hat further means might be devised in an attempt to eradicate these seases from our midst. The Venereal Diseases are both preventable nd curable. This being so, there does not appear to be any valid ason why they should not be wiped out of civilization, if sufficient nterprise, diligence and financial resources were available. Unrtunately, even yet, many prominent men consider these diseases arcely worthy of their deliberation. Our Asylums, Poor Law stitutions, and Blind and Deaf Schools are crowded with the ravages Venereal Diseases, and Sir William Osler, late Regius Professor of edicine at Oxford University, placed syphilis as being third in the illing diseases. In spite of this, these afflictions are, at the moment, ally spoken of sub rosa. Great prominence is given in technical and y journals to such diseases as cancer and tubercle, yet it is an knowledged fact, supported by statistical evidence, that Venereal iseases surpass either of these in their devastation of the human race.

The fight against these diseases must be on several fronts, viz. :—

- (1) By Legislative Action and the Education of the Public.
- (2) By the Church.
- (3) By the Parent.
- (4) By the Medical and Teaching Professions.

By Legislative Action and Education of the Public.

From recent events it appears as if the time was not yet ripe for stituting general compulsory notification. Apparently the public re not yet convinced as to the advisability of this step, and this being it naturally follows that every effort must be made to educate the ablic as to its value. The principle of notification is essential for access in combating infectious or contagious disease. The more formation we can gather, the better we will be able to overcome the temy. It is perfectly clear and evident that legislative action alone the only means by which these diseases can be ultimately rooted out om our midst and in order that this action may be promulgated, then is essential that the active personal support of every adult should be stained. This can only be brought about by continuous and intensive opaganda by which means only can interest in the subject be imulated. But the propaganda must be continuous and intensive. here must be no "slacking off."

The subject is a delicate one, and when it is realized what the terrible consequences of venereal diseases are, both to the individuation the community and to unborn generations, then only will the viting importance of notification be appreciated, and some scheme insiste on which will not only be efficient but which will cause the least possible prejudice in the public mind. Undoubtedly, the difficulties are great but one cannot accept the view that they are insurmountable.

The Church.

Is the Church adequately fulfilling its duties in combating the diseases?

The problem of venereal diseases is a two-fold one—moral armedical. The Church must attack the moral side of the questifearlessly. No difficulty can be overcome unless the issue is factive with a bold front. A straightforward, outspoken teaching is what required. To approach the subject in a hesitating, tentative fashic is merely anticipating defeat. The Church and the Medical Profession must stand shoulder to shoulder, and the attack must be a frontal or The Citadel must be stormed at the point of the bayonet. Long defeace "sniping" will not do.

The Medical Profession.

The Medical Profession must enrol its forces with greater determin tion to extirpate the venereal menace out of existence. The Professi must in the first place realize that prevention of disease is the goal must make for, and that the treatment and cure of existing illness is secondary importance. It must approach the subject with an op mind and must accept the responsibility that the frequent admonition morality is a duty it must shoulder. The greater part of this educ tional work will fall-and naturally and rightly must fall-on t shoulders of the Medical Profession. The family physician has t most authoritative voice, and if he is to fulfil the duty of his calling, must assist greatly in imbuing a sense of morality in youth. Pla speaking by the family doctor is the safest means of imparting t necessary knowledge to youth, which knowledge will act as a deterre influence to immorality. He only, together with the Minister Religion, holds the family history and confidence in his keeping. only has the physiological training which enables him to speak w scientific authority. He has not the diffidence of the parent in talki of such matters and the youthful prejudices do not exist in his case, they certainly do exist in the case of school masters and teachers.

PREVENTION is what we must aim at and the family doctor is to spearhead in the fight. It is his services which should be enlisted a the very serious consequences of venereal diseases should be inculcated into each and every child on reaching adolescence. If the education of the services which should be inculcated into each and every child on reaching adolescence.

the child up till puberty has been a proper one, in which sexual giene has been intelligently taught, and a simple knowledge of its rmal physiological functions impressed on the child by parent and nool master, no great difficulty will be encountered.

Every young adult should have access to the consulting room of his nily doctor where in a few short minutes the aforesaid dual aspect venereal disease—moral and medical—together with the serious uelae, could be clearly, intelligently and in all seriousness pointed to

Ought not this form of compulsion be instituted by the State? That that every youth should, by law, have an insight into the conseences of venereal disease pointed out to him, in camera.

If so, then prevention is put in its right place, i.e., in the forefront, present the State appears to be concentrating almost entirely on atment and cure and is attacking a fait accompli.

Only by some such concerted and combined action can our difficulties overcome. We must attack the problem "all along the line." No gle method can, of itself, be expected to succeed in exterminating virulent social poison. It must, of necessity, be the united action the Church, the State, the Parent and the Medical and Teaching ofessions.

alth, Dunfermline, for the kindly help he has so ungrudgingly given on various occasions, the Nursing Staff at the West Fife Infectious seases Hospital and the Nurse and Medical Attendant at the Centre.

W. P. S. JOHNSON,

Medical Officer, Dunfermline Centre, Counties of Fife and Kinross Venereal Diseases Scheme.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

schemes for these purposes, administered by the County Medical icer, have been in force in three of the four Districts of the County, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and St. Andrews, eight whole-time nurses ving in the capacity of health-visitors, tuberculosis nurse and istant inspector of midwives. No centres or clinics have yet been ablished in Landward Areas, dependence for the success of the working hitherto placed on domiciliary visitation for the education of the ectant and nursing mother in the care necessary for her health and the healthy rearing of her infant and children. The schemes of the trict Committees also obtained within nine burghs, the Town meils having combined with the District Committees for maternity child welfare purposes.

The schemes have worked successfully and economically, the dut being efficiently undertaken by the Health Visitors. The time h come for further progress and this will only be secured by the establis ment of clinical centres which can doubtless be usefully linked up wi those for school children in view of the coming into operation of t Local Government Act, 1929.

As Maternity and Child Welfare is one of the services transferred terms of the Local Government Act, 1929, from small burghs to t County Council, the clinics and light treatment centres in the Burghs Buckhaven, Cowdenbeath, Leven, Lochgelly and St. Andrews will a be available for the surrounding Landward Areas with advantage a economy. The medical service available for school children w doubtless in time be effectively and profitably transferred to the p school age period, the appropriate time for preventive work, and reform which should in due course diminish the medical supervision present necessary during school life.

In view of the serious maternal mortality and the heavy toll infant life within a month of birth, there is clamant need of the estalishment of a capable maternity service in the County furnishi medical nursing and hospital supervision for the mother in pregnan and child-birth and for mother and infant thereafter. With the chang and re-organisation consequent upon the new Local Government A a competent service for mother and child should develop arou existing clinics and others which it will be found necessary establish, more particularly in the mining townships of the wester portion of the County.

During 1929, the County Health Visitors reported 2,110 births. these 25 or 1·18 per cent. were not notified as required by the p visions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of the total births, were born still and 82 prematurely. The number of births attended medical practitioners was 1,554 and by midwives 555 while one birwas attended by neither doctor nor midwife.

Of the infants born 1,739 were breast-fed, 238 were bottle-fed a 37 received mixed (breast and bottle) feeding. The occurrence ophthalmia neonatorum was reported in 33 infants.

The number of visits made by health visitors during 1929 was follows:—expectant mothers, 1,721; infants and nursing mother 18,868; children 1-5 years, 11,797; inspection of certified midwiv 174; tuberculosis patients, 2,350 (pulmonary 1,257, non-pulmonal,093); or a total of 34,910 domiciliary visits in all.

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.—During 1929, applications were received from the Health Visitors in respect of 349 families. Milk, oatmeted liver oil, etc., was granted to 321 families, 49 grants being on behof expectant mothers, 94 on behalf of nursing mothers, 138 to families.

behalf of children under five years of age and 40 where mothers I children generally would benefit. The cost of the additional rishment granted by the District Committees of Dunfermline, excaldy and St. Andrews amounted in all to £351 12s 9d, a higher cenditure than for 1928 when the nourishment granted cost 22 1s 8½d.

The two children admitted to the Douglas House Home for Crippled Idren, Edinburgh, in 1928, continued under treatment for rickets. It is child was discharged on 11th September much improved as the alt of treatment. The Education Authority took over responsity in connection with the other patient from 5th November as she ched school age then. The cost of treating these two patients ring 1929 was £33 3s 6d.

Jetra Violet Ray Treatment.—During the year arrangements re made by Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy District Committees with wdenbeath Town Council for the treatment of persons falling within terms of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme at the ra Violet Ray Clinic, Cowdenbeath. Eleven children under five are of age were treated at the Clinic for such conditions as rickets, ficulty during the teething period, backwardness, etc. Of these, e were reported to have improved considerably under treatment, echild was only taken twice to the Clinic while another child did not applete the course as the doctor did not think the treatment was aving suitable. The account in respect of the above treatment to the September 1929 totalled £11 12s 6d.

didwives Acts, 1915 and 1927.—The number of certified mides practising in the Landward Area of the County during 1929 was ; Cupar District, 2; Dunfermline District, 27; Kirkcaldy District, ; St. Andrews District, 6.

There were 122 cases of emergency in midwives' practice where dical assistance was sought as against 126 cases in 1928. The nber of forms for the notification of (1) laying out a dead body, still-birth, (3) artificial feeding, (4) liability to be a source of intion and (5) death received during 1929 was 29 as against 31 received ing 1928.

During 1929, 62 claims were received from medical practitioners for vices rendered in terms of the Midwives (Scotland) Acts, 1915 and 7. On investigation, 30 families were found to be in necessitous numstances and the District Committees concerned were recomnded to defray the fees in terms of the Maternity Service and Child Ifare Scheme; these totalled £47 8s 6d. Recovery of the fee was ommended in 24 instances involving an amount of £37 16s. In a cases the accounts were returned in order that the doctors might

receive payment privately. One doctor withdrew his claim as he d not wish his fee to be recovered from the patient concerned. On account was returned as it did not fall within the provisions of the Ac while another was disallowed on account of lapse of time.

One certified midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Boar for failure to send for medical assistance in terms of Rule E. 21 (The midwife was warned by the Board not to repeat the offend Several midwives were warned by the Assistant Inspectors of Midwiv on account of minor breaches of the Rules. Contravention of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board is becoming less frequent as the trained midwife takes the place of the bona fide woman.

MATERNITY Homes.—During 1929, 84 patients were admitted Davaar Maternity Home, Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Maternity Hon in terms of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme, one mothan the number admitted for treatment in 1928. Of these 84 patient 13 were wholly or partly necessitous. The amount contributed to the Homes by patients was £190 15s 3d. The additional cost to Dufermline and Kirkcaldy District Committees for their shares of the maintenance of the Homes was £564 16s 8d.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL FEVE AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND). 192

In July, Regulations were made by the Department of Health f Scotland under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 189 in respect of the notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexi The Regulations became operative on 1st October 1929, the main pupose of notification being to utilise the treatment and preventive services provided by Local Authorities so as to secure early an adequate treatment of these conditions. A copy of the Regulatio together with a circular letter explaining the facilities available f dealing with cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia were set on all medical practitioners practising in the County. Where possible hospital treatment is provided for women suffering from puerper conditions and where practitioners desire a second opinion this has been made available by the appointment of Consultants for the eastern as western portions of the County.

Puerperal fever is notifiable under the provisions of the Infection Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and puerperal pyrexia as define under Section 8 of the Regulations became notifiable as from 1 October 1929.

During 1929 six women were notified as suffering from puerper fever (Cupar District 1, Kirkcaldy District 1, Dunfermline District 4 Two of the patients resident in Dunfermline District were admitted f hospital treatment. One patient resident in Kirkcaldy District w notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia.

The subscribed summary shows the numbers of deaths of women om Puerperal Sepsis and Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition in quinquennial periods for the years 1913-27 inclusive and for 1928 and 1929.

Period.	1913-17	1918-22	1923-27	1928	1929	
Cupar District	9 34 26 3	6 34 47 4	5 26 31 2	1 4 8	4 7 9	
Fife County	72	91	64	13	20	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT. 1925.

Schemes in terms of this Act for the supply of insulin and food for the satment of diabetes in those unable to furnish these for themselves e in operation in each of the four County Districts.

During the year 13 patients were supplied with insulin at a cost of proximately £59 5s 5d. The cost was refunded in respect of five of e patients and partially refunded on behalf of another. In some ses the drug is furnished at a reduced rate obtainable through the epartment of Health, Edinburgh. Food furnished to diabetic tients in 1929 amounted to £35 13s 7d.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

The temporary closure, in part or whole, of schools for the prevention spread of infection was not found necessary in any case during 1929.

EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS.

The number of specimens submitted for examination by medical actitioners from persons resident within the Landward Districts ring 1929 was 167 as compared with 114 in 1928 and 136 in 1927. In dition 114 specimens of sputum were sent for investigation by the berculosis Officer of which 11 were positive.

The bacteriological examination of morbid material is undertaken by ofessor Tulloch, University College, Dundee.

Morbid Products, 1929. Fife County.

Nature of Specimen.	Result.	Cupar Dist.	Dunf. Dist.	Kirk. Dist.	St. A Dist
Throat Swabs for Diphthera	Positive Negative	6 9	7 43	9 23	2 24
	Total	15	50	32	26
Blood for Typhoid Fever	Positive Negative	Trojes	i	i	3
	Total	Service Indi	worland	1	3
Sputum for Tuberculosis	Positive Negative	6		1 20	4
	Total	6	8	21	4
	Positive Negative	6 15	7 52	10 44	2 31
	Total	21	59	54	33

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The plans examined and reported on to the District Committees Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and St. Andrews involved proposals erect 110 new houses, and to alter and add to 89 existing buildings.

The plans examined and criticised of premises for other than housi purposes comprised 39 new erections and additions and alterations 31 existing buildings. In addition plans were also approved in respect of alterations and additions to West Fife Joint Infectious Disease Hospital.

Of the proposed new houses 28 were of two apartments, 57 were three apartments, 22 were of four apartments, two were of five apaments and one was of six apartments.

Of the new houses proposed to be erected, 3 were in Cupar District 10 in Dunfermline District, 80 were in Kirkcaldy District and 17 St. Andrews District.

Of the new premises other than for housing the proposals were for t erection of 5 in Cupar District, 3 in Dunfermline District, 17 in Kir caldy District and 14 in St. Andrews District.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

The numbers of proposals for the renovation, alteration and extension of existing housing received under the Schemes of the District Committees in terms of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, are sforth in each District Report.

During 1929, the number of applications received throughout the purity for grants towards the renovation and improvement of existing pusing under the Act was 125 all of which were finally approved. In light an application was received in respect of the provision of a ater supply to four houses but sanction of grant under the scheme was ithheld pending satisfactory analysis of the water.

The number of applications approved in each of the four Districts as:—Cupar 48, Dunfermline 39, Kirkcaldy 20 and St. Andrews 18. Kirkcaldy District the work on four of the houses approved under e scheme was not carried out by the owner on account of the expense volved.

MILK SUPPLY.

Dairy Bye-laws under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies cotland) Act, 1914, are now in force in each of the Districts and overn the production of clean wholesome milk throughout the County andward Area. A systematic inspection of all dairies in Cupar and irkcaldy Districts was undertaken during the year and defective or asatisfactory premises were brought to the notice of the respective istrict Committees with a view to action being taken to ensure comiance with the regulations.

In some of the dairies milk is produced under satisfactory conditions; airy structure, milking methods, equipment and utensils, and observace of cleanliness are all such as to ensure a clean milk supply. Much, owever, remains to be done in respect of certain dairies where there is efective structure, poor equipment, and unhygienic methods of proaction and constant supervision will be necessary if clean wholesome ilk is to be produced in accordance with the standard which each istrict Committee has adopted as desirable.

Steady progress is being made by Mr. Anderson, County Veterinary spector, who in the course of the year visited 753 dairies and insected 14,339 cows. The number of dairy cattle found to be tuberlous and condemned in the County Landward Area under the uberculosis Order was 78 inclusive of 18 suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. Special attention is drawn by Mr. Anderson in his Annual eport to the symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder and where these represent he urges the owners of the cows to regard them with grave spicion and a necessary cause for report.

The symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder given by Mr. Anderson e as follows:—

"A condition of hardness (induration) of a quarter or part of quarter of an udder. This may or may not be accompanied by noticeable enlargement. Consequently a routine manipulation of the udder to detect possible hardness, or rather to satisfy that sue does not exist, is imposed as a duty on milk producers, who are the first line of defence against infection by tuberculous milk. Apar from the view of duty, a grave moral responsibility rests on mil producers that what they may be reasonably expected to do i conscientiously done.

"A hard, and probably enlarged quarter is painless, and the skin i freely moveable over its surface.

"This helps to distinguish from other and commoner conditions o udder disease in which also the milk is probably noticeably changed in appearance."

"The milk may appear normal for some time in the early stages o tuberculosis of the udder.

"Consequently, milk drawn from a quarter of the udder, hard and painless, which appears normal in colour and consistence to ordinary observation, is to be regarded as a suspicous symptom, rather than that the discovered hard and painless condition is of no importance because the milk looks normal. With the progress of the disease the milk becomes thin and watery, a grey to greyish yellow, and later becomes an amber-coloured fluid with flocculent material floating in it.

"It rarely shows a curdled appearance."

The County Veterinary Inspector being the most frequent visitor to dairy premises can do much valuable work to secure observation of the precautions necessary to the production of a clean and wholesome milk supply.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—There are three graded herds licenced to sell designated milk in terms of the order. Certified milk is produced by Mr. Lohoar, Wester Balrymonth, St. Andrews, and by Lord Cochrane of Cults, at Hospital Mill Dairy, Cupar. Grade A (Tuberculin tested) milk is produced at Wemyss Castle Dairy, Kirkcaldy. The herds have been periodically inspected and examined as also the methods of production of these milks.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations undertaken during the year have all been satisfactory; the bacterial counts have been low in every case thus indicating satisfactory attention to the details of production. Pasteurised milks are also licenced for sale under the Order within he Landward Area of the Districts of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy are produced by the Co-operative Societies holding licences from Burghs situated within these Districts.

NEW DAIRIES.—When plans are received for new dairy premises or or any substantial alteration to existing byres, care is taken to ensure hat the structure conforms to the Bye-laws in force within the County. In this way by careful attention to lighting, ventilation and structure enerally one can secure improved conditions for housing the cows hus ensuring better health and cleanliness and the means for the pro-uction of a pure wholesome milk.

REGULATIONS, CIRCULARS, Etc.

The following are some of the more important Regulations and irculars received during 1929:—

Circular, Department of Health, in anticipation of the possible courrence of influenza in epidemic form.

Circular, Department of Health, on Housing of Farm Servants and he need to secure a reasonable standard of habitability of such housing.

Circular, Department of Health, notifying Port Sanatary Authorities f the notification of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 926.

Circular, Department of Health, directing that the double intraermal test shall alone be used in the tuberculin testing of cattle nder the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Circular, Department of Health, enclosing the Public Health Deratisation of Ships) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

Circular, Department of Health, drawing attention of medical ractitioners to high maternal death-rate and proposing investigation all cases of the death of every married woman who dies during regnancy or within four weeks after the termination of pregnancy, he inquiry to be conducted by the Medical Officer of Health in coperation with the medical practitioner in attendance on the case.

Circular, Department of Health, transmitting copy of the Public lealth (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) tegulations (Scotland), 1929.

Circular, Department of Health, enclosing memorandum for comletion in respect of maternal deaths during pregnancy or within four eeks after termination of pregnancy (or later if illness originated uring pregnancy, childbirth or puerperium).

Cupar District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1929, there were 245 persons notified as suffering fron infectious diseases as compared with 158 in 1928 and 129 in 1927. The nature of the cases was:—Scarlet fever 125, diphtheria 16, erysipela 10, puerperal fever 1, ophthalmia neonatorum 1, chickenpox 52, acute primary pneumonia 12, acute influenzal pneumonia 5, pulmonary tuberculosis 10, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 13.

The number of patients removed to District Fever Hospitals was 11! (scarlet fever 114, diphtheria 15). Eleven persons suffering fron tuberculosis (pulmonary 5, non-pulmonary 6) were treated in Glen lomond Sanatorium.

During 1929, scarlet fever and diphtheria were more prevalent that in 1928. There being an increase of 58 cases of scarlet fever and 9 o diphtheria. Scarlet fever was general throughout the year with the exception of the month of December when no cases were notified. The greatest incidence of the disease was during the first half of the year January to June, when 96 cases were notified (22 in January; 18 in February; 8 in March; 14 in April; 11 in May and 21 in June). At no time during the year was the disease epidemic in form.

DISTRICT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During 1929 the number of patients admitted to Auchtermuchty Hospital for isolation and treatment was 142 (scarlet fever 123 diphtheria 16, typhoid fever 1, chickenpox 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1).

Of the patients treated, 89 were admitted from Cupar District (scarlet fever 73, diphtheria 14, chickenpox 1, cerebro-spinal menin gitis 1); 21 from the Burgh of Cupar (scarlet fever 19, diphtheria 1 typhoid fever 1); 11 from the Burgh of Auchtermuchty (scarlet fever 11); 17 from the Burgh of Ladybank (scarlet fever 17); 3 from the Burgh of Newburgh (scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 1); and 1 from the Burgh of Falkland (scarlet fever 1).

During 1929, the bed space of the hospital was fully utilised, over flow accommodation being found at St. Michaels Hospital, Leuchars for a few cases as occasion required.

The room, which after alteration and improvement, was brought into commission as an additional ward furnishing three beds has proved or great service during the past year.

Dr. Macmillan, Medical Officer and Miss Dowie, Matron, and her ursing staff have rendered excellent service during a year when the ork was often hard and trying with every available bed in the scarlet ard occupied.

The Hospital premises are properly maintained and the equipment and furnishings are in all respects satisfactory. The steam disinfecting pparatus continues sufficient for the required work.

The greater part of the District contributes patients to the Hospital ut five parishes adjacent to St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospital repartners in that combination.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The sets of plans examined, criticised and reported on during 1929 omprised proposals to erect three new houses (2 of four apartments and 1 of five apartments), and to alter and add to 17 existing houses. The Grant of the Government subsidy was approved in respect of the bree new houses two of which were outwith Cupar District, one being a Auchtermuchty Burgh and the other in Ladybank Burgh.

Building proposals regarding premises for other than housing puroses involved five new erections and alterations and additions to ight existing buildings.

One plan submitted related to a stable which was to be converted for se as part of a dwellinghouse, but the building was considered unsuitble for this purpose and was not recommended for approval.

HOUSING.

During the year the Department of Health for Scotland instructed ne of their Housing Inspectors to make a survey of the housing conitions in Cupar District and to submit a detailed report thereon.

A copy of this report dealing with (1) a list of the houses reported efective and (2) a statement showing the chief defects found in the illages visited with particular reference to the public services was eccived by the District Clerk in August for the information and conderation of the Local Authority in order that action might be taken respect of the various properties referred to under the following lasses.

- (1) Houses that are in a defective condition and require (a) ordinary repair, or (b) considerable alterations and improvements to make them reasonably fit for human habitation.
- (2) Houses which should be immediately closed, or not allowed to be re-occupied on being vacated by the present tenant.
- (3) Houses that have no inside water supply and no sanitary conveniences where a water supply is available.

The Report embraced the housing conditions in the following areas—Ceres, Chance Inn, Earlsfield, Craigrothie, Dairsie, Springfield, Cupa Muir, Gateside, Strathmiglo, Freuchie, Newton of Falkland, Dunshelt Collessie, Pitlessie, Kingskettle and Kettlebridge.

In dealing with the houses in each area, Mr. Wylie, the Departmen Inspector, summarised the chief defects and made recommendation for the guidance of the Local Authority.

Presently the District Committee will demit office as Local Authorit and the action to be taken will doubtless rest with the Public Healt Committee of the County Council under the Local Government Act of 1929.

The number of houses examined under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations was 419, and of these 10 were regarded as unfifor habitation. Closing orders were made in respect of 8 houses. The defects of 7 houses were made good, without either the making of closing orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housin (Scotland) Act, 1925.

Notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, wer served in respect of 67 houses and 32 of these were reported fit to habitation thereafter.

During the year 79 intimations were given under Section 20 (1) c the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, in respect of insufficient water close accommodation and in 73 of these the requirements were complied with by the owners.

The number of houses furnished with water supply consonant with the terms of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, was 33.

Three houses were examined on completion and approved for pay ment of subsidy, one of these being within the Burgh of Ladybank.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926:—Twenty-six sets of plan embodying 48 houses were examined in respect of application for gran in accordance with the scheme of the District Committee under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and all were approved. Plan under this scheme were also received and examined in respect of water supply to four houses at Chance Inn, but, pending satisfactor, analysis of the water, this has not been finally approved by the District Committee.

WORKSHOPS.

The number of inspections in terms of the Factory and Workshop Acts and Orders was 110. Eight written notices were issued. The defects observed, such as lack of cleanliness, defective ventilation, other nuisances and unsuitable sanitary convenience accommodation numbered 39 and all but two were remedied on representation. In the case of two the matter was referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

ACCOMMODATION—SEASONAL WORKERS.

The provisions of Bye-laws in terms of Section 83 of the Housing Scotland) Act, 1925 were reasonably enforced in respect of the housing harvesters and potato workers on information received or otherwise oming to knowledge.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are seven private slaughterhouses, the anual licences of which were granted as they are in conformity with the Bye-laws and are maintained and conducted satisfactorily. The aughterhouses are situated at Auchtermuchty, Ceres, Cupar Muir, reuchie, Kingskettle, Springfield and Strathmiglo. The slaughterhouse at Kingskettle was rebuilt during the year.

Damside Horse Slaughterhouse.—During the year work in connection with the alteration of premises at Damside slaughterhouse or Mr. Frank Gysels was completed. A water supply for the fume ondensers was taken from the river Eden and a new well sunk adjoining the new steam pump house. In addition a storage tank, capable holding more than a day's supply for all the purposes at Damside, as erected on the roof of what was formerly the old slaughterhouse. small steam pump was provided as a stand by pump in addition to be original electric pump for securing the circulation of the chlorinating fluid. Impermeable paving in the form of concrete was laid down front of the slaughterhouse and additional bottoming was provided or the yard space which was below the level of the cement paving onting the premises.

Plans were submitted and approved by the District Committee for a erection of a petrol pump at the slaughterhouse.

In February, Mr. Gysels intimated that he wished to start the anufacture of Fish Meal but as the sanction granted in connection ith his offensive trade premises at Damside did not include the anufacture of Fish Meal the District Committee made an Order eclaring the business of fish meal, fish manure, etc., to be an offensive ade for the purposes of Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) et, 1897. The Order was confirmed by the Department of Health r Scotland on July 9th, and appeared in the Edinburgh Gazette of 19th ly 1929.

Draft Bye-laws for regulating the business of manufacture of fish eal, fish manure, fish oil, etc., from fish offal were drawn up by the istrict Committee and submitted for approval to the Department of ealth for Scotland in October. Subject to a minor amendment of section the Department stated that they were prepared to confirm e Bye-laws and by the end of the year the suggestion of the Department of Health was approved by the District Committee.

No complaint with regard to the conduct of the offensive trade Damside has reached the Department during 1929, and visitation the premises revealed that all necessary precautions were being take

WATER SUPPLIES.

There is nothing to add to the information set forth in the Annu Report for 1928 regarding the special water districts of Kettle, Pilessie and Strathmiglo, and the private gravitation supplies to Freuch and Gateside.

The District Committee have again under active consideration to question of the provision of a sufficient supply for domestic purpos to the village of Dunshelt from the Marl Pit, approximately a midistant.

DRAINAGE.

There is one Special Drainage District, Freuchie. The draina facilities are being increasingly taken advantage of, the use of water carriage fitments largely extending in the community. The sewardisposal works appear to meet sufficiently the increased work demands of them.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 58 registered dairies within the District, the number cows therein being approximately 791. While some dairies a particularly satisfactory in respect of structure, equipment and metho of production, many fall far short of the standard required under to Dairy Bye-laws now in force.

With a view to ascertaining what improvement was necessary respect of unsatisfactory premises, a systematic inspection of all dairi in the District was undertaken during the month of August. A report thereon was submitted to the District Committee in order that action might be taken to bring all defective premises reasonably up to the standard of existing Dairy Bye-laws.

In the case of five dairies the structure of the buildings and the condition was such that they were considered unsuitable for dai purposes and they appeared incapable of being altered to conform existing regulations. In forty-five other dairies certain alteratio were necessary to bring them up to the standard of the Dairy Bye-law Some of these required very little alteration, but showed minor defect which if remedied would make them quite good and satisfactory for dairy purposes. Others required considerable alterations in order conform to the Bye-laws while a few were so defective as to be hard worth the expenditure necessary.

Much remains to be done in certain of these dairies in respect of fective structure, poor equipment and unhygienic methods of proction if clean milk is to be produced and constant supervision will be cessary to attain this end.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—Certified milk in rms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, is produced at ospital Mill Dairy, Springfield, on behalf of Lord Cochrane of Cults. he dairy premises here represent a high standard of construction, hilst the equipment and method of production are excellent, thus suring a very clean milk. On examination on 16/4/29 the highest cterial count was 300 colonies per c.c., a very clean milk indeed, and e butter-fat was 4.07 per cent., 0.57 per cent in excess of the standard. I re-examination in December similar satisfactory results were obined for both chemical and bacteriological tests.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No scheme of maternity and child welfare obtains within the Disct.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1915.—Two midwives notified intention to practice ring 1929 and one midwife left the District. There were no emerncies during the year in which medical assistance was sought.

VITAL RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the vital statistics of the District set the in tabular form at the end of this Report.

During 1929 there were 231 births (male 121, female 110) compared th 217 in 1928. The birth-rate of 1929 was 15.7 per 1000 of an simated population of 14,696.

There were 28 illegitimate births equivalent to 12·12 per cent. of the tal births.

Marriages number 73 equivalent to a crude marriage rate of 5.0 per 00 estimated population. The number of marriages in 1928 was 71.

The total deaths numbered 233 (male 116, female 117) equivalent a corrected death rate of 12·1 per 1000 estimated population. There re 216 deaths in 1928 and the death-rate was 11·2 per 1000.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 23 equivalent an infantile mortality rate of 100 per 1000 births registered. The antile mortality rate was 88 per 1000 births in 1928.

The death-rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was 0.95 per 1000 imated population, that from pulmonary tuberculosis being 0.68 r 1000. In 1928 the death-rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was 1 per 1000, and that from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.47.

Dunfermline District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1929 there were, excluding chickenpox, 499 persons notifias suffering from infectious diseases as compared with 357 in 1928.

The cases notified were as follows:—Scarlet fever 183, diphtheria 9 erysipelas 40, puerperal fever 4, ophthalmia neonatorum 20, infecti jaundice 2, encephalitis lethargica 1, acute primary pneumonia 71, acu influenzal pneumonia 24, pulmonary tuberculosis 20, non-pulmona tuberculosis 39. In addition 246 persons, mostly children, we notified as suffering from chickenpox.

The number of persons removed for hospital and sanatorium treament were:—Scarlet fever 170, diphtheria 88, erysipelas 1, puerper fever 2, encephalitis lethargica 1, acute primary pneumonia 10, acu influenzal pneumonia 5, pulmonary tuberculosis 10, non-pulmona tuberculosis 11, a total of 298.

Excluding chickenpox, the number of notifications of infectio diseases received in recent years were:—1929, 499; 1928, 357; 19235; 1926, 439; 1925, 406; 1924, 381.

In 1929 the incidence of both scarlet fever and diphtheria was high than in 1928, there being an increase of 87 cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria. Tuberculosis also showed an increase of 13 over the number of persons notified in 1928, pulmonary tuberculosis being less and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 15 more than in the preceding year. Four cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year.

Although scarlet fever was general throughout the year, at no tindid it become epidemic in the District and the incidence of the disea was greatest during the last quarter (September-December) when 11 cases were notified as follows:—September 29; October 24; November 34; December 24.

There was no occasion for the closure in whole or part of any publ school for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

Measles and whooping cough were not prevalent in 1929. The were no deaths from measles and only three deaths from whoopin cough during the year in contrast to 15 deaths (measles 9, whoopin cough 6) in 1928.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The Combination Hospital situated at Rumbling Well just outwith the Dunfermling Burgh Boundary is jointly administered by representatives of Dunfermline District Committee and the Burghs of Dunfermline, Cowden beath, Inverkeithing and Culross.

The furnishing and equipment of the hospital are well maintained and he administration is in the capable hands of Dr. Reekie, Medical officer of Health, Dunfermline. The Matron and Nurses have been ept very busy during the year but have discharged their onerous uties well and efficiently.

During 1929 the bed space was fully utilised, overflow accommodation being found at Thornton Fever Hospital as occasion demanded. Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1928, to the necessity or extension of the hospital. A decision having been come to by the arious Local Authorities concerned to extend the hospital, plans were exceived in November and a report thereon, dealing with the proposed lterations and additions was submitted to the District Committee and recommended for approval.

The proposed alterations and additions to bring the hospital up to resent day requirements comprise the building of a new two-storeyed bservation block of twenty-four cubicles providing 48 beds, staff urses' room, kitchen, bathroom and lavatories on each floor. The dministrative block is to be enlarged by taking in the existing enteric lock which will provide a maids' dining and recreation room, five naids' bedrooms and bathroom on the ground floor, whilst the first oor will provide twelve additional bedrooms, a bathroom and recreation room for nurses. The intervening space between the enteric lock and present administrative buildings is to be built up on each de thus providing separate stores on one side and a Committee room and office on the other.

An addition is also to be made to the boiler house to accommodate a ew boiler and a cloakroom and water closet is to be provided for the undry.

With these additions and alterations the hospital when complete hould meet the increased demands for accommodation for both atients and staff.

The hospital accommodation was taxed to its utmost during the year, ie number of patients treated being 930.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—There is now no smallpox hospital but rangements have been made whereby patients suffering from small-ox will be admitted to Kirkcaldy District Smallpox Hospital, Thornn, which will serve as the hospital for the whole County.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The sets of plans examined and reported upon during 1929 comprised oposals to erect 10 new houses (6 of three apartments, 3 of four partments and 1 of five apartments), and to alter and extend 9 existing puses. Proposals in respect of premises for other than housing purses involved 3 new erections and alterations and additions to one

existing building. Plans were also approved in respect of alteration and additions at West Fife Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital conprising the addition of a new two-storeyed observation cubicle block with staff-nurses' room, kitchen, bathroom and lavatory accommodation, etc., also twelve additional bedrooms for nurses with bathroom recreation room, etc., and an extension of the administrative block taking in the existing enteric block to provide a maids' dining an recreation room, maids' bedrooms, bathroom, store accommodation and pantry, etc.

HOUSING.

During the years 1921-25, 158 new houses comprising 8 of two apartments, 116 of 3 apartments and 34 of four apartments were privided by the District Committee. In view of the housing condition at Kelty where it was agreed to close 128 houses, the District Committee decided to erect 80 new houses (60 of three rooms and 20 of two rooms) to provide accommodation for the occupiers of unfit house. The District Committee have also had under consideration the question of providing additional houses at Crossgates.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—Applications with relative particulars and plans were submitted in respect of 39 houses in terms the scheme of the District Committee for grant under the above Act.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1928 to the larginerease of proposals to renovate, repair and extend agricultural cotta housing, 25 rural houses being dealt with under the District Committee's Scheme. It is pleasing to record the approval of application for grant in aid of the improvement of 39 houses during 1929 when is borne in mind that the proposal invariably includes the provision a scullery containing sink, tub and boiler; of a water closet or son times a bathroom with bath, basin and water closet; of a larder ar coal cellar, the latter frequently opening from the scullery; and that in addition, damp walls are remedied, lighting is improved by the enlargement of existing or the slapping of new windows, and the wherever possible the cave type of room so common in old rural housing is abolished by insistence on through ventilation either by window or doors.

Prior to the coming into operation of the Housing (Rural Worker Act, 1926, nothing had been done or was even contemplated in respect of the provision of better housing for the rural and agricultural worker and the need for the betterment of such housing has always been obvious. With the leeway being slowly made up, it does not appear reasonable to contemplate the expiry of the Act in another year, and I sincerely hope that the Act will be renewed as otherwise, with the agricultural industry in its present state, rural housing will go from batto worse.

Mr. Davison, Sanitary Inspector, deserves every credit for the umber of houses that have been dealt with under the Act during the ast year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.

In terms of the scheme under the provisions of this Act for supplying diabetic patients the means of sufficient treatment, the District ommittee furnished insulin to two persons during 1929 at a cost of 13 13s 4d. The cost of insulin furnished to a boy was, however, funded by the parents.

WORKSHOPS.

There were 52 inspections made of factories and workshops during e year. On three occasions want of cleanliness was found and medied. No written notices were issued.

BYE-LAWS FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

The draft Bye-laws framed under the provisions of Section 45 of the ousing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, a number of years ago remain confirmed. The District Committee, however, finally approved the ye-laws during the year and they await confirmation by the Departent of Health, Edinburgh.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Proceedings are at present being taken for the closure of the existing rial grounds, two in number, of the Established Church at Aberdour, e new cemetery provided by the Parish Council being now in use.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three licensed private slaughterhouses, Aberdour, Kelty d Kincardine, and all are maintained in satisfactory cleanly condition.

In all, 7 licences to slaughter were granted in terms of the Slaughter Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, which took effect from 1st January 29.

NUISANCE FROM GRANGEMOUTH OIL REFINERY WORKS.

Reference was made in my reports for 1925 and 1926 to an alleged ell nuisance from Grangemouth Oil Refinery Works. Complaints re again received during 1929 from people resident in the Torryburn a. All information forthcoming on the subject was submitted to Department of Health who referred the subject for investigation I report to the Chief Inspector for Scotland, under the Alkali, etc.,

Works Regulations Act, 1906. The report by the Chief Inspecto however, indicated that there was no evidence of a smell-nuisand arising from the Grangemouth Oil Refineries.

There has been no recurrence of the complaints.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The scheme of the District Committee had its origin in the appoinment of Nurse K. Robertson as Health Visitor in 1910, her whole tin being devoted to the work. The staff was increased at the end of 191 Nurse Petrie being appointed, and at the end of the War a third whol time nurse was employed to cover the work efficiently.

The Committee's scheme extends to and embraces the work in the Burghs of Inverkeithing and Culross.

No change has occurred in the staff during the year and the work continues on the lines frequently described in former reports. Doubless the Local Government Act, 1929, will enforce many changes at the duties will again be extended to include those of school-nurse, sphere of work formerly undertaken by the Committee's nurses whe prior to the establishment of the County Education Authority in 192 the County Medical Officer was also Principal School Medical Officer.

During 1929, the Health Visitors submitted applications for additional nourishment on behalf of 198 families of which 184 related families in the landward area, 12 to families in Inverkeithing Burg and 2 to families in Culross Burgh. Of the applications from the landward area 168 were approved and additional nourishment was granted to 28 expectant mothers, 43 nursing mothers, to 71 families in respect of children under five years of age and to 26 families in respect of nursing mothers and children.

The total of the accounts passed for payment during 1929 for additional nourishment supplied in terms of the Maternity Service at Child Welfare Scheme was £207 14s 10d as compared with £103 9s in 1928 and £186 0s 11d in 1927.

Two children continued under treatment for rickets in the Dougle House Home for Crippled Children, Edinburgh, at the cost of the District Committee. One, a boy, was admitted on 10th March 1922 and was discharged on 11th September 1929. He greatly benefitted from the treatment and on discharge appeared free from rickets at his intelligence and general health were much improved. The oth case, a girl, was admitted to the Home on 15th September 1928. So was still under treatment at the close of the year but as she had reached the age of five years, the Education Authority took over the responsibility for further treatment from 5th November 1929.

The cost to the District Committee of the treatment of these two children during 1929 was approximately £33 3s 6d.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 AND 1927.—My Annual Report as dedical Officer to the Local Supervising Authority has been submitted the Central Midwives Board. Twenty-seven midwives notified heir intention to practise in Dunfermline District during 1929, but he midwife left the District during the year and one midwife died. Here were 52 cases of emergency in midwives' practice where medical sistance was sought. One certified midwife was reported to the entral Midwives Board for failing to send for medical assistance in the case of a weakly child which ultimately died, no reasonable excuse being forthcoming. The Central Midwives Board addressed a warning ter to the midwife in question.

Thirty-six claims were received from medical practitioners in respect services rendered in terms of the Midwives Acts. Of these,15 tients were found on inquiry to be in necessitous circumstances and e accounts, amounting to £22 10s 6d were defrayed by the District ommittee in terms of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme. Is cases the District Committee were recommended to seek recovery the amounts involved which totalled £24 13s 6d. In four cases the octors were paid privately by the patients concerned. One account as returned as it was learned on investigation that the doctor had en retained by the patient and the form used by the certified midwife as issued in contravention of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The account was disallowed on account of lapse of time.

DAVAAR MATERNITY Home.—During 1929, 58 patients from the advard area of Dunfermline District and Inverkeithing Burgh were eated in Davaar Maternity Home. Of these 58 patients, 6 were nolly necessitous and two partly necessitous while in one case the wish Council was responsible for payment. No fees were received om three patients, each being resident in the Home for one day only. sum of £122 13s 3d was received from the remaining 46 patients. he account submitted and paid by the District Committee for the mintenance of patients in the Home from 16th May 1928 to 15th May 29 amounted to £386 7s 1d.

In addition, the District Committee paid fees totalling £13 13s to rious medical practitioners in respect of attendance upon five women to were treated in the Home, all abnormal cases.

In terms of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme the strict Committee undertook payment of a fee amounting to £2 2s respect of medical attendance on a woman who was in necessitous cumstances. The patient was confined in her own home and her ndition was such that medical attention was indicated.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.—During the year special arrangeents were made by the District Committee with Cowdenbeath Town uncil for the treatment of persons falling within the terms of the ternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme at the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic, Cowdenbeath. In terms of the arrangement, not more the four patients from Dunfermline District may be treated simultaneously Three children received treatment, one on account of rickets and two account of difficulties during the teething period. All the patient benefitted as a result of the treatment given. The account for the treatment to 10th September 1929 amounted to £3 15s.

VITAL RETURNS.

During 1929 the number of births was 584 (male 300, female 284) compared with 671 in 1928. The birth-rate of 1929 was 15.9 per 10 of an estimated population of 36,785, as compared with 18:4 in 1928.

Illegitimate births, 43 in number, were equivalent to 7.4 per cent. the total births. The illegitimate rate in 1928 was 6.1 per cent.

The marriages numbered 185 as compared with 161 in 1928, to marriage-rate of 1929 being 5.0 per 1000 estimated population. Trate in 1928 was 4.4 per 1000.

The deaths from all causes were 349 (male 196, female 153), the deat rate corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex distributi being 10·4 per 1000. The deaths and death-rate for 1928 were 361 a 10·8 per 1000 respectively.

Of the total deaths 42 were those of children under one year, t infantile mortality rate being 72. The infantile mortality rate was in 1928.

The death-rate from all tuberculosis was 0.52 per 1000, that frequimonary tuberculosis being 0.41 per 1000.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.27 per 1000 as compared with 0.60 per 1000 in 1928.

Kirkcaldy District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1929 there were 943 persons notified as suffering from inctious diseases (scarlet fever 251, diphtheria 156, erysipelas 55, erperal fever 1, ophthalmia neonatorum 8, chickenpox 242, dysentry, encephalitis lethargica 1, acute primary pneumonia 114, acute fluenzal pneumonia 36, pulmonary tuberculosis 33, non-pulmonary berculosis 42, puerperal pyrexia 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1).

Excluding chickenpox, the number of notified cases was 701 as comred with 555 in 1928 and 701 in 1927.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 467 of whom 449 were eated at the infectious Diseases Hospital and 18 at Glenlomond natorium.

The number and age distribution of the persons notified as suffering om infectious diseases with the numbers of each disease removed for stitutional treatment are set forth in the table at the end of this port.

Although scarlet fever and diphtheria were general during the year no time did they reach epidemic form. Scarlet fever showed an crease of 22 and diphtheria an increase of 53 over the figures for 1928.

School closure in whole or in part was unnecessary for the prevention the spread of these diseases.

There were 7 fewer cases of puerperal fever and 5 less ophthalmia onatorum than in 1928. The number of persons notified as suffering om tuberculosis remained the same as in 1928, there being 6 more lmonary cases and 6 fewer non-pulmonary notified.

Kirkcaldy Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton.—The mber of patients admitted for treatment during 1929 was 652, viz.: Scarlet fever 384, diphtheria 197, pneumonia 37, erysipelas 17, nooping cough and pneumonia 3, measles and pneumonia 1, ophthala neonatorum 3, puerperal sepsis 1, influenza 1, enteric fever 1, sentery 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, tuberculous meningitis 2, ngrene of lung 1, German measles 1, encephalitis lethargica 1. The mber of patients admitted from the Districts of the Local Authorities of are partners in the Hospital Combination were:—Kirkcaldy strict 476, Lochgelly Burgh 101, Markinch Burgh 30, Leslie Burgh 5, resert Burgh 36, whilst 3 patients were admitted from Districts of cal Authorities not in the Combination for the treatment of intious diseases at Thornton Hospital. One case of ophthalmia

neonatorum was admitted from Dunfermline Burgh in accordance wit the arrangements in force for the treatment of this disease.

The hospital, which is well maintained and efficiently administere has met the needs of the District and the Burghs of Lochgelly, Dysar Leslie and Markinch during the year. The equipment of the hospit as regards furnishings, laundry, disinfecting apparatus, etc., is in a respects satisfactory, but, I would again draw attention to the crampe kitchen space and lack of accommodation for personnel (both nurs and maids) when the available bed space of the hospital is ful occupied. As pointed out in my last report the accommodation for patients has grown out of proportion to the needs of the nursing ar domestic staff and this matter might well be considered with advantage when the changes due to recent legislation become operative on 16th May 1930.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—Although the hospit is always maintained in a condition to receive patients on an hour notice there was fortunately no occasion for the use of the premise during 1929. The hospital will, after 15th May 1930, be the onle centre for the treatment of smallpox or suspected smallpox within the Civil County.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Kirkcaldy District has three sources of water supply, viz., Glenfar Works, the property of the District Committee; Glendevon Reservoi the property of Dunfermline District Committee; and from the Carriston Reservoirs of the Wemyss Water Trust for the Wemyss are:

All three sources provide sound potable supplies for the inhabitant of the District.

DRAINAGE.

Reference was made in my last Annual Report to the need for the installation of public drainage in several of the larger villages throughout the District.

The question is being explored in regard to Kennoway and Kinglass but will doubtless remain over for decision by the Authority appointe under the Local Government Act, 1929.

Conditions in respect of pollution of rivers continue as described if former Annual Reports.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The number of plans submitted for examination and report durin 1929 comprised proposals to erect 80 new houses (28 of two apartment 50 of three apartments and 2 of four apartments) and to alter an extend 54 existing houses.

Proposals regarding premises for other than housing purposes inolved 17 new erections and additions or alterations to 16 existing additions.

Grant of the Government Subsidy was approved after examination completion of 8 houses (Certificate B).

HOUSING.

The District Committee is still intent on the building of further busing. At the close of the year, schemes for the building of additional houses for the working classes at Glencraig, Lumphinnans, Dunnald, Woodend, Kinglassie, Kennoway and Thornton were under insideration.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations. The number of buses inspected under these Regulations and the Public Health Act 197, was 371. The number considered unfit for occupation was 68 which 13 were represented for closure. Closing orders were made on houses and 30 were closed on the representation to owners. Two buses were repaired and rendered habitable after the issue of closing ders.

Eighteen intimations were served of insufficient water closet accomodation and in 12 cases the requirements were complied with.

The District Committee approved the erection of a number of two artment houses in their proposed building programme for Coaltown Balgonie, but the number was subsequently curtailed on reprentation by the Department of Health for Scotland.

Six houses were provided with water supply on service of notices der Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act. 1919.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—Applications were received the repair, renovation and extension of 16 houses under the District emmittee's Scheme in terms of the above Act. After amendment and metimes considerable extension of the work proposed in the original eplication these were finally approved for grant provided the alterators and extensions were satisfactorily completed.

Plans were examined and approved for four cottages in addition to e above number, but the proposal was dropped by the owner on the ound of the expense involved.

In 1928 proposals approved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 26, covered 10 houses. In 1929 the number of houses had increased 16. As noted last year, little advantage has yet been taken in the strict of the generous terms of the scheme for the repair and renovation of cottar houses and the deferred date for the termination of the et is drawing near.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.

In terms of the scheme for the furnishing of diabetic patients with the means of sufficient treatment which they could not without har ship supply for themselves, insulin was provided by the Local Authorit for eight patients at a cost of approximately £34 18s 7d. The cost the insulin was refunded in respect of four patients. Food furnished during the year amounted to £35 13s 7d for two patients.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There were 365 inspections made under the Factory and Workshop Acts (factories 133, workshops 113, workplaces 119). The condition obtaining were generally satisfactory. Only one written notice was issued: the lack of a sufficient fire escape was remedied.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Four slaughterhouses (1 public, 3 private) are licensed. The publ slaughterhouse is the property of Markinch Burgh and is situated ju outwith the Burgh boundary. Of the private premises, two are a Cardenden and one at East Wemyss. The private premises might, think, be closed without undue hardship to the owners.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The District Committee's scheme obtains throughout the Districand within the Burghs of Kinghorn, Markinch and Leslie. There a three whole-time nurses who serve as health visitors, tuberculosis nur and assistant inspector of midwives. Hitherto the duties have been done by domiciliary visitation, dependence having been placed of visitation of the home by the health visitor for better knowledge of the home for the pointing of the advice given for the health of the expectant and nursing mother and the care necessary for the rearing of health infants and children. By home visitation the type of house in which the educational and preventive work of the health visitor is mornecessary, is reached. If the work is to be effective, the careles ignorant and dirty mother must be supervised and such mothers do not visit clinics as a rule.

The Annual Reports of each of the Health Visitors on the work dor during the year have been submitted and circulated to the Distric Committee, the Department of Health and the Central Midwive Board.

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.—During 1929, applications for additional nourishment were received on behalf of 150 families of whice 142 were resident in the landward area and 8 in burghs.

Of the landward applications, 131 were authorised, grants—chiefled of milk and oatmeal—being made to 18 expectant mothers, 45 nursing

others, to 55 families in respect of children under five years of age and 13 families on behalf of mother and children.

In addition to the usual grant of milk and meal, in special circumances oatflour, cold liver oil and malt, etc., are authorised.

The accounts passed for payment by the District Committee in respect the food granted amounted to £142 18s $0\frac{1}{2}$ d as against £117 6s $5\frac{1}{2}$ d in 28 and £64 3s 9d in 1927.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1915 AND 1927.—The Annual Report on the midfery work undertaken in the District has been submitted to the ntral Midwives Board.

Twenty-two midwives notified their intention to practise in the strict during 1929, but two of these subsequently removed, one to agland and the other to America. There were 70 cases of emergency midwives' practice for which medical assistance was sought. No rious breach of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board occurred ring the year.

Twenty-six claims were received from medical practitioners in spect of services rendered in terms of the Midwives Acts. On restigation, fifteen families were found to be in necessitous circuminces and the District Committee was recommended to defray the counts, which totalled £24 18s. In nine cases the District Committee is recommended to recover the fees paid to medical practitioners, amount involved being £13 2s 6d. One account was returned as a patient wished to pay the doctor privately while one doctor withow his claim as he did not wish the account to be recovered from the nily concerned.

KIRKCALDY MATERNITY HOME.—During 1929, 23 patients were mitted to Kirkcaldy Maternity Home from the landward area, two m Kinghorn Burgh and one from Markinch Burgh. Of these enty-six patients, two were wholly necessitous and three were partly cessitous. The fees received from patients during the year amounted £61 11s.

The account submitted to the District Committee by Kirkcaldy Town uncil in respect of patients treated in the Home from 16th May 28 to 15th May 1929 amounted to £178 9s 7d.

Three patients were admitted from the landward area to Davaar ternity Home, Dunfermline. Two were cases of emergency, while woman had arranged to enter "Davaar" while resident in Dunmline District, but removed to Kirkcaldy District and was admitted m there to the Home. The three women concerned all paid a dified fee towards the cost of treatment, the total being £6 11s.

JLTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.—During the year special arrangents were made by the District Committee with Cowdenbeath Town

Council for the treatment of persons falling within the terms of e Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme at the Ultra Violet Iv Clinic, Cowdenbeath. In terms of the arrangement not more than for patients from the District may receive treatment simultaneously.

Eight children received treatment. Of these, six were reported to have improved as the result of treatment, one child was only take twice to the Clinic while another child did not complete the courses the doctor did not think the treatment was proving suitable. Su conditions as rickets, persistent vomiting, backwardness, etc., we treated with beneficial results.

The account in respect of the treatment to 21st September 19 amounted to £7 17s 6d.

ronsyrems to see Burning COAL BING. redto edt bas basis

During September complaints were received of an alleged nuisal caused by the fumes from the burning bing at the Randolph Collie the property of the Fife Coal Company. On inspection it appear that considerable quantities of parrot coal were being tipped on a burning bing. The complaints appeared to me to be amply sustantiated by the conditions obtaining. With a suitable wind, close still days and calm nights, the fumes and smoke from the bin infested the adjoining highway (Standing Stone Road) and the adjace cottar houses and steading of Cowdenlaws Farm creating a nuisar in terms of the Public Health Act. A report on the facts observed we submitted to the District Committee and communicated to the F Coal Company. At the end of the year conditions at the bing remain as reported.

MILK SUPPLIES.

There are 116 dairies in the District, the number of cows bei approximately 2840. During the year a systematic inspection of dairies in the District was undertaken and a report thereon deali with the dairies in each division of the District was submitted to t District Committee in order that action might be taken where necessate to remedy any structural defects found during inspection. A number the premises adversely reported upon were visited on July 4th by t Dairies Committee. In some of these improvements have now be carried out but a few still require attention in order to bring them up the standard laid down in existing dairy Bye-laws.

In the interests of health it is essential that there should be a cleand wholesome milk supply for the community, and where existing dairy premises are structurally defective and badly kept or where the equipment is poor and the methods of production unhygienic it impossible to produce clean milk. Although in some dairies the structure of the premises, equipment and methods of production as

circly satisfactory others fall far short of the standard. Too often, the care is taken to ensure cleanliness of the premises or of the cows. It is eclipping of udders and their thorough cleansing before milking is quently ignored whilst the milkers neglect to use clean overalls and like with unwashed hands. Constant supervision will be necessary, if an effort will have to be made to educate dairy workers to observe tain standards of cleanliness if the production of clean milk is to be ained. Where the owner of a dairy takes a personal interest in the atter and sees that this is done the supply is generally satisfactory, to where everything is left to the workers the standard of production often poor.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—Grade A (Tuberculin sted) milk is produced at Wemyss Castle Dairy. The premises, inpment and methods of production here are all very satisfactory. sample of the milk is sent by the proprietor once a month to the inty Bacteriologist for examination to ensure that the proper ndard of cleanliness is being maintained by the workers. These ts have all proved satisfactory and the milk is well within the ndard required. On April 10th I visited this dairy personally and is samples of the milk for bacteriological and chemical analysis. It is colon test was negative in 1 c.c. and the bacteriological count was y 850 per c.c., thus indicating a very clean milk indeed. The butterwas 3.64 per cent. and well within the standard required by the tutory regulations on the subject.

Buckhaven Co-operative Society retail pasteurised milk in accordate with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order hin the District.

VITAL EVENTS.

Ouring 1929 there were 954 (males 456, females 498) births registered. 1928 there were 1010 births. The birth-rate of 1929, corrected for asfers, was 21.2 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 44,907.

llegitimate births numbered 69, the illegitimate birth-rate being per cent. of the total births.

here were 224 marriages registered in the District, the crude riage-rate being 5.0 per 1,000. In 1928 the number of marriages 203.

he deaths from all causes were 529, the death rate corrected for asfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution being 13·1 per 1,000. 928 there were 497 deaths, the death-rate being 12·3 per 1,000.

The deaths of infants (under one year) numbered 65, equivalent to a infantile mortality rate of 68. The infantile mortality rate of 1928 w 93. The infantile mortality rate of 1929 is the lowest ever recorded f the District: the lowest figure previously was 77 in 1923.

The death-rate from all tuberculosis was 0.85 per 1,000: that from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.45 per 1,000: the similar rates for 19 0.69 and 0.34 respectively.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.49 I 1,000 as compared with 0.96 in 1928.

St. Andrews District Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1929 there were 136 persons notified as suffering from fectious diseases (scarlet fever 44, diphtheria 21, erysipelas 6, ophalmia neonatorum 1, chickenpox 24, acute primary pneumonia 15, tute influenzal pneumonia 10, pulmonary tuberculosis 9, non-pulonary tuberculosis 6). Excluding chickenpox the number of notified ses was 112 as compared with 119 in 1928.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 73 of whom 66 were eated at the infectious diseases hospitals and 7 at Glenlomond materium (scarlet fever 42, diphtheria 19, chickenpox 1, acute imary pneumonia 1, acute influenzal pneumonia 3, pulmonary berculosis 5, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 2). The common inctious diseases from the southern parishes of the District are treated. Ovenstone Hospital, the property of the District Committee, while ose from the northern parishes are sent to St. Michaels Hospital, the int property of St. Andrews District, Cupar District, Newport Burgh at Tayport Burgh.

The incidence of both scarlet fever and diphtheria was less than in 28 there being 12 fewer cases of scarlet fever and 5 of diphtheria. he number of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis showed a crease of 4, pulmonary tuberculosis being 1 more and non-pulonary tuberculosis 5 less than in the preceding year.

School closure was found unnecessary for the limitation or spread of fection during 1929. The incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria ring 1929 was not attributable to infection of a milk supply in any se of these diseases.

St. Andrews District Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ovenone.—The number of patients admitted during 1929 was 78, (scarlet ver 46, diphtheria 29, pneumonia 3). The local authorities conbuting the cases were :—St. Andrews District 43, Crail 6, Kilrenny, Anstruther Wester 5, Pittenweem 2, Elie 3).

The hospital is well maintained and efficiently administered by Dr. ge, Medical Officer (visiting), and Miss Newbigging, Matron.

Ovenstone Infectious Diseases Hospital is the property of and is ministered by St. Andrews District Committee. By arrangement th the Town Councils of Earlsferry, Elie, Pittenweem, Anstruther ester, Anstruther Easter, Kilrenny and Crail, patients suffering from infectious diseases in these Burghs are admitted for treatment. The site, buildings, equipment and furnishings of the hospital are excellent As noted in former reports, there is need for observation wards.

St. Michael's Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leuchars. The number of patients admitted for treatment during 1929 was 90-scarlet fever 78, diphtheria 10, enteric fever 1, chickenpox 1. The local authorities contributing the cases were:—St. Andrews District 2 Cupar District 36, Newport 8, Tayport 13, while 8 were admitted fro local authorities outwith the combination owing to pressure on the accommodation at Auchtermuchty Fever Hospital (Cupar Burgh Cupar District 4).

St. Michaels Hospital is built on modern lines and has hitherto m sufficiently the requirements in bed space of the joint local authoriti concerned.

Williamstead Joint Smallpox Hospital.—The question of the closure of this hospital was approved by the District Committee mentioned in the report for 1928. During 1929 the joint authoritic decided to sell the property which was in an unsatisfactory state repair and unsuitable for use as a hospital. The arrangement come with Kirkcaldy District Committee in 1928, whereby any case smallpox occurring within St. Andrews District would be treated Kirkcaldy District Smallpox Hospital, continues.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The several Special Water Districts within the Landward Area a Elie, Earlsferry, St. Monance, Upper and Lower Largo, Leucha Dunino and Largoward.

GUARDBRIDGE SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—Reference was made the Annual Report for 1928 to the renewal by a different route of t old six inch main taken over as part of the water supply system from the Guardbridge Paper Company when the supply was first installe The old main leaked badly and the provision of the new main w thought to have cured the shortage of water and lack of pressure. The has not proved the case and at present the question of securing further source or sources of supply is under active consideration. endeavour is being made to augment the supply to the reservoir Balmullo from such springs as may be found in the neighbourhood a within the catchment area. I imagine that any increase available from such local sources will only prove a temporary expedient and th additional new gathering ground will need to be sought. In 19 prior to various improvements carried out at the present som with a view to increasing the supply, I suggested that additional cate ment area should be sought in the adjoining Parknowe valley above t

rm steading as it appeared to me that practically all the available ter from the Balmullo source had already been impounded.

LARGO SPECIAL WATER DISTRICTS.—The reservoir supplying the stricts of Upper and Lower Largo is situated at Balhousie, the main urce being the Gilston Burn. After the prolonged drought of 1911, is source was exhausted. The construction of a second impounding servoir below the present one on the Gilston Burn had my approval, t was turned down in favour of the less costly scheme of heightening a embankment of the present reservoir. As matters have fallen out seems unfortunate the additional reservoir was not built as building ntinues at a fairly uniform rate in the Largo-Lundin areas and the ter supply facilities of houses in these districts are being steadily proved for the attraction of annual summer holiday influx of visitors, spell of drought like that of the years 1911-13 will see these districts difficulty for domestic water.

ELIE, EARLSFERRY, St. Monance Special District.—With a fous drought difficulty would be experienced in maintaining this pply although there has been no serious shortage for a number of ars.

The other water supply districts call for no special comment.

DRAINAGE.

The Special Drainage Districts are Colinsburgh, Largo, Leuchars and Monance. The drainage systems of these communities continue meet requirements satisfactorily and apart from minor extensions assequent on house building there is nothing to report. No comints in respect of the disposal of sewer effluents were received during 29.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

During 1929 plans were examined and reported upon dealing with posals to erect 17 houses (1 of three apartments, 15 of four apartness and 1 of five apartments) and to alter and extend 9 existing uses. Proposals regarding premises for other than housing purses involved 4 new erections and alterations and additions to 6 sting buildings.

All of the proposed new houses with the exception of one of five artments were approved for grant of the Government Subsidy rtificate A).

New houses completed during the year in accord with the Regulans governing the grant of the Government Subsidy (Certificate B), nbered 19.

HOUSING.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 192 There were 85 houses inspected in terms of these Regulations and in the defects found were remedied on representation to the owners. closing order became operative in respect of one house in terms Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. Notices we served under Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, et (Scotland) Act, 1919, in respect of two houses without a proper wat supply. This was remedied by the owners in one instance while the other is still pending.

WATER CLOSETS, WATER SUPPLY AND SINKS.—No intimations insufficient water closet accommodation were issued during the year The observations made in my report for 1928 under this heading st apply. As noted last year there is need for the Public Health Loc Authority using the statutory powers with which it is endowed.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—Applications with plan specifications, etc., in regard to the renovation, repair and extension 18 houses under the provisions of the District Committee's scheme terms of the Act were examined, criticised and reported upon. The number of houses in regard to which applications were received in 192 was ten.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.

Insulin was supplied to three patients suffering from diabetes during 1929 at a cost of £10 13s 6d. The cost of insulin was refunded for limited period by one patient.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The scheme administered by the District Committee includes the Burghs of Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Kilrenny and Cra There are two health visitors, Nurse Brown working the northern are and Nurse Bruce the southern including the four burghs up till Ju when she resigned. Nurse A. D. Miller, her successor, took up duty September, and reported briefly on the work done in the souther division during 1929.

The number of births in the area during 1929 was 278 (Landwa 223, Burghal 55), of which 5 were not notified as required by the Ac Of the births, 132 were males, 146 females. Still births numbered 1 premature 10, plural 3 and illegitimate 19. The deaths reported 1 the health visitors numbered 16. Of 278 houses visited those report otherwise than "clean" were, 47 "indifferent" and 1 "dirty."

The number of visits made by the health visitors were:—Expectant others 195, infants and nursing mothers 2570, children 1-5 years 586; in supervision of midwives 15 and of tuberculosis patients 337.

The annual reports of the nurses have already been submitted rnishing detailed information of the work done.

One family was granted milk and oatmeal for a period of six weeks in rms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The cost to the istrict Committee was 19s 10½d.

MIDWIVES ACTS.—Six midwives notified their intention to practise ithin the District but two left the District during the year. No each of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board came to knowledge tring 1929.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of inspections made in terms of the Factory and Workops Act, 1901, numbered 48. Only minor defects were found and ese were remedied on verbal intimation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The slaughterhouses in the District are all well kept, reasonable canliness being observed. There are five within the District and ose employed in slaughtering are licensed in accordance with the terms the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1928.

MILK SUPPLY.

Under the Dairy Regulations which recently came into operation, placing those adopted in 1898, a steady endeavour has been made to cure a better and cleaner milk in those dairies where equipment and ethods are not all they ought to be.

During the year alterations and improvements in the structure of e dairy premises were secured in accordance with the provisions of new Regulations.

Certified milk in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 23, is produced at Wester Balrymonth Dairy Farm. The health of cows, equipment and methods of production are all very satistory and samples of milk taken for bacteriological and chemical alysis in March and December showed that the milk was well within standard required by the statutory regulations on the subject.

A licence to produce Grade A milk was issued in respect of Monpie Dairy.

The number of visits maZTNAVA LATIV visitors were :- Expectant

The population of the District estimated to the middle of 1929 14,491. The estimated population is the basis of the following rate

The births registered in the Landward Area numbered 221 (mal 107, females 114), equivalent to a birth-rate of 15·3 per 1,000. 1928, the births numbered 226. In 1927, births numbered 235; 1926, 235; and in 1925, 252.

There were 19 illegitimate births, the illegitimate birth-rate being 8 per cent. of the total births.

The marriages registered were 71 as compared with 77 in 1928. T crude marriage-rate of 1929 was 4.9 per 1,000.

The deaths from all causes numbered 183 as compared with 173 1928. The death-rate of 1929 was 10.8 per 1,000.

The deaths of infants under one year were 18 as compared with 7 1928. The infantile mortality-rate was 81: in 1928 the infant mortality rate was 31 per 1,000 births registered.

The death-rate from tuberculosis was 0.41 per 1,000: that of promonary tuberculosis was 0.28 per 1,000. The corresponding figures 1 1928 were—tuberculosis death-rate 0.48 per 1,000, pulmonary tuberculosis death-rate 0.28 per 1,000.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.21 p 1,000 as compared with 0.34 per 1,000 in 1928.

MILK SUPPLY.

nder the Dairy Regulations which recently came into operation, acing those adopted in 1898, a steady endeavour has been made to

The scheme administered by be of of the bound of the boun

dairy premises were secured in accordance with the provisions of new Regulations.

ertified milk in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 3, is produced at Wester Balrymonth Dairy Farms The health of cows equipment and methods of production are all very satis-

tory and samples of milk taken for bacteriological and chemical lysis in March and December showed that the milk was well within

licence to produce Grade A milk was issued in respect of Mon-

sie Dairy.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

eight of which three bundred and midety seven were official and one

During 1929 eight hundred and forty-two samples of food and drugs were taken by the County Sampling Officers, under my direction as Chief Sampling Officer, and analysed by the County Analyst. Of these, eight hundred and thirty-one were official samples and eleven were test samples. On analysis thirty-three official samples were found not to be of the nature and substance of the articles demanded. The nature and number of the adulterated official samples were:—Sweet milk, twenty; mince, five; whisky, four; root ginger, two; skimmed milk, one; lime water, one.

Of the vendors of the thirty-three adulterated official samples, thirteen were fined in sums varying for 5s to £5, a total of £26 15s whilst in three cases the proceedings were dropped on payment of £2 n the case of two and £1 in the other towards expenses. No proceedings were taken in seven cases whilst one was discharged not guilty. In nine cases the vendors were warned.

The following statement sets forth the work undertaken under the Acts by the Sampling Officers of the four County Districts:—

CUPAR DISTRICT.—Official samples, forty-eight, of which one was dulterated: test samples, four, all genuine: fifty-two samples in all.

BURGHS IN CUPAR DISTRICT.—Official samples one hundred and ourteen, of which six were adulterated: test samples, five, all genuine: one hundred and nineteen samples in all.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and seventyone of which one hundred and sixty-two were official and nine test amples.

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.—Official samples, eighty-eight, of which eight were adulterated: test samples, one, which was genuine.

BURGHS IN DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.—Official samples, forty-nine, of which three were adulterated: test samples, nil.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and thirty eight of which one hundred and thirty-seven were official and one test ample.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.—Official samples, two hundred and fifty-six of which five were adulterated: test samples, one—genuine.

BURGHS IN KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.—Official samples, one hundre and forty-one of which six were adulterated: test samples, nil.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered three hundred and ninety eight of which three hundred and ninety-seven were official and one test sample.

St. Andrews District.—Official samples, twenty, of which one was adulterated: test samples, nil.

BURGHS IN ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.—Official samples, one hundre and fifteen, of which three were adulterated: test samples, nil.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and thirty five, all official.

the mere fined in sums varying for 5s to 15, a total of 126 15s that in three cases the proceedings were them in seven losses whilst one was discharged not selling. In the other towards expenses. No proceedings were them in seven losses whilst one was discharged not filty. In time cases the ventions were marined to be be tollowing statement sets forth the work undertaken under the stampling Officers of the four County Districts:—

Curan District of the four County Districts:—

the samples in all genuine: fifty-two samples in all surteen, of which six were adulterated: test samples one hundred and for hundred and instead and instead and samples in all.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and seventy-to which one hundred and sixty-two were official and mue test and which one hundred and sixty-two were official and mue test annies.

Engues in Dunyhenrana District.—Official samples, forty-nine,

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and thirty

ample.

Tables of Samples and Results of their Analyses.

CUPAR DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

reet Milk, immed Milk, sam, tter, Salt,	Gen. A 28 1 2	i i	Γotal. 28 1 1 2	Sweet Skimn Marga	ned Mil	1	Gen. 2 1	Adult
nger, ney, ly, Apple,	1 1	JoT	1 1 1					
mon Curd, rgarine, nce Meat, stard,	1 1 1 1 1	New	1 1 1 1 1 1					
tted Hough, nnet, usages, usage-meat, a,	1 1 1	Holia URQH						
al, Jellied, hisky, rkshire Relish,	1 1	:::	1 1 1	JaseT .		Gen. L6	Own	MING
Total,	47	1	48		Total,	1	4	non Esseni

The above-noted adulterated samof skimmed milk contained 8.62 of total solids, 0.84 °/, of fat and 8 °/, of non-fatty solids.

. Total. 2 1 QBBDPP

AUCHTERMUCHTY BURGH.

Off	ICIAL.			-Official same	TEST.
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	personal tests	Gen. Adult. To
Sweet Milk,	13	1	14	Sweet Milk,	1
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Arrowroot,	1	10210	AN IN	MANUE	official and one
Beetroot, Bottled,	1		1		
Butter,	1		1		
Cocoa,	1	TOLE	110	ALNEI Obcup	of which one we
Gingerbread,	1		1	1000000	
Margarine,	1		1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Pickles,	T 1	T	1	Official sugar	arrestone handles
Potted Head,	1		1	Internal study of or	
Sago,	1	- MEISTA	10010	20	go alling and
Sausages,	1	III de de mar	1	millered Ana ha	undred still become
Sausages, Beef,	1	Marin	non-la	1	
Sausage-meat,	2		2	2	tter Sait 2
Sugar, Brown,	1		1	1	1
m + 1	20	-		I m:	I von
Total,	28	1	29	Total,	ir. Apple, L. I
				1	I
The above noted				1	laon Curd 1
of Sweet Milk cont	ained	2.28 °/0	of Fat		rearine, I
and 9.08 °/o of Non	-Fatty	y solids.		1	los Ment, I
				1	detect,i.
					I , dguoH bel
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		FAL	KLAN	D BURGH.	Jaem-magen.
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OFF	ICIAL.		-	1	U.51914
		Adult.	1000	1	Gen. Adult. Tol
Sweet Milk,	16		16		il.
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Coffee Essence,	- 1		1	-	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Margarine, Peas, Green,	1		1		THE REAL PROPERTY.
Pepper, White,	î		i	dulterated sam-	n beton-avoda on
Sausage, Pork,	î		î		of skimmed milk
Sausage-meat,	î		i	bas tal to A a	of total solids, 0.8
Spice, Mixed,	ī		1	solids.	
Tapioca,	1		1		
Vinegar,	1		1		
	90	-	96	Call State of Basic	
Total,	26		26	Many and the	

LADYBANK BURGH.

OFFICIAL.	TEST.
Gen. Adult. Total.	ATTE ACCOUNTABLE
veet Milk, 11 11	Fresh Butter, 1 1
simmed Milk, 1 1	TIME COOK
ream, 1	COUNTY
arley, 1 1	
neese, 1 1 inger, Ground, 1 1	OFFICIAL.
inger, Root, 1 1	Gen. Adult. Total.
argarine, 1	Sweet Milk, 66 5 71
um, Diluted, 1 1	Butter, Salt, 1
pirits, Diluted, 2 2	Mince, 3 Z B
lgar, 1 1	Sausage-ment, I 1
omato Puree, 1 1	Whisley, 5 1 6
hisky, 1 1	
ine, Raspberry, 1 1	Total, 80 8 88
Total, 25 1 26	Total, 1 1
10tai, 25 1 20	and he Total, this leaves to aliq
	- garwoner
	Pat °/ Solids °/
	16 SIMO 0 381
NEWBUR	GH BURGH.
Official.	Test.
OFFICIAL.	
Com Adolf Workel	10.0
Gen. Adult. Total.	Gen. Adult. Total.
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weet Milk,	Sweet Milk, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

DUNFERMLINE DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

Amowroot	OFF	CIAL.			1
Sweet Milk,		Gen. 66	Adult.	Total.	Margarine,
Butter, Salt,		1		1	1
Mince,		3	2	5	2
Sausages,		4		4	1
Sausage-meat,		1		1	11
Whisky,		5	1	6	1
Total,		80	8	88	Total,

The above noted adulterated samples of Sweet Milk contained the following:—

	Non-Fatty
Fat °/	Solids °/
2.61	8.51
2.61	8.91
3.08	8.02
2.01	8.79
2.90	8.23

Test. Gen. Adult. To ... Total, ... 1 ...

COWDENBEATH BURGH.

	OFF	CIAL.		
		Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,		28	2	30
Mince,		7	1	8
Sausages,	2	5		5
Total,		40	3	43

The above noted adulterated samples of Sweet milk contained the following:—

	Non-Fatty
Fat °/	Solids °/
3.18	8.14
2,82	8.69

	TEST.	bonnil	
	Gen.	Adult.	To
Mil			

a above noted adulterated can of milk contained the following:

Non-Fatt

CULROSS BURGH.

	oll	CULINOSS	DUNG	11/1	
	OFFICIAL.	ISTRUCT:			TEST.
	Gen.	Adult. Total.			Gen. Adult. Total.
eet Milk,	2	2		Nil.	
tter, Salt,	1	Swebt Mille:			
rd,	1	Adult Total			
rgarine,	1	: 1			Ale, Fowler's, I
usage-meat	1	1			Baleing Powder, 1
Total,	6	6			
20111,			8		
The same of	1				
					Coffee, Ground, D
					Dripping, 2
					Ham, I
					Jam., Strawberry, L
			3	200	Margarine, 7
				**	

The above noted adulterated samples of Sweet Milk contained the following

Fat %

Non-Batty Solids %

KIRKCALDY DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

.latoT .MobA OFF	FOTAT	COL	MIX	DISTRICT.	Trom
OF		A 1 14	m-4-1	STREET VALUE OF	TEST.
C		Adult.		G A MON	Gen. Adult. To
Sweet Milk,	151	2	153	Sweet Milk,	. 1 dies de
Skimmed Milk,	1		1	T	i jonine
Ale, Fowler's,	1		1		I Juneary
Baking Powder,	1		1		Tree, .
Boracie Acid	Gyo.		Total	0	8 Gep. Atmor
Powder,	6	- 15	6	Margarine	
Butter, Fresh,	13		13		-
Butter, Salt, Chicken and Ham			10		
Roll,	1		1		
Chutney, Indian,	1		1		
Cinnamon,	4		4		
Coffee, Ground,	1		1		-
Cocoa,	7		1	Total.	and the same
Condensed Milk	-		-		-
(unsweetened),	1		1		
Cream of Tartar,	5	COLUMN TO SERVICE	5		
Currants,	5		5		
Dripping,	2		2		
Ginger, Ground,	1	District of the last	1		
Ham,	1		1		
Jam, Black Curran			1		
Jam, Greengage,			1		
Jam, Plum,			1		Accounts to
Jam, Strawberry,	1		1	THE WAR IN THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Margarine,	7		7		
Mince	4	1	5		
Oats, Breakfast,	1		1		
Oil, Almond,	1		1		
Oil, Eucalyptus,	1	-	1	with the party of the last	
Oil, Olive,	1	COMP	1	EIR BURGH	
Peaches,	1		1		
Peas, Tinned,	2		2	1 5	The L
Pears, Preserved,	1	Adell.	11		Gen. Adm. To
Pepper, White,	6	• •	6	Nat.	
Pineapple,	1		1	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Pickles, Mixed,	1		1	17276 00 11	
Raisins,	3		3		
Rice,	1		4	1 8 2 8 2	
Rice, Ground,	1		1		
Rum,	1	all and the same	1	B STEEL STEEL	
Salmon, Tinned,	2		2		
Sausages, Semolina,	1		1		
120000000000000000000000000000000000000	1		1	and the same of the	A Bright County of
Sugar, Tapioca,	2	•3000	9		Contract of the last of the la
m.	4		4		
Tea, Tobacco, Bulwark			1	The state of the s	
Vinegar,	1	1 19	1	and the same	
Whisky,	4	2	6	The second second	1500
				17 17	
Total,	251	5	256	Total,	1

The above noted adulterated samples of Sweet Milk contained the following Fat $^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ Non-Fatty Solids $^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ 2.94 2.84 8.53 8.58

LESLIE BURGH.

TENT			
YTMUOD Gen. Adult. Tes			Gen
OFFICIAL.	33		TEST.
Gen. Adult. Total.	1		Gen. Adult. Total
13533 10 0 11	6	Nil.	
	1		
tter Fresh, 2 2	1		1 (00100)
tter, Salt, 2 2	1		
a, 1 1		4.0	
rgarine, 2 2	1		flour, Plain, I
o Cubes, 1 1	1		elly, Apple, I
as, Tinned, 1 1	1		am, Strawberry, 1
1177.76	1 6		
LA .	1 7	7"	
	1 3		anne Water,
usages, 2 2	1 1	2.0	
a, 1 1	3		dince, 2
ne, Port, 1 1	to the		
nisky, 1 1			I anisina
Michael and American and in the	2		
Total, 28 2 30			
20001, 1. 20 2 30	56		
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUM	20		Total, 51
The above noted adulterated sam-	-		
s of Sweet Milk contained the	- minumous I		
	1 TO ST. TOTAL		
lowing :—	08 H 10 0		
Non-Fatty	.8		
Fat °/, Solids °/,			
2.41 8.71			
2.74 8.67	DMING		
	RKING		
	RKING		
	RKINC		
	RKINC		
2.74 HD 8.67			
2.74 HD 8.67	BURGH		
2.74 HD 8.67			Gen Sweet Milks 7
2.74 HD 8.67			Gen Sweet Milks 7 Sarley, 1
2.74 HD 8.67			Sweet Milks 7 Sarley, 1
2.74 8.67 LEVEN			TEST.
2.74 LEVEN OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total.		Aduli	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, 15 1 16			Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, 2 2		I.ubA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 8.67 LEVEN OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2		I.ubA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 8.67 LEVEN OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2		I.ubA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 8.67 LEVEN OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2		I.ubA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 . 2 tter, Salt, . 2 . 2 m, Raspberry, 2 . 2 m, Strawberry, 1 . 1 argarine, . 1 . 1		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 . 2 tter, Salt, . 2 . 2 m, Raspberry, 2 . 2 m, Strawberry, 1 . 1 orgarine, . 1 . 1 pper, White, . 1		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
2.74 OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. reet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 orgarine, . 1 1		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 . 2 tter, Salt, . 2 . 2 m, Raspberry, 2 . 2 m, Strawberry, 1 . 1 argarine, . 1 . 1 pper, White, . 1 . 1 usages, Steak, 2 . 2		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 . 2 tter, Salt, . 2 . 2 m, Raspberry, 2 . 2 m, Strawberry, 1 . 1 grgarine, . 1 . 1 pper, White, . 1 . 1 usages, Steak, 2 . 2		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, . 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 argarine, . 1 1 pper, White, . 1 1 usages, Steak, 2 2		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, . 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 argarine, . 1 1 pper, White, . 1 1 usages, Steak, 2 2 Total, . 26 1 27		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, . 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 argarine, . 1 1 pper, White, . 1 1 usages, Steak, 2 2 Total, . 26 1 27		Nil.	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 orgarine, 1 1 opper, White, 1 1 usages, Steak, 2 2 Total, 26 1 27 The above noted adulterated sample	BURGH	I.uhA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total
OFFICIAL. Gen. Adult. Total. eet Milk, . 15 1 16 tter, Fresh, . 2 2 tter, Salt, . 2 2 m, Raspberry, 2 2 m, Strawberry, 1 1 argarine, . 1 1 pper, White, . 1 1 usages, Steak, 2 2 Total, . 26 1 27	BURGH	I.uhA	Test. Gen. Adult. Total

Total, .. 30 ..

LOCHGELLY BURGH.

TEST.

Gen. Adult. To

Off	CIAL.			1	
	Gen.	Adult	. Total.		
Sweet Milk,	32	1	33	Sweet M.	Nil.
Cream,	1		1	Total.	
Cornflour,	2	W.	2	14	
Coffee,	1		1	2	
Cream of Tartar,	1		1	2	
Currants,	1		1	1	
Flour, Plain,	1		1	2	
Jelly, Apple,	1		181	1	
Jam, Strawberry,	1		1	1	
Lard,	2		2	1	
Lime Water,		1	1	1	
Margarine,	2		2	2	
Mince,	2	1	3	1	
Oil, Camphorated,	1		1	1	
Raisins,	1		1	1	
Whisky,	2		2	-	
Cream of Tactor,	-			30	
Total,	51	3	54	-	
Drapping.				-reven E	

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained $2.91^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of Fat and $8.88^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of Non-Fatty Solids.

MARKINCH BURGH.

OFF	ICIAL.				TE	EST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	EVEN			Gen. Adult. To	
Sweet Milk,	7		7	PACE V.	Nil.			
Barley,	1		1					
Butter, Fresh,	3		3					
Butter, Salt,	3		3	T-4-701				
Cinnamon,	1		1					
Coffee with Chicor	y 1		1	81		91		
Cream of Tartar	1		1	-				
Lentils	1		1	-				
Margarine,	2		2	3				
Oil, Almond,	1		1					
Oil, Camphorated,	1		1					
Oil, Eucalyptus,	2		2				quer, White,	
Pepper, White,	1		1	5				
Rice,	1		1					
Salmon,	1		1	27			· Cotal,	
Sausages,	1		1	-				
Tea,	1		1	olomes				
Whisky,	1		1					
Charles and the same								
Total,	30		30		- Maria Orca	Canada		

ST. ANDREWS DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

-	OFF	CIAL.			12
Children Chil		Gen.	Adult.	Total.	1 7
et Milk,		8	1	9	13
ter, Salt,		1		1	11
cken, Ham a	and				1 1
ongue Roll,		1		1	
namon,		1		1	9
t, Invalid,		1		1	
lding, Milk,		1		1	20
ie, Port,		1		1	
isky,		5		5	
Total,		19	H	20	RIGHT

he above noted adulterated sample weet Milk contained 3.50°/, of Fat 8.02°/, of Non-Fatty Solids.

TEST. Gen. Adult. Total.

Nil. Gen. Adult. Total

Total,

EAST ANSTRUTHER BURGH.

(OFFI	CIAL.		
		Gen.	Adult.	Total.
et Milk,		2		2
ter, Salt,		1		1
э,		1		1
ce,		1		1
meal Puddin	ngs,	1	.HD.	HUE
sages,		1		1
sage, Mince,	:28	TI		1
T Mobbs .	Gen	1	••	1
Total,		9	NA.	9

TEST.

Gen. Adult. Total.

Nil.

CRAIL BURGH.

et Milk,	 30	Adult.	Total.
Total,	 13	2	15

	Non-Fatty
Fat °/	Solids °/
2.29	9.28
2.70	8.68

TEST.

Gen. Adult. Total.

Nil.

Total 94 1 93

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 1.12°/, of Fa and 9.19°/, of Non-Fatty Solids,

ELIE BURGH.

(OFFI	CIAL.			TEST.					
		Gen.	Adult.	Total.	YTW			Gen.	Adult. To	
Sweet Milk,	-11-2	12		12		Nil.				
Baking Powder		1		1	LatoT					
		1	3556	1	6					
Chicken and Ha	am,	1		1	1					
Cinnamon,		1		1						
Cornflour,		1		1	1					
Margarine,		1		1	1					
Sausages,		2		2	î					
Total,	y.	20		20	1					
Total,		20			1					
				0	0					

KILRENNY BURGH.

Sweet Milk,	Offi		Adult.	Total.	Test. Gen. Adult. Nil.	To
Barley, Pot, Sugar,	out:	1	delab	H IM	EAST ANSTRUTT	
Tea,	None Gen.	14	Solds	14	Orruman. Gen. Adult. Total.	
	-		W.		Milk	

NEWPORT BURGH.

T

Sweet Milk,		Gen.	Adul	lt.	Fotal.	1	Ni		Adult.
Butter, Fresh,	::	1			1	6		8	
Cheese,		1			1	-			
Cheese, Kraft,		1			1				
Cinnamon,		1			BUTER	HASIL			
Cocoa,		1			1				
Farola,	1000	T.			1				
Margarine, Pepper, White,		1	 Ma		1	Total.	Adult.		
Rice,		1			1	-			
Rice, Whole, Semolina,	::	1			1	15.			
Tea,		2	• • •		2	noloima			
Total,		24	1		25	Fatty			

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 1.12°/o of Fat and 9.19°/o of Non-Fatty Solids.

PITTENWEEM BURGH.

C	FFI	CIAL.			TEST.
		Gen.	Adult.	Total.	Gen. Adult. Total.
		3		3	Nil.
tter, Salt,		3		3	
namon,		1		1	
mamon, Grou	ınd,	. 1		1	
d Pudding,		1	()	1	CE FIFE
usages,		2		2	
usage Roll,		1		1	
usages, Pork,		1		1	
Total,		13		13	

TAYPORT BURGH.

	OFF	CIAL.			TEST.
reet Milk, itter, Salt, rd, ce, Ground, ce, Whole,	:: :: ::	Gen. 13 1 1 1 1	Adult.	Total. 13 1 1 1 1 1	Nil. Gen. Adult. Total
gar, a, Total,	::	1 19	UPAI	- 19	TRICT

Bother, Sait, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					TTTE			
JatoT. Jimba. Response. See Milk. 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 14 15 1								
Sweet Milk, 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15								
Beking Pewder, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AND A TORONOL .							
Beking Powder, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
Condess and Ham, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
Cornelian, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							,bans	
Cornelaur, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
HORIZATA BURGH. OPPORT BURGH.								
Total, 20 20 20 Tasar. HDRUE TOTAL Adult Total Gen. Adult Total Silve Total Solt, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						1		
Orrectal. 13 13 13 15					**	1		
OFFICIAL 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19								
Corrected Salts of Street Street Salts of Street Str								
Serious Com. Adult. Total. Solt				-		-		
Serious Adult, Total Gen. Adult, Total Gen. Adult, Total Salt,								
Seriotal Com. Adult. Total Gen. Adult. Total Gen. Adult. Total Salt, 13 P.V. 13 P.V. 14 P. 15 P.V.								
Seriotal Com. Adult. Total Gen. Adult. Total Gen. Adult. Total Salt, 13 P.V. 13 P.V. 14 P. 15 P.V.								
Salt, . 1					T A 713			
Salt, . 1			BUB		TAT			
Server Mills. Barriery, Port. Total. Total. NEWPORT BURGH. OFFICIAL. OFFICIAL. OFFICIAL.			BUB		TATI.			
Tenal 14 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			aua :					
Total 14 14 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			RUB	Total.	Adult	Gen.		
Tenal. 14 . 16 1			Total	Total.	Adulta	Gen.	Ge	
Total 14 . 14			Total.	Total.	alubA.	Gen.	9	
Total 14 14 1			Total	Total.	JobA No.	Gen.	G	
NEWPORT BURGH.			Total.	Total.	Adult	Gen.	B	
NEWPORT BURGH.			Total	Total.	Adulta	Gen.	B	
				Total.	Adult	Gen.	G:	
				Total.	Adult	Gen.	G:	
				Total.	Adola	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	
				Total.	Adola	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	
				Total. 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Adulta	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	
				Total. 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Adulta	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	
				Total. 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Adulta	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	
Geo. Adult. Total. J Geo. Adult				Total. 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Adulta	13 13 1 1 1 1 1	d:	

June Whole,			
America.			

COUNTY OF FIFE.

Statistical Tables

FOR

CUPAR DISTRICT

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT

I.—Return of cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, etc., during the Year ending 31st December 1929.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF CUPAR.

FIFE.		NOV	VLE	DGE	OF	THE	e M	EDI		s	
DISEASE.			A	t Ag	де—	Yea	rs.		200	1 to	
	At All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases removed Hospital.	Cases not removed Hospital.	
A—Diseases specified in the	E IN	FEC	Q1				Nor	IFIC	CATI	on)	
	125		22	72	22	8	1		114	11	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	16 10 1		2	11	1 1	2 1 1	6	2	15	1 10 1	Cases notified in a
B—Diseases notifiable in under Section 78 of the P 1897.	TER	MS IC H	OF LEAL	REG TH	ULA (Sco	TION	ND)	AC	T,		previous year and removed i Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Chickenpox	1 52 12 5 10 13		13 2 1 2	39 6	1 4	2 5 3		3 1	5 6	1 52 12 5 5 7	for the first time during 1929
Total of A and B	245	1	42	131	33	22	10	6	140	105	1
C—Diseases to which the Provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act have been extended by the Local Authority. Nil.											
D—Notified under Local Provisions, not under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. Nil.											

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which cases were treated—
Cupar District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Auchtermuchty.
St. Michaels Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leuchars.
Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton.
Glenlomond Sanatorium.
Tor-na-Dee Sanatorium.

I.—Return of cases of DEATHS registere I during the year ending 31st Decr. 1929 DISTRICT OF CUPAR.

opulation, Census 1921-15,418; Population estimated to middle of 1929-14,696

co., during the Year	Numbers	Tran	sfers.	Correct	ed Numb	oer.
	Registered in District	Out	In	Both Sexes	Males.	Females
otal Births (including Illegitimate)	217	8	22	231	121	110
llegitimate Births	23	2	7	28	14	14
farriages	73 241	56	48	233	116	117

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

At Ago - Years - to the party of the party o	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
Sirth-rate	14.8	15.7	
llegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total	2 6	200	10.3
Births	# 2.	12.1	
larriage-rate	5.0		
Death-rate—All Causes	16.4	15.9	12.1
DoAll Tuberculosis	when !	0.95	
Do. —Tuberculosis of Respiratory			
System	IN SHE NI O	0.68	BARRIEL-A.
Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases	REBIT TOTAL (8	0.27)
nfantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under	Bassa Jane	infrarily survival	Sandat Ray
One Year per 1000 Births)	. 20on	100	alried that I

Causes of Deaths (Corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATHS (C	ORR	ECT	ED F	OR	T	RAI	NSI	FER	s).			43.71			
2 2 2 2	Al	l Ag	es						A	ge	1 1		In		
CAUSES OF DEATH	Both	М	F	-1	1-	5-	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	dn 28
Thooping Cough Influenza Influe	9 4	3 6 2 1 11 29 14 7 4	1 13 1 18 19 2 5 9 7 4 7	1 4	1 2	1		5 1 1 1 1 2 1	1	3 2 1			18 111 1 2 5 · · · · 2 · · · · 3	5 15 8 6 2 1 2	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
W. Frederick Description of Landson St.	233	HAT	117	23	6	2	2 - 1 - 1	12	7			1111		54	_

I. Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, etc., during the Year ending 31st December 1929.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE.

117	121	231 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		NOV	VLE	OF CA	OF 3	THE	MEI	DICA		ate)	Hearitin Blearitin Agritimat Arragen Arragen
rected for paters and	DISEA	SE.			A	t Ag	до—	Yea	rs.		0	to	
and Sex			es.	1	ler 5.	ler 15.	and under 25.	1der 45.	and under 65.	and upwards.	Cases removed t Hospital.	not removed Hospital.	Tor Its
121			At all Ages.	Under 1.	and under	5 and under	5 and ur	25 and under	45 and ur	65 and up	Cases	Cases no	Sertion Bertin
A—Dis	EASES SP	ECIFIED IN T	THE	INF		1000	Dis	elu T 3	olus	adian.	THE	A-TI	Do. Do. System
3000,000,000,000,000,000,000	Fever or	Scarlatina Iembranous	183			123	11	3	ode	H- V	170	13	olitali
Croup Erysipe	0		95 40 4		16	63 1	7 1 2	7 10 2	1 22	5	88 1 2	7 39 2	0100
The second secon		TIFIABLE IN 78 OF THE P	UBLI									CA	Cases notified in a previous year and
Chicken Infectiv	lmia Neor pox e Jaundi alitis Letl	natorum	20 246 2 1	20 15		138 1	8	i 1	::	1	52.3	20 246 2	removed t Hospital for the first time during 1929
Acute P Acute In Pulmon	rimary P nfluenzal ary Tube	neumonia Pneumonia rculosis Tuberculosis	71 24 20	1	24 3 2 6	7	11 3 7 13	7 6 8 6	1 3 2 1 1	2 2	10	61 19 10 28	1 2
	of A and		745	-	-	368	63	51	31	9	100		3
C—Diseases to which the Provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act have been extended by the Local Authority. Nil.										conchita			
		NDER LOCAL DISEASE (NO	TIFIC		(NC				ER '	THE	is of	080	Opinitie

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which cases were treated—

West Fife Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline. Dunfermline and West Fife General Hospital, Dunfermline. Dunfermline Poorhouse Hospital.

Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton.

Glenlomond Sanatorium.

Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Dec. 1929. DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE.

pulation, Census 1921-36,870; Population estimated to middle of 1929-36,785

		Numbers	Tran	sfers	Corre	ected Nu	mber
		Registered in District	Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
tal Births (inclu	ding	9781 320m3	OC DEC	8 gni			-
Illegitimate	and the	555	26	55	584	300	284
egitimate Births		26	2	19	43	26	17
rriages		185					1
aths		292	22	79	349	196	153

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

At Age—Years.	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
cth-rate	15.1	15.9	
egitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total		1 200	
Births		7.4	
rriage-rate	5.0		
ath-rate—All Causes	7.9	9.5	10.4
Do. All Tuberculosis	5.	0.52	
Do. — Tuberculosis of Respiratory	E =	I mer	
System	8	0.41	
Do. — Principal Epidemic Diseases		0.27	
antile Mortality Rate (Deaths under			
One Year per 1000 Births)		72	

C	T	10	FOR TRANSFERS	4
LATTOTEO OT	BEN A PETER	II WDDDEOWETS	ECAD I'D A MCENTED C	

CHARLES HE TARREST		l Ag	es	1			M		A	E	10	bio	illo	-//	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Both	M	F	-1	1-	5-	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	or un
rlet Fever	1		1	1			Ī.,								
nooping Cough	3	2	1	2	1										
ohtheria	4	4			3	1									
luenza	12	6	6	1	3		1	1		· · ·	1		3	1	
cephalitis Lethargica	1	1									1				
ebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1		1											
her Epidemic Diseases	2	1	0 1									1		1	
berculosis of Respiratory System	15	7	8		1		1	3	4	2	2	2			
berculosis of Intestines and Peri-	1000						1		1		19	220	2500	SEC.	
oneum	1	1							1						
er Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	2					1		1		1			
lignant Tumours	34	15	19 2					1		4	4	9	9	6]
eumatic Fever	2 3		2					1					1		
ningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	3	3		2	1										
oplexy	26	12	14							1	2 7	6	5	9	3
art Disease	38	23	15	1					2	1	7	6	9	10	2
eases of Arteries	5	3	2											5	
onchitis	15	11	4	1						~		3	3	6	
sumonia (all forms)	33	23	10	5	9				3	5	1	4	3	2]
er Diseases of Respiratory System	10	9	1		2			1			2	2	3 3 1	2	
rrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	2 8	1	1												
pendicitis	8	2 2								2					
Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	5	2	3						1			2	1	1	
ohritis, Acute and Chronic	10	6	4	1	1					1			4		
erperal Sepsis	2		2						1	1					
er Dis.& Acc. of Preg. & Parturi'n	5		- 5					3	2						
of Early Infancy, & Malformat'ns	22	14	8	22											
cide	4	3	1							1		2	1		
er Violent Deaths	21	14	7	1		1	1	3	1	1 2 4	3	6		3	
er Defined Diseases	58	29	29	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	6	10	7	10	5
uses Ill-Defined or Unknown	3	2	1					1						2	
ALL CAUSES	349	196	153	42	26	4	5	20	20	28	29	55	47	61	19

I.—Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, etc., during the year ending 31st December 1929.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

		-	-	University of the last	85	1		4	-	-	AND S THE
349 196 153	1.0		22		20	6	1			. 6	HELE
EATED POPULATION.	0.00			F CA							
Corrected for	K			DGE					L		-
Corrected Transfers and	1	0	FFI	CER	OF	HE	ALTH				
201 between 201 both	-										
Trouviers Are and Sex									1	1	
DISEASE.	1		A	t Ag	e—	Yea	rs.			to	
15-9	-61								9		
	7		The	Lip.	100	1,0	100	100	-	not removed Hospital.	2231123
7-4				5	25	4.	99	ds	ve.	al.	10 Tana 27
	a.		1	1	er	er	er	ar	mo	rei	
1.01 9-6 0	ses		de	de	nd	pu	nd	b.	re	fos	1000
0.25	Ag	1.	H	8	2	2	2	2	H		100
	At all Ages	Under 1.	and under 5.	and under 15.	and under 25	and under 45	and under 65.	and upwards.	Cases removed Hospital.	Cases	300
14-0	B	pu	an	an						Can	maline
0.27	At	5	-	20	15	25	45	65	orin's	11	- 20
	1			brur	erlas	Dec	536	SE U	Sile	1703	all bear
A-DISEASES SPECIFIED IN T	HE	INF	e Carri	OTTS	Dr	OFAC	777				without
(Notification)				003	DI	SEAC		-			
	HOL	, 10	00.			Ve			-		
Typhoid or Enteric Fever,	1	4.		146	::	1			1		
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	251	3	72	146	21	9	3.30	-	250	181	A)
Diphtheria and Membranous			00	00						-	
Croup	156			93					151		-
Erysipelas	55	1		. 3	3	.13	28	. 7	14	41	SI billion
Puerperal Fever	1		6	00		1			Die Co	1	
AND ALERS OF STREET,			5 . 1				100			. 4	
B-DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN										200	Con
UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PU		C H	EAL	TH (SCO:	FLAN	ND)	ACT,	din.	1 10	notified
	1.									nan	in a
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8					4.1	38.19	2	6	previou
Chickenpox	242	22	85	131	4	19.3	10,14	1198	9.	242	removed
Dysentry	1			-0.0	1.1	1	190	1	1		Hospita
Encephalitis Lethargica	1			14.		1				1	for the
Acute Primary Pneumonia	114	7	37	38	11	8	8	5	23	91	first tim
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	36	2	5		4	9	6	3	6	30	1929
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33		1	8	6	13	5	20	13	20	The state of the s
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	42	2	8	19	5	8		9.3	5	37	5
Pueperal Pyrexia	1			**	1					1	4
		-		-		-	-	-	-	100000	ALC: UNKNOWN
Total of A and B	924	45	246	445	69	-73	49	15	166	476	9
C-DISEASES TO WHICH THE I	PROV	ISIC	NS	OF T	THE	INF	ECTI	ous			TOTAL PROPERTY.
DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT										9/10	TOOUTON
LOCAL					270					TO SE	
* ALC: No electricity of contracts a factoristic of	1				4	11	11/2	1	11	199	THE PERSON NAMED IN
					OF THE OWNER, THE					1980	THE REAL PROPERTY.
D-Notified under Local P						ER T	HE			100	1
Infectious Disease (Notifica			CT,	199	ð.					783	1
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ni		-	-	1-11	T AL	1	in a	0.50	199	1000
		_				-	-	_	-	_	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which cases were treated— Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton. Glenlomond Sanatorium.

Lest ant ove

L.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 1929. DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

Raturn of Cases of	Numbers	Trans	fers	Correct	Corrected Number						
	Registered in District	Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females					
otal Births (including	ember Jesus	let Dec	E god	110	NUMBER OF STREET						
Illegitimate)	935	43	62	954	456	498					
legitimate Births	60	9	18	69	28	41					
arriages	224										
eaths	524	90	95	529	262	267					
PRINCIPAL	RATES PER	1000 of	ESTIM	ATED POPULA	TION.	315					
The same of the sa	71	1		Correc		rected for					

dans trat -mook route at	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
irth-rate	20.8	21.2	Trans. No con
legitimate Birth-rate per 100 TotalBirths	Upourector	7.2	adjusted for
arriage-rate	5.0	Transier.	Age and Sec
eath-rate—All Causes	11.7	11.8	13.1
Do. —All Tuberculosis	7 3.00	0.85	
Do. —Tuberculosis of Respira-	EE		
tory System	5	0.45	
Do. Principal Epidemic Diseases	9 500	0.49	
fantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1000 births)	100	68	19

fantile Mortality Rate Deaths under on per 1000 birth	ne yea	r						(88		-			8	
Causes of Death			_	D J	FOI	3	RA	NS	FE	RS)	No.	.Be	IU-	- 1	
	All Ages					AGE									
CAUSES OF DEATH	Both	M	F	-1	1-	5-	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85 up
iteric Fever	1		1						1				Ion.		
easles	2	2			2		١						1		
arlet Fever	1		1	1											
hooping Cough	7	3		5	2 2							-			
phtheria	7				2	4							100		
fluenza	27		19		4	1		1	2	2		3		3	
reephalitis Lethargica	3				1	44				2			ded		
rebro-Spinal Meningitis	2			1					1				12.		
her Epidemic Diseases	3			1								2	0.32	04	
berculosis of Respiratory System	20	-			1	00	1	1	7	2	4	3	1		
berculous Meningitis	6	3	3	1	3	2						20	Own	.9	
berc'sis of Intestines & Peritoneum		. 5	2		2	1	1		1	2		ale.	9.0		
her Tuberculous Diseases	5		1		1			1		1	1		1		
dignant Tumours	55	25	30					2	Ju	6	11	11	18	6	1
neumatic Fever	3	2	1				2		1						
mingitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	2	2	705		1		1						1.		
oplexy	57	22	35					24			6	6	21	20	4
art Disease	45	22	23	1.1.		1			2		2	13	14	11	
seases of Arteries	15	7	8									1	6	7	1
onchitis	32	15	17	1							4	4	10	10	3
eumonia (all forms)	44	29	15	6	16	1	2	1		3	5	5	2	3	
her Diseases of RespiratorySystem	8	6	2 2	2	1					1			3	1	
arrhoea & Enteritis(under 2 years)	4	2		4											
pendicitis	4 7 5	4	3				1	1	2		1		2		
Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)		2	3					1			1	2	1		
phritis, Acute and Chronic	9	4	5				1		1			5		2	
erperal Sepsis	7		2					1	1						
her Dis. & Acc. of Preg. & Partrt'n	7	10000	7					1	1	5					
s.of Early Infancy, & Malforma'ns		22	14	36									11/4		
icide	4	4									2	1	1		
her Violent Deaths	22	17	5		1	2	1	2	5	1	4	1	2	1	2
her Defined Diseases	75	28	47	6			4	2 2	2	10	4	10	12	15	6
uses Ill-defined or Unknown	6	3	3						1			2		2	1
		_			_		1000					-			-
ALL CAUSES	529	262	267	65	40	13	14	14	28	35	48	691	102	81	20

I .- Return of Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified, etc., during the year ending 31st December 1929.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREWS.

LATED POPULATION. Corrected Transfers and		MBE NOW O	LED	GE (HE	MEI	DICA			derings-
DISEASE.	1200	U	At	Ag	e—'	Year	s.		to	l to	
7.9	ges.		der 5.	der 15.	and under 25.	and under 45.	and under 65.	and upwards.	Cases removed Hospital.	not removed Hospital.	otar-din smitral societa
0.45 0.45	At all Ages	Under 1.	1 and under	5 and under	15 and u	25 and u	45 and u	65 and u	Cases	Cases n	Do. Do.
A—Diseases specified in te (Notification) A				ıs D	ISEA	SE	100		orda	fort	dimah
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina Diphtheria and Membranous	44	1 3	4	25	10	3	2	TO	42	2	13
Croup Erysipelas	21 6	::	2	12	5	1	1 2	2	19	6	Cases
B—Diseases notifiable in under Section 78 of the Police										Cor	in a previous year and removed t Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1 24 15 10	i	4	16 6 6	3	4	2	2	1 1 3	14	for the first time during 1929
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9 6	8	i	1 3	4	2 2	1	i	5 2		1
Total of A and B	136	2	12	.70	26	13	8	5	73	63	1
C-Diseases to which the Disease (Notification) Act Local A	HAV	E B	EEN							0000	
D-Notified under Local F Infectious Disease (Not							in it is	i lo	a (a)	noment nament sing Dis- trations

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which cases were treated—
St. Andrews District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ovenstone,

St. Michaels Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leuchars. Memorial Cottage Hospital, St. Andrews. Glenlomond Sanatorium.

.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 1929. DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREWS.

opulation, Census 1921-15,201; Population estimated to middle of 1929-14 491

	Numbers	Tran	sfers	Correc	cted Numbers			
	Registered in District	Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
otal Births (including Illegitimate) legitimate Births arriages eaths	201 17 71 167	6 1 ··· 7	26 3 23	221 19 183	107 10 84	114 9 99		

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
egitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total	13.9	15.3	
Births Dirth-rate per 100 Total		8.6	
arriage-rate	4.9		
eath-rate—All Causes	11.5	12.6	10.8
Do. —All Tuberculosis		0.41	
System		0.28	
fantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under		0.21	
One Year per 1000 Births)		81	

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS) All Ages CAUSES OF DEATH -1 1- 5- 10 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 8 hooping-cough phtheria 1..... 2..... . . fluenza . . her Epidemic Diseases ... 1 berculosis of Respiratory System 1 iberculous Meningitis ... be'sis of Intestines & Peritoneum 1 dignant Tumours 22 mingitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.) 2 1 1 oplexy 24 12 12..... art Disease 24 . . 35 11 .. 8 6 16 1 1 seases of Arteries . . 1 onchitis 9 3 6 1 1..... 1 1... eumonia (all forms) ... 8 4 her Diseases of Respiratory System 1 3..... 4 pendicitis 2 1 Diseases of Liver (not Malignant) 1 1 phritis, Acute and Chronic 2 s.of Early Infancy, & Malformat'ns 14 10 icide 3 1 her Violent Deaths 9 8 her Defined Diseases 29 14 15 2 3 . . uses Ill-defined or Unknown 1 1 1 ALL CAUSES 183 84 99 18 9 9 34 37 40 15

L. Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 1929.

DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREWS.

						Districts Courses 1921 -
Females						
						Sopress
Boatle Dipho					(Deaths uns	