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COUNTY COUNCIL OF DUNBARTON.



ANNUAL REPORTS

BY

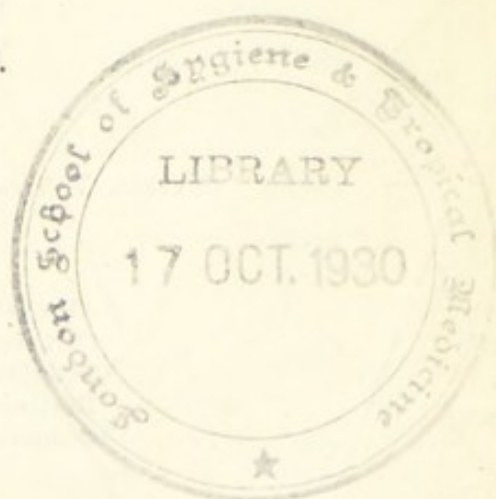
THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

THE DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1929.



GLASGOW :

WILLIAM HODGE & CO., LTD., 34-36 NORTH FREDERICK STREET,
1930.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LIST OF STAFF.

County Medical Officer.

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

Assistant County Medical Officer.

EDWARD NEIL REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

County Sanitary Inspectors.

THOMAS ALLAN (Western District).

JOHN D. M'KENDRICK (Eastern District).

County Veterinary Inspector.¹

JAMES M'DOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerks.

GEORGE S. BROWNE.²

AGNES M'M. KENNEDY.²

JESSIE G. S. SMALL.

MARION M. MACDONALD.³

BENJAMIN MCPHEE.⁴

THOMAS M'GLASHAN.⁵

County Analysts.

Messrs. TATLOCK & THOMSON, Bath Street, Glasgow.

¹ Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs.

² Part time with Education Authority.

³ Veterinary Inspector's Clerk.

⁴ Resigned 30th November, 1929.

⁵ Commenced duty 2nd December, 1929.

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*To the Department of Health for Scotland and
the County Council and District Committees
of Dunbartonshire.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County during the year 1929. There are also included the District Sanitary Inspectors' Reports and the Reports of the Veterinary Inspector and the Engineer.

There have been one or two changes in the staff during the year, and these are referred to in the appropriate place in the lists of staff. In connection with this it will be noticed that Mr. P. J. C. M'Kenzie, who had been in the Sanitary Inspector's Office in George Square for twenty-seven years, had to retire during the year owing to ill-health.

The figures now submitted do not materially differ from those of the previous year, but it might be noted that the general tuberculosis rate in the County is lower than the rate for all Scotland. This is graphically shown on the chart facing page 14. On the other hand, the infantile mortality rate for the County has gone up owing to a large increase in deaths of children under one year of age in the Western District. It is to be hoped that this is just an accidental and temporary deviation from the downward trend, which is liable to occur when dealing with small figures coupled with a falling birth-rate.

It should also be recorded here that there have been no serious epidemics during the year, and that in no instance was the hospital accommodation unduly taxed.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS.

1929.

Acreage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,267
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,525	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,742	
Population as estimated at the middle of 1929,								53,878
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,643	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,235	
Density of the population per acre,	-	-						·35
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	·27	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	·59	
Death-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13·5
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14·5	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·2	
Birth-rate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16·8
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15·7	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18·4	
Infantile Mortality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Western District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	
Eastern District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR 1929.

PART I.—THE COUNTY.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The official estimation of the population made by the Registrar-General as at the middle of 1929 amounted to 53,878, or 66 more than the previous year. The population as estimated from the Valuation Roll amounts to 57,132, being 138 more than the figure for the previous year, and actually 3254 in excess of the estimate by the Registrar-General.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—The County birth-rate for the year 1929 was the lowest on record, the number of births, after allowing for transfers, being 908. In 1928 there were 969 births. The birth-rate for the County for the year 1929 was, therefore, 16·8, or exactly one birth per thousand of the population less than the preceding year. Table III. shows the rates for the last five years.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—After allowing for transfers, the total number of deaths allocated to the County for 1929 was 726, as against 691 in the previous year. The County death-rate was, therefore, again slightly higher than in the preceding year, being 13·5 as against 12·8 in 1928. Table IV. shows the rates for the last five years.

TABLE I.

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

YEAR.	WESTERN DISTRICT.	EASTERN DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
1891	28,730*	20,314	* 949 navvies working on West Highland Railway.
1892	28,959	20,383	
1893	29,559	20,356	
1894	28,017*	22,477†	* Only 70 navvies working.
1895	28,556	23,204	† 500 navvies working in District.
1896	29,005	23,186	
1897	29,232	23,398	
1898	29,472	23,888	
1899	28,887*	24,085	* Extension of Dumbar-ton Burgh.
1900	28,748	24,102	
1901	26,952	23,784	
1902	27,331	24,395	
1903	27,607	25,965	
1904	27,487	26,695	
1905	27,860	29,645	
1906	28,380	33,370	
1907	29,140	25,700†	† Extension of Clyde-bank Burgh.
1908	29,550	26,170	
1909	29,085	26,705	
1910	28,830	27,000	
1911	28,092	26,350	
1912	28,514	26,703	
1913	27,347‡	22,560†‡	† Extension of Glasgow Boundaries.
1914	27,111‡	22,543‡	‡ Estimation by Registrar-General.
1915	27,238‡	22,830‡	
1916	27,195‡	22,970‡	
1917	27,302‡	23,239‡	
1918	27,452‡	23,542‡	
1919	27,364‡	23,641‡	
1920	27,318‡	23,773‡	
1921	30,340	23,808	
1922	31,049‡	24,294†‡	† Extension of Milngavie Boundaries.
1923	30,281‡	23,624‡	
1924	29,872‡	23,242‡	
1925	30,660‡	23,789†‡	† Extension of Clyde-bank Boundaries.
1926	30,789‡	23,438*‡	* Extension of Glasgow Boundaries.
1927	30,710‡	23,314‡	
1928	30,625‡	23,187‡	
1929	30,643‡	23,235‡	

TABLE II.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (LANDWARD)—ESTIMATED
POPULATIONS, 1929.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1921.	Persons per Occupied House, 1921.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1929-30.	Estimated Population to middle of 1929.
Dunbarton, - -	176	4·757	36	171
Cardross, - -	6,719	4·688	1,494	7,003
Bonhill, - -	16,622	4·246	3,917	16,631
Kilmaronock, - -	873	4·365	209	912
Rhu, - -	3,062	5·252	610	3,203
Rosneath, - -	1,323	4·725	285	1,346
Luss, - -	670	4·653	144	670
Arrochar, - -	896	5·003	182	911
Total of Western District,	30,341	4·482	6,877	30,847

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cumbernauld, - -	5,261	4·603	1,092	5,026
Kirkintilloch, - -	4,562	6·407	874	5,599
East Kilpatrick, - -	5,623	4·263	1,514	6,454
West Kilpatrick, - -	8,362	4·913	1,874	9,206
Total of Eastern District,	23,808	4·883	5,354	26,285
Total of County (Landward),	54,149	4·650	12,231	57,132

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—During 1929 the number of deaths of children under one year totalled 89, as against 83 in the previous year. The combination of the smaller number of births and a larger number of infantile deaths has resulted in the infantile mortality rate being increased from 85 in 1928 to 98 in 1929. Reference to Table V. shows that the increase in the infantile mortality rate is chiefly in the Western District of the County, where no fewer than 35 babies died of diseases of early infancy or malformations.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were comparatively few deaths from infectious diseases in the County during the year, the total number being 17. Whooping-cough accounted for 7; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 2; Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 1; and Measles, 1. A statement of the total numbers of cases of infectious diseases will be found in Tables XI. and XXVII.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—Fifty-one deaths were caused by Influenza, as against 21 in 1928. This disease was again very prevalent during the earlier months of the year.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—Seventy-three deaths were due to this disease in 1929. The number in 1928 was 45. In each case Pneumonia was uncomplicated by any infectious disease.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—There was a slight drop in the total number of deaths from Cancer in 1929, the number being 67, as against 87 in 1928. Of the deaths recorded, 36 were in the Western District and 31 in the Eastern District, while of the total number 34 were males and 33 were females.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1929 the number of deaths registered as having occurred from all forms of Tuberculosis was 40, and the death-rate for the County is, therefore .74 as against .67 in the previous year. Of the 40 cases mentioned above, 30 referred to Tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for the County for this type of Tuberculosis of .56, as against .37 in the previous year. Deaths from other Tuberculosis amounted to 10, giving a County death-rate of .18, as against .30 in 1928. Reference to the chart following page 14 gives an idea of the downward trend of Tuberculosis since 1895, and Table VI. gives the figures for the same disease since 1891.

TABLE III.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION WITHIN THE COUNTY OF
DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1925-1929.

DISTRICT.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.	Births.	Birth-Rates.
Eastern,	496	20·8	519	22·1	458	19·6	476	20·5	428	18·4
Western,	557	18·2	508	16·5	520	16·9	493	16·1	480	15·7
County,	1053	19·3	1027	18·9	978	18·1	969	17·8	908	16·8

TABLE IV.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE
COUNTY OF DUNBARTON, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1925-1929.

DISTRICT.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
Eastern, 	265	11·1	239	10·2	281	12·1	301	13·0	283	12·2
Western, 	404	13·2	361	11·7	389	12·7	390	12·7	443	14·5
County, 	669	12·3	600	11·4	670	12·4	691	12·8	726	13·5

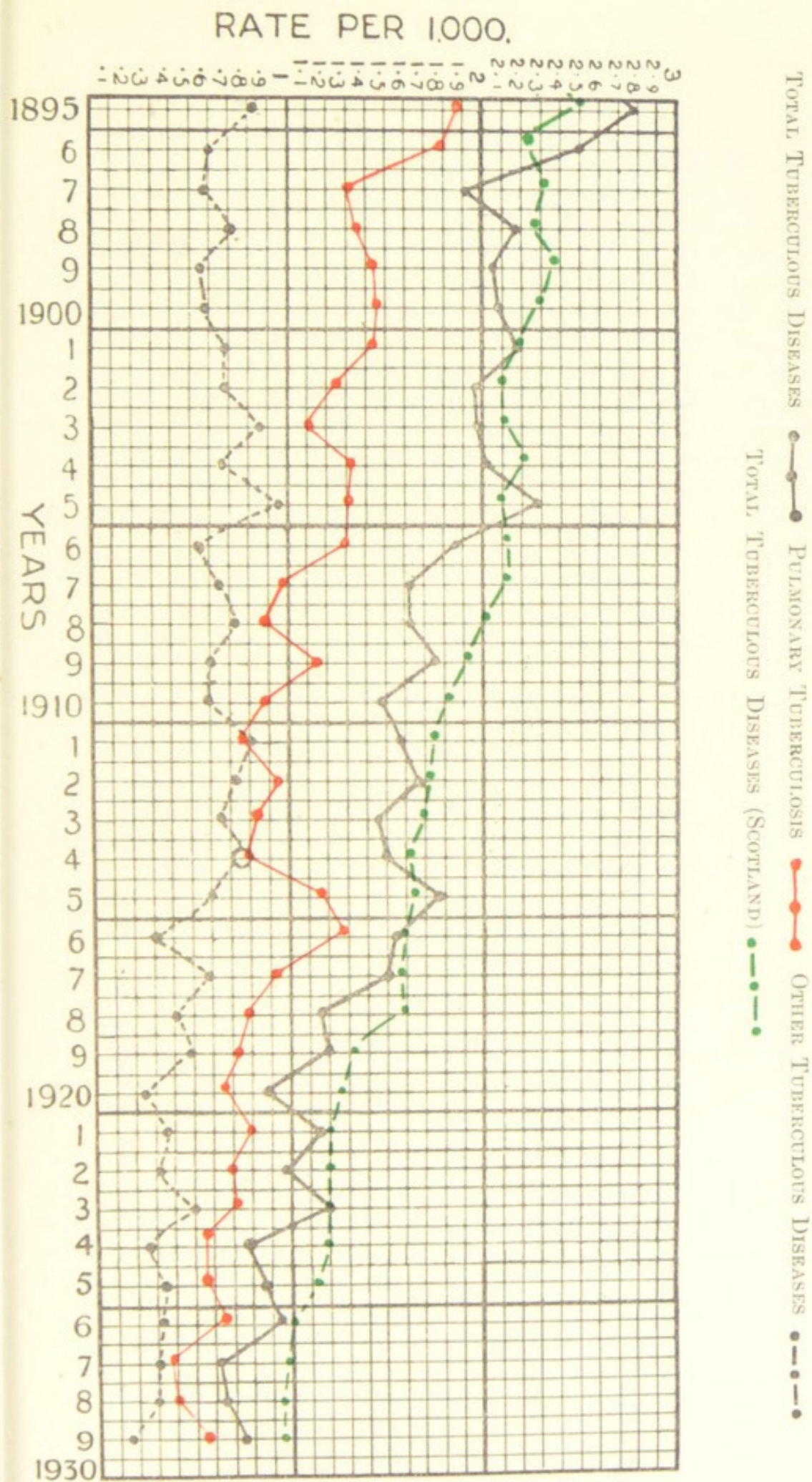
TABLE V.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES AND DEATHS
UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1891-1929.

Year.	WESTERN DISTRICT.			EASTERN DISTRICT.		
	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births.
1891	815	28.257	110	693	35.017	153
2	809	27.16	95	710	33.94	85
3	779	26.35	121	764	37.53	112
4	704	25.127	96	763	35.145	129
5	728	25.494	119	783	35.063	117
6	754	25.995	98	801	35.829	104
7	787	26.923	144	787	34.882	101
8	753	25.550	115	749	32.509	126
9	738	25.548	112	758	32.643	104
1900	828	28.803	77	706	30.473	112
1	737	27.208	118	788	33.389	119
2	647	23.672	100	793	32.505	111
3	673	24.377	104	843	32.466	92
4	667	24.265	91	781	29.256	96
5	645	23.151	125	907	31.844	106
6	706	24.876	124	1013	31.424	107
7	709	24.365	89	694	28.343	90
8	692	23.417	95	761	29.079	93
9	653	22.454	75	732	27.410	80
1910	608	21.089	95	710	26.296	94
11	642	22.830	101	692	26.084	104
12	651	22.831	73	698	26.139	100
13	653	23.9	92	580	25.7	102
14	730	26.9	95	607	26.9	107
15	673	24.7	128	554	24.3	119
16	617	22.7	97	595	25.9	106
17	635	23.3	93	502	21.6	96
18	599	21.8	92	469	19.9	98
19	597	21.8	87	518	21.9	91
1920	772	28.3	85	615	25.9	54
21	704	23.2	48	551	23.1	74
22	675	21.7	76	557	22.9	86
23	592	19.6	83	458	19.4	68
24	580	19.4	74	436	18.8	108
25	557	18.2	72	496	20.8	73
26	508	16.5	67	519	22.1	58
27	520	16.9	90	458	19.6	76
28	493	16.1	93	476	20.5	78
29	480	15.7	127	428	18.4	65

TABLE VI.—MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD)
FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, 1891-1929.

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Total.	Death-rates per 1000.		
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Total.
1891, - -	90	41	131	1·850	0·843	2·693
1892, - -	72	44	116	1·419	0·867	2·286
1893, - -	81	42	123	1·622	0·841	2·463
1894, - -	82	45	127	1·649	0·912	2·561
1895, - -	99	42	141	1·945	0·825	2·770
1896, - -	96	31	127	1·869	0·603	2·472
1897, - -	69	30	99	1·329	0·578	1·907
1898, - -	72	43	115	1·371	0·818	2·189
1899, - -	77	30	107	1·477	0·575	2·052
1900, - -	78	31	109	1·502	0·595	2·097
1901, - -	75	35	110	1·477	0·690	2·167
1902, - -	67	36	103	1·293	0·695	1·988
1903, - -	60	46	106	1·123	0·872	1·995
1904, - -	71	37	108	1·336	0·696	2·032
1905, - -	74	53	127	1·313	0·942	2·255
1906, - -	80	35	115	1·319	0·580	1·899
1907, - -	52	36	88	0·969	0·640	1·640
1908, - -	50	41	91	0·879	0·735	1·614
1909, - -	63	34	97	1·129	0·609	1·738
1910, - -	50	33	83	0·895	0·591	1·486
1911, - -	41	44	85	0·753	0·808	1·561
1912, - -	50	40	90	0·905	0·724	1·629
1913, - -	39	33	72	0·800	0·650	1·450
1914, - -	40	32	72	0·75	0·75	1·50
1915, - -	57	29	86	1·15	0·60	1·75
1916, - -	64	15	79	1·25	0·30	1·55
1917, - -	46	32	78	0·90	0·60	1·50
1918, - -	40	18	58	0·75	0·40	1·15
1919, - -	35	25	60	0·70	0·49	1·19
1920, - -	32	13	45	0·62	0·25	0·88
1921, - -	43	19	62	0·79	0·35	1·14
1922, - -	37	17	54	0·67	0·30	0·97
1923, - -	38	29	67	0·70	0·50	1·20
1924, - -	27	15	42	0·51	0·28	0·79
1925, - -	29	19	48	0·53	0·35	0·88
1926, - -	34	17	51	0·63	0·31	0·94
1927, - -	18	16	34	0·33	0·29	0·62
1928, - -	20	16	36	0·37	0·30	0·67
1929, - -	30	10	40	0·56	0·18	0·74

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE COUNTY (LANDWARD), 1895-1929.



DOCK AIR STAR



TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Fifty-eight cases (25 males and 33 females) were notified during 1929, as against 52 cases in 1928 and 56 in 1927. Of this number, 14 had died before the end of the year; 4 had left the district, and in 16 cases the diagnosis was not verified; 37 of the notified cases received institutional treatment, and 2 received domiciliary treatment. It should be noted that the total of 58 cases includes 6 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely, 14, does not include 2 deaths in this institution which, for statistical purposes, are transferred to other Local Authorities. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 9.1 weeks, and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following table:—

Total.	Period of Survival after Notification.						
	1 Week.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	Over.	Notified at Death.
14	1	3	4	—	3	—	3

It is unsatisfactory, therefore, to note that of 30 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, 11 were notified at death or only three months previously, and that of the notified cases which were verified, 25 per cent. died within the year.

The age distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Age Periods.								
Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65.	Total.
2	2	1	17	15	9	11	1	58

Two post-mortems of suspect cases were carried out during the year in collaboration with the Medical Superintendent of Dumbarton Joint Hospital. One proved to be a mediastinal sarcoma spreading out to the pleura, with very great effusion. The other, a case of pneumonia, with a subsequent massive pleural effusion which persisted in spite of aspiration, showed pleural thickening with extensive fibrous adhesions, not tuberculous in nature and not malignant. The other viscera showed no tuberculous lesion.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 54 cases (34 males and 20 females) were notified, as against 69, 64, and 72 in 1928, 1927, and 1926 respectively. By the end of the year 2 had died; in 5 cases the diagnosis was not verified; 17 of the cases notified received institutional treatment, and 7 received domiciliary treatment. These cases may be conveniently classified according to age and situation of the disease as follows:—

Situation of the Disease.	Age Periods.								Total.
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.	
Glands, -	7	4	6	5	2	—	—	—	24
Bones and Joints, -	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	9
Abdomen, -	2	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	10
Spine, -	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Meninges, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Skin, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other, -	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	6
Total, -	13	11	10	14	4	2	—	—	54

One case of Tuberculous Meningitis was discovered in the death returns, and one died on the day of notification. No other case notified during the year died.

The following tables show distribution according to age periods of the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1929:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.								Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65+	
Western District,	—	—	—	4	5	4	3	1	17
Eastern District,	—	—	—	2	5	1	5	—	13
County,	—	—	—	6	10	5	8	1	30

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area.	Age Periods.								Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65+	
Western District,	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
Eastern District,	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
County,	6	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	10

On examination of the statistics, it will be seen that there is an increase in the pulmonary death-rate, and a decrease in the non-pulmonary rate. It is difficult to account for the pulmonary increase save as one of the upward flickers on the downward path of the mortality graph. Two deaths took place through fatal hæmoptysis at an early stage of the illness; the others were composed of those who did not seek advice, and those cases which were too far advanced to benefit by treatment. The non-pulmonary decrease may be in part ascribed to vastly improved housing, providing open spaces and sunlight.

No material modification has taken place during the year. The X-ray facilities have been more widely used, as the number of suspects referred to the department steadily increases, and all notified pulmonary cases which have a persistently negative sputum are X-rayed for confirmation of a doubtful diagnosis.

Hospital accommodation remains unchanged. After 15th May, 1930, increased facilities will be acquired in Helensburgh and Lennox, but the accommodation does not differ in any way from that provided elsewhere in the County. So far it has been possible to arrange with Glenlomond Sanatorium to continue refills for the patients already treated by pneumothorax there and discharged, but provision should be made in the County for this. There should be no difficulty in equipping one of the hospitals, which would act as a centre for refills, with the necessary apparatus. The X-ray necessary could be utilised fully in tuberculosis work, and also in the Child Welfare and School Medical Treatment Schemes.

In all, 73 patients from the County (Western District, 54, Eastern District, 19) were treated by Ultra-Violet Rays, 16

in institutions and 57 as out-patients. The situation of the disease was as follows:—

Localisation of Disease.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
Bones and Joints, - - -	2	7	9
Glands, - - - - -	5	23	28
Abdomen, - - - - -	9	13	22
Skin, - - - - -	—	11	11
Other, - - - - -	—	3	3
Totals, - - -	16	57	73

Artificial sunlight treatment, which has been carried on at Alexandria Clinic, is dealt with in the following section:—

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

The clinic premises in Alexandria used for this purpose consist of a waiting-room, with canvas cubicles (capable of being folded back to the wall when necessary) for undressing, a bathroom, and the treatment room. As there is only one ordinary bath, it is impossible to give each patient a bath before treatment, but they are advised to have this before coming, if possible, and a few can utilise the clinic bath. The light equipment consists of two Sunrae long flaming arcs, and a K.B.B. atmospheric type mercury vapour lamp. The patients sit in a circle round the arc lamp, and the distance from lamp to exposed surface is regulated by a 3-feet rod. It is possible, therefore, to treat about 14 patients simultaneously. The initial exposure given was 3-5 minutes back and front, twice weekly, the dose being increased 5 minutes weekly to 30 minutes each way. A record was kept of weight, and any symptoms noted during the session. In a few cases a temperature and pulse record was taken, and the initial dose estimated by an erythema test on the arm. Only exceptionally was this found necessary, and no difficulty was encountered through over-dosage. The only incident occurred when a patient contrived to sit too near the gas fire, then, turning his hyperæmic back towards the light, sustained a good peeling erythema as the result of an exposure which he had previously received with no evident skin change.

The arc lamps were used for all tuberculous lesions, and children over five. For younger children the mercury vapour

was preferred, as the exposure necessary was shorter. The child rested on a couch and was controlled by the mother sitting by. Initial dosage was 1-2 minutes, twice weekly, increasing by 2 minutes weekly to a maximum of 15 minutes both ways. With both types of lamp the dosage was kept at or just under the erythema dose, and no marked reactions were sought, or experienced.

Ultra-violet light treatment has now been established for a period, and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell on the "feeling of increased well-being" which is generally evident. As for definite results, one year is not sufficient to decide whether a tuberculous lesion is quiescent or arrested. It is only possible, then, to consider if improvement took place, and what part of any improvement was due to the light. When children attend a dispensary regularly, the parents have generally to assist in carrying out treatment and, as a result, take a more intelligent interest: the communal exposure of almost nude bodies leads to a greater standard of bodily care and cleanliness: diet is more frequently discussed, and any little symptom of significance reported and considered. In a small area it is not feasible to set ill children aside as "control" cases—mothers see little point in foregoing any additional treatment given to the children next door. In addition, if a child does not attend regularly, the parents are almost certainly careless in carrying out any other instructions given. Thus the only reliable indication of value in out-patients is improvement of those that have not previously shown improvement while under medical advice which has been followed. In all cases previous history was carefully considered, and, of course, the records of tuberculous cases were already known.

Tuberculosis Treatment.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	65
Total number of treatments,	-	-	-	3017
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	46

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition unchanged.
Adenitis,	- - 31	27	4
Bones,	- - 4	4	—
Joints,	- - 2	2	—
Lupus,	- - 12	11	1
Abdominal,	- - 15	8	7
Other parts,	- - 3	3	—
Suspect abdominal,	1	1	—

The above table merits explanation. Many of the adenitis cases were long-standing. A tuberculous gland that is beginning to break down may do so more rapidly under sunlight, it may then be evacuated, and rapidly heals. If opened, the sinus soon closes, and the cosmetic result is better. The surrounding glands generally diminish and even disappear. In one exceptional case the skin was beginning to redden over an abscess when sunlight was started. This process was checked, abscess formation went no further, and the swelling finally resolved entirely. Cervical adenitis in adults improved more slowly, but equally definitely, and it was only found necessary to have a radical operation for cervical adenitis in one exceptionally severe case with large masses. Any case with glands in the supra-clavicular fossa had an X-ray taken of the chest, and was carefully watched for any hilar adenopathy. The results in superficial adenitis were therefore considered very satisfactory, although progress was generally slow.

Bones and Joints.—The usual surgical measures had previously been carried out. The numbers were small, but the results very satisfactory. Sinuses of up to five years' duration healed completely while undergoing treatment.

Lupus.—The arc lamp was used, general irradiation being the usual treatment. (One patient had an epithelioma of the cheek removed. X-ray treatment had been given about twelve years previously.) The majority of lesions showed great improvement, the ulcerative type dried up, and the area diminished steadily, with a supple scar. In the more indurated lesions progress was slow, and, where the situation permitted, local treatment by mercury vapour lamp was given additionally, with good effect in some cases.

Abdominal.—This type of lesion in the early stages can be affected so greatly by environment, diet, &c., that proper apportionment of credit is difficult. Cases in poor houses, generally speaking, showed little or no improvement. Those with better housing conditions improved sufficiently after light treatment was commenced to show that it is a valuable adjuvant. In early tabes mesenterica diarrhoea decreased, glands ceased to be palpable, and tenderness disappeared. One case of tuberculous peritonitis whose parents refused institutional treatment, attended very irregularly, and finally developed an ascites, which, however, cleared up, and he is now showing improvement. In abdominal lesions, though ultra-violet light is helpful, improvement is also largely due to rest, environment, and proper nourishment. Febrile cases are always given residential treatment.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition unchanged.
Rickets, - - -	13	9	4
Malnutrition, - - -	1	1	—
Enlarged tonsils, - - -	1	—	1
Eczema, - - -	1	—	1

The value of light is undoubted. Children of three unable to walk, with no change in diet, were walking within two months of commencing treatment. The only cases which did not improve were those with persistent abdominal symptoms where home conditions were unsatisfactory, and probably contributory. The child suffering from malnutrition improved enormously while on an unchanged diet. The enlarged tonsils case was given light to improve the general condition for operation. The eczema, of three years' standing, improved temporarily, then relapsed.

School Medical Treatment.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition unchanged.
Chronic bronchitis, - - -	1	1	—
Debility, - - -	1	1	—
Rickets, - - -	1	—	1
Muscular atrophy, - - -	1	—	1
Psoriasis, - - -	1	1	—

The total number of school children dealt with was small; some of the cases sent proved unsuitable, and some did not attend. Treatment was given as a general tonic, and a means of improving the general health, as, for instance, in the case of muscular atrophy, preparatory to a tendon transplanting operation.

The experience in Alexandria has been, therefore, that ultra-violet light therapy is of very great value in superficial tuberculous lesions, such as adenitis and lupus; of rather less value in early abdominal tuberculosis where food and environment are proportionately more important than in superficial lesions (save in very early cases); in tuberculosis of soft tissues not involving tendon sheaths; in old-standing bone and joint sinuses.

No attempt was made to treat chest lesions, save that children with neck glands frequently showed dilated chest veins and other signs of intra-thoracic glandular enlargement. Those were treated carefully and improved, but the veins did not disappear.

In child welfare work the treatment of rickets yields the

greatest success, while malnutrition takes second place. In both the results are excellent, provided the child gets a fair chance in the home.

So far it has not been possible to get mothers for antenatal sunlight, but useful work could be done in this, particularly during the winter months.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table VII. shows the number of bacteriological examinations carried out in the County Laboratory during 1929. It will be noted that the total number is slightly less than last year. During the year the Lennox Joint Hospital Board agreed to send specimens from the hospital to the County Laboratory, instead of to Edinburgh as previously.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year; on the other hand, a number of contacts associated with the "Tuscania" outbreak or other outbreaks were followed up and kept under observation. The question of a Smallpox Hospital was further advanced during the year, and in September the Department's Architect adjudicated on the plans submitted. Following on this, however, the Department of Health withdrew their sanction to build (after pressing the authorities to provide such a Hospital) until the reconstituted County Council considered their Hospital policy as a whole, and thus the question has been again indefinitely held up.

VACCINATION.—The following tables show the numbers of conscientious objections to vaccination recorded during the year :—

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Registration District.	Number.
Arrochar, - - - - -	3
Bonhill, - - - - -	186
Cardross, - - - - -	6
Dumbarton, - - - - -	—
Kilcreggan and Cove, - - - - -	—
Kilmaronock, - - - - -	—
Luss, - - - - -	—
Renton, - - - - -	70
Rosneath, - - - - -	1
Rhu, - - - - -	8

TABLE VII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1929.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Western District.		Eastern District.		Burgh of Dumbarton.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Education Authority.		Dumbarton Joint Hospital.		Duntocher Joint Hospital.		Lennox Joint Hospital.		Totals
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli,	18	111	10	78	10	66	14	27	-	-	21	33	-	1	7	1	397
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli, - - -	18	115	46	115	32	89	4	42	-	-	94	133	18	79	9	28	822
Blood Agglutination:																	
Typhoid or Paratyphoid,	2	10	1	16	-	8	-	3	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	49
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hair for Ringworm, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fluid for Meningococci, -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Totals, - - -	38	237	58	209	42	163	18	72	-	3	116	171	19	84	16	29	1275

In addition one sputum from Kirkintilloch was positive and one swab was negative. Five sputa from Cove and Kilcreggan were negative and three swabs were also negative. One swab from Stirlingshire was negative. Three other specimens were also examined.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Registration District.	Number.
Cumbernauld, - - - - -	61
East Kilpatrick, - - - - -	8
Kirkintilloch, - - - - -	59
Milngavie (Landward), - - - - -	—
West Kilpatrick, - - - - -	66
	<u>194</u>

These figures show an increase when compared with those of last year.

As regards school inspection, out of 8232 children examined, 3256, or 39·5 per cent., were found to be unvaccinated. This shows an increase in vaccination to the extent of 4·4 per cent. It is interesting to note that the New Kilpatrick area had only 16·3 per cent. unvaccinated, while in the vale of Leven the figure was 50·6 per cent.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

At the end of 1929 there were 138 names on the Register of Blind Persons in the County, one new name having been added and one name being removed through death. The following table gives the details of cases in the County area, excluding the Burgh of Dumbarton :—

	On Register at 1/1/1929.	Added during year.		Died during year.	Left district during year.	On Register at 31/12/1929.
Burgh of Clydebank, -	51	1	52	—	—	52
Burgh of Kirkintilloch, -	13	—	13	—	—	13
Burgh of Helensburgh, -	6	—	6	—	—	6
Burgh of Milngavie, -	5	—	5	—	—	5
Burgh of Kilcreggan, -	3	—	3	—	—	3
Eastern District (Landward), - - -	19	—	19	—	—	19
Western District (Landward), - - -	41	—	41	1	—	40
	<u>138</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>138</u>

During the year 1 patient was admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, and at the end of the year there were 4 applicants awaiting admission. One patient was sent to Edinburgh for special training. At the end of the year there were 3 blind persons in the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, 2 from Clydebank Burgh and 1 from Cardross Parish.

During the year 14 certificates were issued to persons on the register to enable them to obtain free wireless licences under the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons) Facilities Act, 1926.

During the year 5 blind persons received travelling facilities, enabling them to travel to Glasgow for training or treatment.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table gives details of the work done in the various Glasgow Clinics during 1929:—

Sixteen patients from the Landward Areas were granted travelling facilities to the Glasgow Clinics. Fifteen of these were from the Western District and 1 from the Eastern District, the total cost being £21 9s. 5d.

Twenty-three specimens of blood were sent to Glasgow Corporation Laboratories for the Wasserman test. Of these 3 were positive, 19 were negative, and 1 was doubtful.

Neo-kharsivan was supplied to one general practitioner at a cost of £2 5s.

As in previous years, propaganda work was carried out during the autumn months. Generally speaking, attendances were good, and there is no doubt that public interest is being aroused to the importance of the subject.

PATIENTS TREATED AT VENEREAL DISEASE CENTRES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously Out-Patients admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously In-Patients treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary, -	—	—	11	303
Eye Infirmary, - -	—	28	3	119
Lock Hospital, - -	—	—	1	12
Broomielaw Treatment Centre, - - -	—	—	13	240
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, - - -	—	—	—	—
Black Street Dispensary, -	—	—	27	411
Baird Street Hospital, -	—	—	1	35
Belvidere Hospital, -	2	27	—	—
Bellahouston Treatment Centre, - - -	—	—	1	17
Maternity Hospital, -	—	—	1	2
Totals, - - - -	2	55	58	1139

METEOROLOGY.

Table VIII. shows the records of rainfall and the number of days on which rain fell. By the courtesy of Mr. Carberry, Water Superintendent, Dumbarton, I have been able to include for the first time two extra observation stations. I have also included two new County observation stations, at Whistlefield and Rhu. It will be noticed that all stations in Dunbartonshire are considerably over the mean rainfall for Scotland.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLIN.—With reference to these streams, mentioned on page 27 of the Annual Report for 1928, I had further correspondence with the Medical Officer of Health for Lanarkshire, who stated that, owing to the oil-saturated condition of the ground at Bedlay, it was quite impossible to prevent a certain amount of oil gaining access to the burn. As regards Auchengeich Colliery, arrangements had been made for the cleaning out of the settling ponds. It also appears that oil may reach the Bothlin Burn from this source. Chryston Sewage Works were also referred to as having been improved.

On 26th March an inspection of the Luggie and Bothlin was carried out. The Luggie was not in a good condition. This appeared to be due to pit water from one of the Western Gartshore pits. It should be noted that water pumped from the pit is not deemed a pollution. The Bothlin was quite clear at its junction with the Luggie.

In June the Department of Health made further inquiry regarding the Bothlin pollution. The following was my reply, which was sent to the County Clerk :—

“ RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

“ I have received your letter of 24th June, enclosing copy of letter from the Department of Health for Scotland, regarding pollution of the Bothlin Burn. In my opinion the Committee can take no action regarding the effluents which run into the Bothlin. These are :—

“ (1) A very small amount of drainage from the lodge of the Woodilee Mental Hospital, which is negligible.

“ (2) *Pit Water from Woodilee Colliery.*—This is water pumped from the pit, not from a coal-washing

STATION.	OBSERVER.	Rain Gauge.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
		Diameter.	Height above Ground.	Height above Sea-level.													
		in	ft. in.	ft.													
Whistlefield, Clear Water Tank, ..	John Hepburn, Water Superintendent, ..	8	1 0	342	4 56	3 45	2 45	1 73	6 19	4 08	3 64	9 68	1 09	9 00	7 98	14 97	69 42
Rhu, Filter house, ..	John Black, Water Superintendent, ..	8	1 0	350	3 40	2 34	1 35	1 90	5 89	4 44	5 81	6 69	5 84	8 32	9 89	14 49	70 36
Valve House, Lu-s Rd., Helensburgh,	Jas. N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor, ..	8	1 0	293	3 02 13	3 21 17	2 07 8	1 76 12	3 77 18	3 99 17	4 95 16	7 43 26	2 09 17	8 20 26	8 37 28	14 08 28	62 94 226
Estate Office, Rosneath, ..	Wm. Rankine, ..	..	..	..	2 43 11	2 67 17	1 88 10	1 65 14	3 86 17	3 62 17	6 33 16	7 06 23	1 74 19	7 24 26	6 93 26	13 58 28	58 99 224
Glen Finlas, ..	George Beaton, Water Superintendent, ..	..	..	..	2 88 16	3 22 13	2 66 7	1 96 15	5 47 19	6 04 17	7 68 17	11 63 25	4 22 16	10 95 27	10 72 27	15 15 31	82 58 230
Renton Filters, ..	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent, ..	4	4 0	292	1 37 2	2 35 8	1 05 3	1 43 12	3 86 15	3 49 15	3 40 12	6 86 23	1 46 11	6 70 24	7 18 22	12 39 29	51 54 176
Garshake, ..	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent, ..	8	1 0	235	2 00	1 90	0 85	0 95	3 35	2 85	3 25	5 25	1 25	4 75	6 45	10 60	43 45
Loch Humphrey, ..	Do.	8	10 0	1052	4 05	2 95	1 13	1 00	3 95	3 75	4 42	7 15	2 10	6 50	8 05	12 10	57 15
Cochno Filters, ..	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent, ..	5	1 0	400	2 04 6	2 35 14	0 76 4	1 17 10	3 10 14	2 78 15	3 14 13	6 74 23	1 54 14	6 25 24	7 32 26	10 26 25	47 45 188
Cochno Loch, ..	Do.	5	1 0	909	3 00	0 00	3 42	1 23	3 72	2 65	5 33	7 19	3 06	7 02	8 77	12 37	57 76
Jaw Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	912	2 90	0 00	3 55	1 39	3 35	2 83	2 43	7 34	3 33	7 44	9 41	12 95	56 92
Greenside Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	875	3 32	0 00	3 53	1 25	4 09	2 90	6 55	7 06	3 0	6 68	9 14	12 15	59 67
Milngavie, ..	Rev. Malcolm McLean, ..	5	1 0	175	1 82 9	2 20 15	1 12 5	0 87 12	2 90 14	2 81 16	3 33 14	7 50 24	1 65 15	6 14 26	7 07 25	9 16 28	46 57 203
Mean Rainfall (Scotland)	Meteorological Department				1 62 19	1 82 14	0 66 7	1 23 12	2 74 15	2 45 16	3 54 14	4 46 99	0 98 10	4 64 90	5 46 92	7 48 94	37 08 100

plant, and, therefore, cannot be considered a pollution. See section 5, Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

“(3) *Effluent from Kirkintilloch Gasworks.*—As I mentioned in my report I have never found evidence at any time that phenols are present in the effluent from these works. At one time the effluent from the gasworks drained into a marsh, but this marsh has now been partially filled up, and is not accessible. The drainage from what remains of this marsh enters the same ditch as the pit water from Woodilee Colliery, and anything in it becomes so diluted that it cannot be discovered on analysis. This is, therefore, only a potential source of pollution.

“(4) *Effluent from the Septic Tanks and Filters of Woodilee Mental Hospital.*—This is really the only effluent which might cause serious pollution. As I explained in my report, this effluent is, as a rule, quite satisfactory. Every precaution is being taken by the Asylum Authorities. Not only have they septic tanks and filters, but they have auxiliary filters through which the already filtered effluent passes. I cannot see that anything further can be done to improve this effluent. As I mentioned in my report, on one or two occasions the effluent has been unsatisfactory, but this was to some extent accidental. During very hard frost the filter beds are apt to be frozen up and cause trouble, and on one or two occasions before the introduction of the auxiliary filters the tanks and main filters did not appear to be working satisfactorily.

“These various places are kept under observation from time to time, and I cannot suggest to the Committee that any action should be taken regarding this portion of the stream.

“There is no other source of potential pollution within the County of Dunbarton. The Bothlin Burn joins a stream (the Luggie) which is fairly constantly polluted far above their junction, mostly from sources outside the County of Dunbarton.

“THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
“*Medical Officer of Health.*

“COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES,
“88 COLLEGE STREET,
“DUNBARTON, 26th June, 1929.”

Rivers Leven, Kelvin, and Allander.—As regards the pollution of these rivers, possibly owing to the continuous rainfall, no complaints were received.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

A statement regarding the results of analysis of samples taken under the above Act and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations will be found in the reports of the District Sanitary Inspectors, pages 80 and 146.

Over and above the actual results of samples there are one or two matters of interest to report. First of all, as regards the sampling of milk, it is satisfactory to record that, generally speaking, the fat content of the milks examined was well above 3 per cent., indeed in many instances the proportion was over 4 per cent. There were one or two exceptions, however. In one case a grade A (T.T.) milk fell to 2.95 per cent., and one or two other samples were slightly under the accepted standard.

A series of samples of ice-cream were taken in one of the districts in order to find out whether milk was used, and, if so, whether it was whole milk. The analyses showed that the milk fat content varied from 2.3 per cent. to 3.6 per cent., showing that in all probability whole milk was used in the manufacture of the commodity.

A sample of tincture of iodine was obtained from a small shop in a country district. This material appears to be made up wholesale and supplied to the retailer in sealed bottles. The Inspector took the sample because it looked extremely pale in colour. The analyst reported that it contained only 1.68 grammes of iodine per 100 c.c., as against the British Pharmacopœial standard for weak tincture of iodine of 2.44 grammes per 100 c.c. An attempt was made to discover the source of this iodine, but the actual manufacturer could not be traced.

A sample of custard powder was examined during the year, and it seems strange that the general public will still buy material of this description. The analysis showed that the powder consisted of maize starch to the extent of 85.8 per cent. and water to the extent of 13.2 per cent., the remainder being a small amount of fat and a small amount of protein. If this material, which is practically only powdered maize, were sold as such, the demand for it would, I fancy, be slight.

There were two other points of interest, in one case where bicarbonate of soda was sold as "baking powder," whereas in

reality, of course, it is only one of the ingredients of such powder. On three other occasions, when sago was asked for, tapioca was substituted. This, no doubt, is technically an infringement of the Act, but as the prices of sago and tapioca are practically identical, and as the food value is almost the same, it did not seem necessary to go further in the matter than to point out to the retailer the difference between these articles.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1929.

RAT WEEK—1ST TO 8TH APRIL, 1929.

In accordance with the letter received from the Board of Agriculture, an extensive campaign against rats and mice was held during the above week, and we append herewith a statement of the steps which were taken.

The Sanitary Inspectors of the Burgh of Dumbarton, Helensburgh, Cove and Kilcreggan, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch, and the Burgh Surveyor of Milngavie, were asked to co-operate, and permission was granted by the Chief Constable to keep poison in the Police Stations throughout the districts during the "Rat Week." Circulars drawing attention to the "Rat Week" were sent to farmers, piggery and stable owners, railway companies, public works, owners of ships berthed in the various docks and harbours within the districts, also owners of all premises likely to be infested by rats, and these places were visited as far as possible. Circulars were also displayed in shops and prominent places throughout the districts, calling the attention of the general public to the "Rat Week." An appeal was also made to the local press, and, with the assistance of the cinema screen, to the public, calling upon them to rally round us once more with the object of bringing about an organised attempt to destroy the vermin.

Extensive poisoning and gassing was carried out at the coups and sewage disposal works within the districts, Rodine, Rat Destroyer, and Carbon Bi-Sulphate being successfully employed, and accounting for the destruction of a large number of vermin.

One farmer reported serious infestation of his stacks, and when threshing operations were commenced the stacks were surrounded by wire mesh, and 280 rats were destroyed. No other serious infestations were noted or reported.

Twenty-one dozen tins of Rodine, half a gallon of Ratinol, 25 lbs. of Klearwell Rat Biscuits, and 8 bottles of Klearwell Liquid were disposed of during the "Rat Week."

We have recently observed that there is a tendency to criticise these "Rat Weeks," and glowing statements made that every week should be "Rat Week." While we agree that every week should be "Rat Week," we feel that these organised "Rat Weeks" play an important part, more especially if we are successful in arousing the interests of farmers and property owners, even if it is only for a week. It is only natural that people outwith the Public Health Service are not interested to the same extent as those of us engaged day in and day out in this work, and before anything like real enthusiasm is shown by the ordinary man in the street a good deal of propaganda work has to be undertaken, as indicated above, and from that point of view we feel that "Rat Week" properly organised must have the effect of considerably reducing the rat population within the districts.

(Sgd.) J. D. M'KENDRICK,
(Sgd.) THOMAS ALLAN,

*District Sanitary Inspectors,
Dunbartonshire County Council.*

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

LIST OF STAFF.

District Medical Officer.

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

Assistant Medical Officer.

EDWARD NEIL REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector.

THOMAS ALLAN.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

WILLIAM B. SAMSON.

FREDERICK MURRAY.¹

NEIL MACDONALD.

ROBERT PRENTICE.²

District Engineer.

D. T. H. MACLENNAN, A.M.I.C.E.

Assistants.

MALCOLM ROSS.

JAMES WATSON, B.Sc.

Nurses.

ELSIE GEORGE.

CHRISTINA J. MAITLAND.

Office Clerks.

ARTHUR MILLER.

ELIZABETH MUIR.³

ANNIE GRANT.⁴

¹ Resigned 22nd June, 1929.

² Commenced duty 8th July, 1929.

³ Clerk in District Sanitary Inspector's Office.

⁴ Clerk in District Engineer's Office for both Districts.

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

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

PART II.—THE DISTRICTS.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1929, amounted to 30,643, an increase of 18 when compared with the corresponding figure for 1928. The estimate made up from the Valuation Roll for 1929 gives a total of 30,847, being 11 less than the total estimated for the previous year. This estimate is 204 more than that of the Registrar-General.

BIRTHS.—Four hundred and sixty-five births were registered as having occurred in the district. Seven of these births were transferred out, but on the other hand 22 births occurring outwith the district were transferred in. The corrected number is, therefore, 480. It is interesting to note that of this number 240 were males and 240 were females. The birth-rate corrected for transfers amounted to 15·7, as against 16·1 in the previous year.

DEATHS.—Three hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered as having occurred in the Western District during 1929. Sixteen of these deaths were transferred out, but as 70 deaths were transferred in the corrected number amounted to 443. It is again interesting to note that of this number 223 were males and 220 were females. On these figures, the corrected death-rate from all causes amounted to 14·5 per 1000 of the population. The principal causes of death were Heart Disease, 64; Apoplexy, 50; Pneumonia, 43; Cancer, 36; Tuberculous Diseases, 23; Influenza, 23. It will be noticed that there is a drop in the number of deaths from Cancer, but, on the other hand, there is an increase in the number of deaths from Heart Disease and Pneumonia over last year.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1929 amounted to 17 (5 males and 12 females). The death-rate for this disease was, therefore, ·55 per 1000 of

TABLE IX.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—WESTERN DISTRICT—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1929.

NUMBERS.		RATE PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	15.7
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	5.1
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	12.7
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	14.5
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	14.5
Do. (Transferred In), -	-	Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.55
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.75
		Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.26

Population—Census 1921, 30,340; estimated to middle of 1929, 30,643.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children of under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected—127.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 100 Total Births), corrected for Transcripts—8.5.

TABLE X.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1929, SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.			AGE.											
	Total.	M.	F.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
Enteric Fever, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - - - -	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	23	11	12	1	2	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	2	7	2
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - - - -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, - - - - -	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), - - - - -	17	5	12	...	3	...	...	4	5	4	3	...	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - - - -	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Abdominal), - - - - -	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours, - - - - -	36	17	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	12	15	4	...
Rheumatic Fever, - - - - -	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, - - - - -	50	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	2
Heart Disease, - - - - -	64	37	27	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6	16	19	18	1
Disease of Arteries, - - - - -	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
Bronchitis, - - - - -	32	12	20	3	6	2	...	2	1	3	2	6	7	10	...
Pneumonia, - - - - -	43	27	16	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	7	3	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, - - - - -	10	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), - - - - -	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis, - - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), - - - - -	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...
Puerperal Sepsis, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, - - - - -	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, - - - - -	35	19	16	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, - - - - -	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Other Violent Deaths, - - - - -	16	11	5	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	3	3	...	...
Other Defined Diseases, - - - - -	69	32	37	9	2	...	...	1	2	3	3	8	13	15	13
Ill-defined or Unknown, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All Causes, - - - - -	443	223	220	61	20	6	...	16	16	34	33	68	93	74	22

the population as against .39 in the preceding year. The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 6 (4 males and 2 females). The death-rate for this type of disease was .2 per 1000 of the population as against .26 in the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 322 cases of infectious disease were notified, as against 361 in 1928. The following are the particulars of the various diseases notified:—

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty-eight cases of this disease were notified, as against 38 in 1928. The type of disease was almost universally mild; one death, however, occurred.

Diphtheria.—Thirty-nine cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1929, as against 75 in 1928. In the majority of instances these cases were notified from the Bonhill Parish. The disease was, generally speaking, of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

Typhoid Fever.—Two cases were notified during the year. In one case the infection proved to be Typhoid Fever, while in the other instance the infection was found to be Paratyphoid "B." No actual source of infection could be discovered in either case.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases of this disease were notified, as against six in 1928. Special reference is made to them in the section dealing with Maternity Service and Child Welfare.

Chickenpox.—Eighty-two cases of Chickenpox were notified. From the administrative point of view the notification of Chickenpox in County areas is not successful. It is not reasonable to expect that the Medical Staff should be employed in travelling about the County confirming the diagnosis in each case, and, unless this is done, the value of notification is extremely doubtful. All that can be done is to note the vaccination conditions ascertained by the Sanitary Inspector at his visit, and for the Medical Staff to visit adults who are unvaccinated and are notified as suffering from this disease.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case was notified during 1929. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—In only one instance did infectious disease occur in a dairy farm during the year,

TABLE XL.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
 DURING THE YEAR 1929.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Infantile Paralysis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, -	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	7
Bonhill, -	1	40	27	15	2	33	3	57	1	...	...	13	24	216
Cardross, -	...	10	9	3	1	12	1	10	...	...	...	4	6	56
Dunbarton, -	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
Kilmarnock, -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Luss, -	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
Rosneath, -	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rhu, -	...	4	...	1	..	2	1	8	...	1	1	1	2	21
Totals, -	2	58	39	21	3	55	6	82	1	1	1	21	32	322
Removed to Hospital, -	2	52	39	4	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	14	9	135
Percentage removed to Hos- pital, -	100	89·6	100	19·0	100	18·1	33·3	...	...	...	...	66·6	28·1	41·8

TABLE XII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN
HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN 1929.

Disease.	No. of Apartments.					Cases in Institutions.	Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.	
Enteric Fever, -	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever, -	4	30	9	8	2	3	58
Diphtheria, -	3*	15	11	2	1	7	39
Erysipelas, -	1	8	9	1	1	1	21
Puerperal Fever, -	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Chickenpox, -	4	40	15	7	...	16†	82
Influenzal Pneumonia, -	...	4	1	...	...	1	6
Primary Pneumonia, -	7	27	7	5	2	7‡	55
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

* 2 Cases in a Tinker's Tent.

+ 6 Lascars on a Merchant Vessel.

‡ 1 Lascar on a Merchant Vessel.

a case of Diphtheria having occurred at a farm in the Parish of Cardross. After consultation with the Medical Officer of the area to which the milk was despatched, it was agreed that, as the milk was all carefully pasteurised, it was not necessary to interfere with the supply. All those connected with the milking were, however, carefully examined and had throat swabs taken. As one of the milkers had diphtheroid bacilli in his throat, it was deemed advisable to have these tested for virulence. This was done, and it was found that the organism in question was non-virulent. No further cases occurred, and, as far as could be ascertained, no outbreak took place in connection with this milk supply.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Twenty-one cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (10 males and 11 females) were notified during the year. Before the end of the year 8 of these had died, 3 had left the district, and in 1 case the diagnosis was not verified. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum of 14 patients, and 14 patients were sent to sanatoria for treatment. Three out of the above total were examined by X-rays, 2 with positive and 1 with negative result.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Thirty-two cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (21 males and 11 females) were notified during the year; by 31st December 1 had died, 1 was found in the death returns, and in 3 cases the diagnosis was not verified. Nine patients were sent to institutions for treatment, and 2 received domiciliary treatment. Of the above cases, 4 X-ray examinations were made, 3 with negative and 1 with positive result.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Table XIII. shows the number of patients treated in Dumbarton Joint Hospital during 1929. It will be noticed that, in addition to the ordinary infections taken into fever hospitals, Pneumonia is now regarded as a disease which can most conveniently be nursed there. It will also be seen that various double infections have to be treated. This means that there is increasing difficulty in isolating all the infections which require to be treated at one and the same time.

During the year I submitted a report to the Western District Public Health Committee setting forth the actual position of the hospital, and urging the necessity for additional accommodation in the form of a ward divided up into separate compartments with glass partitions. The Western District Public Health Committee agreed that the report

should be transmitted to the Hospital Board for their information and action, if considered desirable. The Hospital Board, after consideration, decided that nothing should be done in the meantime. In order that this matter may not be lost sight of, I append the report which gives the full details of the hospital as it exists and the possible requirements to bring it up to date.

“ DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL.

“ *Suggestions for Increased Accommodation.*

“ Dumbarton Joint Hospital was completed in 1901, and as constructed was intended to accommodate 44 patients, allowing 2000 cubic feet of space to each patient.

“ My predecessor, Dr. M'Vail, in his Annual Report for the year 1900, said:—

‘ There are three principal ward pavilions, each containing two main wards and a small separate ward for one or two patients. The largest pavilion is intended for scarlet fever, one of the others for enteric fever, and the third for such other infectious diseases as may suitably be accommodated in it. In addition, there are two small observation wards, one at either end of the administrative block.’

“ By using the large pavilion for scarlet fever and the ward intended for female enteric patients for diphtheria an economy was effected as far as accommodation and nursing were concerned, although in times of epidemic a drastic rearrangement of patients requires to be carried out, more especially if adults of both sexes suffering from the same disease have to be treated at the same time.

“ At the time the hospital was completed the census population of the Western District was 26,952, while the Burgh of Dumbarton had a population of 19,985. In 1911 the Western District population had increased to 28,092, and the Burgh of Dumbarton had then a population of 21,989. By 1921 there was a further increase in the Western District to 30,340, while the Burgh stood at 22,933. It will be seen, therefore, that while in 1901, when the hospital was opened, it had to cater for a population of 46,937, in 1921, at the date of the last census, the figure was 53,273, an increase of 6336.

“ In the year 1901 the only diseases dealt with were those referred to in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. Since that date a large number of other diseases have been added to the list of notifiable diseases: they are such ailments

AGE IN YEARS—	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH	
<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remaining, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Enteric Fever.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Diphtheria.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remaining, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</i>																								
Discharged, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remaining, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Erysipelas.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Measles.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Pneumonia.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Whooping Cough & Pneumonia</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Diphtheria and Chickenpox.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox.</i>																								
Recovered, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals, -	39	27	31	27	18	22	19	14	17	8	13	3	8	...	145	101	246							

as pneumonia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, encephalitis lethargica, polio-myelitis, dysentery, malaria, &c.

“Over and above these infectious diseases, the Scottish Board of Health several years ago indicated that the responsibility of Local Authorities was not limited to such diseases, and that under certain conditions non-notifiable infectious diseases must also be isolated. In the country districts these include infectious ailments occurring in children's homes, of which there are a large number; infectious disease of any nature occurring amongst seasonal workers; or such diseases occurring under conditions where the patient cannot reasonably be nursed at home. Over and above the foregoing, any disease of a doubtfully infectious nature occurring at a dairy farm must be dealt with so as to avoid possible contamination of the milk supply. The Dumbarton Joint Hospital has from time to time been called upon to deal with patients in circumstances such as those mentioned above.

“In addition to what I have stated, the hospital has been asked to deal with contacts of serious infectious ailments such as occurred in connection with the outbreak of typhus in the Burgh of Dumbarton a year or two ago, and more recently the outbreak of whooping-cough and pneumonia in the same area.

“In 1912 pulmonary tuberculosis became notifiable, and shortly afterwards non-pulmonary tuberculosis was also put on the list of notifiable diseases. It is not necessary to go into the question of the protracted negotiations regarding the building of a sanatorium, and the final refusal of the Board of Health to allow such an institution to be built. The facts relating to this are well known to the Committee. Owing to the want of accommodation for patients from the Western District and the Burgh of Dumbarton, it was agreed that tuberculous patients should be housed in one of the pavilions at the hospital. This arrangement has, up to a point, been quite satisfactory, and, unless the Department of Health permit the erection of a proper sanatorium, no alteration in it is suggested. It must, however, be obvious that the presence of these patients curtails the small accommodation available for other infections. This has been proved on several occasions by the necessity for turning out the tuberculosis patients in order to make further accommodation available in times of epidemic or stress.

“It is only those who have had the opportunity of managing a small hospital who can appreciate the difficulties incurred in trying to accommodate different classes of infections in accommodation which is none too adequate.

"It is happening with increasing frequency that the hospital is unable to take in cases owing to lack of sufficient isolation accommodation, and in consequence patients have to be accommodated in some other hospital, either in Helensburgh or outwith the Western District altogether, in such hospitals as the one at Duntocher.

"The Lennox Joint Hospital Board, faced with the same difficulties, a year or so ago agreed to build an additional ward, divided up into several separate apartments with glass partitions between, similar to the pavilion provided at Bannockburn Fever Hospital, and on the same lines as that provided at Alloa. This ward was completed and opened for use a week or two ago, and will be of the very greatest value in accommodating the variety of different infections which now have to be dealt with and in preventing cross-infections where patients suffering from different diseases have on occasion to be put in the same pavilion although in different parts of it.

"At the opening of the new ward at Lennox Hospital emphasis was placed on the fact that not only would the ward be invaluable in times of stress, but it would be useful when the hospital was running very empty, as then all the patients could be nursed in the one pavilion, which would allow the other pavilions to be properly cleaned and, if necessary, redecorated.

"Only as recently as 26th June the Medical Officer of the Dumbarton Joint Hospital had to decline to admit a patient from the Western District owing to lack of accommodation, partly due to the fact that some repainting of wards was in progress, and partly to the fact that, although only 23 patients were in hospital, these consisted of four different infections, including 17 tuberculosis patients, leaving no suitable accommodation for this further patient, who had to be sent to Duntocher Hospital.

"I would strongly recommend the Public Health Committee to urge the Joint Hospital Board that they should consider seriously the provision of extra accommodation at the Joint Hospital of the nature referred to above.

"THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

"HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
 "88 COLLEGE STREET,
 "DUMBARTON, 28th June, 1929."

I have to report that the ambulance has been very satisfactory and has maintained an efficient service. The appliances for disinfection, &c., are also in a satisfactory condition.

TABLE XIV.—WESTERN DISTRICT—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1929.

Date of Report.	WHERE TAKEN.	Mineral Matter.	Organic Matter.	Total Solids.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Total Ammonia.	Temporary Hardness.	Permanent Hardness.	Total Hardness.	Colour (Loch Katrine Water=10).	* Degree of Sewage Contamination.
1929.													
Feb. 5	Supply for workman's hut, Arrochar, -	2.25	.30	2.25	..	.002	.007	.009	.49	.38	.87	..	1-40
Mar. 13	Supply at Kilmahew, -	11.90	.25	12.15	.61	..	.007	.007	5.94	3.72	9.66	..	..
Apr. 8	Well at Ballagan, -	6.92	.30	7.22	.05	trace	.006	.006	4.47	.41	4.88	20	..
" 10	Cardross (new intake), -	6.10	.95	7.05	..	.004	.017	.021	4.03	.52	4.55	33	..
" 18	Tap at Clynder Pier head, -	2.25	1.40	3.65	..	.005	.017	.022	.18	.94	1.12	..	..
" 25	Pump in Lochend Farm, Gartocharn, -	9.72	.40	10.12	.30	.002	.013	.015	1.54	4.51	6.05	4	1-100
" 25	Supply to Ardchapel House, Shandon, -	4.15	.30	4.45	.02	.001	.005	.006	1.68	1.05	2.73	..	..
May 10	Well at Gartochraggan, Kilmaronock, -	12.95	.40	13.35	.14	.006	.010	.016	9.12	1.04	10.16	..	1-180
" 10	Gartocharn Hotel (pump in kitchen), -	27.20	1.50	28.70	..	.332	.065	.397	19.24	.90	20.14	..	1-14
" 17	Cardross (new intake), -	5.83	1.00	6.83	..	.004	.015	.019	3.05	1.02	4.07	23	..
June 10	Ardgare House (Reservoir), -	3.84	.30	4.14	..	.003	.005	.008	1.19	1.20	2.39	2	1-60
" 18	Ardoch Bridge (tap in school), -	15.26	.30	15.56	.42	.001	.004	.005	9.78	..	9.78	..	..
Aug. 1	Field drain on Foreshore, Cardross, -	8.26	1.20	9.46	..	.01	.009	.010	4.37	2.01	6.38	..	..
" 7	Kirkton Farm (tap in kitchen), -	6.35	1.90	8.25	..	.006	.020	.026	3.79	1.15	4.94	60	..
Sept. 10	Dam of Aber (Spring), -	13.05	.25	13.30	.36	..	.0 8	.008	10.25	1.12	11.37	..	1-70
Nov. 8	Redburn Cottage, Bonhill (tap), -	9.52	.40	9.92	.15	.013	.004	.017	5.67	1.81	7.48	3	1-110
" 8	Redburn Cottage, Bonhill (tank), -	9.43	.28	9.71	.19	.001	.006	.007	6.05	1.20	7.25	..	1-130

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

WATER SUPPLY.

Table XIV. shows the analyses of 17 samples of water taken at various places in the Western District during the year. Where the supply appeared to be unsatisfactory, steps were taken to ensure an improvement. It is necessary, however, to refer again to the presence of nitrates in water.

Nine of the waters examined contained a certain proportion of this material, while in one instance the free ammonia present was extremely high. The presence of nitrates in water is, in itself, not dangerous; it merely indicates that at some time or another certain animal matters have become nitrified and remain as nitrates.

Consideration was given during the year to the possibility of combining the existing water supply areas in the district and increasing their distribution areas to include certain parts of the district in which water is scarce or unsatisfactory in quality, and it is to be hoped that the reconstituted County Council will give their serious consideration to this very important problem.

GENERAL SANITATION.

During the year a number of matters relating to drainage were inquired into and reported on, and inspections were made in the course of the year of the various depots and disposal works in the district. The questions of drainage, scavenging, and lighting are fully dealt with in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Detailed statements regarding factories and workshops will be found on pages 85 and 151 of the Report of the District Sanitary Inspector. Nothing occurred during the year which requires special mention other than what is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Examination of these slaughter-houses during the year showed that they were being kept in a satisfactory condition, proper attention being paid to cleanliness and general supervision.

The introduction of humane killing apparatus necessitated

the licensing of individual slaughterers, and in all nine men were licensed by the Public Health Committee to carry out this work in the district. It was agreed to recommend that the captive bolt type of instrument should be approved under sections 1 and 2 of the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928.

POLLUTION OF GARELOCH AND CLYDE DREDGINGS.

Late in the month of May a complaint was received regarding the pollution of the shores of the Gareloch. It was alleged that refuse was coming ashore from the ships which were at that time laid up there. The steamship owners, on being approached, cast some doubt on the actual origin of the material referred to.

The matter was eventually referred to the Clyde Pilotage Authority, who were not satisfied that the refuse present on the shore had actually come off any steamship, but stated that as regards the enforcing of Bye-law 32 they were quite prepared to hold an inquiry into any complaint which might be sent to them in which evidence could be led of a specific instance of rubbish being thrown from a vessel into the Gareloch. The Bye-laws of the Clyde Pilotage Authority which refer specially to this matter are Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and these are quoted in full later.

In July it was agreed by the Committee of Rhu Scavenging District that they would be prepared to deal at their refuse coup with material from the ships at a charge of one shilling per load, any additional charge for cartage being paid by the shipowners.

Nothing further occurred until 13th October, when the member of the County Council for Garelochhead noticed a large quantity of papers and other materials lying on the shore between Garelochhead Pier and the point where the loch broadens to form Faslane Bay. This material consisted of books, pamphlets, and papers from a ship, being nearly all printed sailing directions, &c., but among them was the scrap log of a steamer which was lying off Rahane to the south-west. The material was spread over an area of 40 to 50 yards in length at high-water mark.

This case was instructed to be reported to the Clyde Pilotage Authority to be dealt with under their Bye-laws. The Authority heard the evidence on 18th November, and decided not to take any action further than to forward a circular to the shipowners calling attention to the Bye-laws and the facilities for the disposal of refuse. The circular was in the following terms:—

“ THE CLYDE PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

“ *Disposal of Rubbish from Vessels Moored in the Gareloch.*

“ *Your attention is specially called to Bye-laws 32, 33, and 34 of the Bye-laws and Regulations made under the Clyde Pilotage Order, 1920.*

“ 32.—Ballast, ashes, or rubbish of any kind shall not be discharged into the water at any place between Newark Castle and Kempock Point, including the Gareloch.

“ 33.—Oil tank vessels carrying oil in bulk, or with a cargo or part cargo of petroleum or petrol, and vessels having bunker oil on board with any risk or sign of leakage, and vessels transferring oil from one to another, shall anchor north of a line between Rosneath Patch lighted Buoy and Buoy No. 23.

“ 34.—The breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws and Regulations shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

“ JAS. MACFARLANE,
“ *Secretary.*

“ 16 ROBERTSON STREET,
“ GLASGOW, 18th October, 1929.”

“ *Note.*—In order to facilitate the disposal of rubbish from vessels moored in the Gareloch, the Health Department of the County of Dunbarton has arranged to receive and dispose of such rubbish at Rhu at the small charge of 1s. per cart.

“ The rubbish may be landed by you at Shandon Pier, on arrangement with the City Line, from which place the charge for conveyance would be 5s. per cart, or brought down to near Rhu Pier, from which point the cartage charge would be less.

“ In either case intimation should be made by you to the District Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Thomas Allan, 122 Bridge Street, Alexandria (Telephone—Alexandria 15), who will arrange for the supply of carts.

“ J. M.,
“ 14/12/1929.”

As regards the deposit of dredgings from the Clyde at Rosneath Patch, although the shore was inspected from time to time, no material change in its condition could be observed.

HOUSING.

During 1929 representations affecting 91 houses (35 in the Bonhill Parish and 56 in the Renton portion of the Cardross Parish) were made to the Local Authority; and closing orders were issued under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

In the majority of instances the tenants accepted the alternative accommodation provided in the housing schemes.

BONHILL, ALEXANDRIA, AND JAMESTOWN.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
262 Main Street, Bonhill, -	1	—	1	—	—
10 James Street, Alexandria, -	1	1	—	—	—
12 James Street, Alexandria, -	1	—	1	—	—
14 James Street, Alexandria, -	2	1	1	—	—
8 James Street, Alexandria, -	2	—	2	—	—
16 Campbell Street, Bonhill, -	1	—	—	1	—
250 Main Street, Bonhill, -	2	—	2	—	—
32-36 Burn Street, Bonhill, -	4	—	2	2	—
91-95 Burn Street, Bonhill, -	4	—	4	—	—
169 Main Street, Jamestown, -	1	—	1	—	—
167 Main Street, Jamestown, -	1	—	1	—	—
Ballagan, Balloch, - - -	6	—	2	3	1
264-266 Dalvait Road, Balloch, -	3	—	3	—	—
6 Bankhead, Balloch, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
16 James Street, Alexandria, -	1	—	1	—	—
43 Mitchell Street, Alexandria, -	3	—	3	—	—
13 Random Street, Alexandria, -	1	—	—	1	—
	35	2	25	7	1

RENTON.

	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
6 Waterside Place, Renton, -	2	—	2	—	—
South Carman Cottage, Renton, -	1	—	—	1	—
194 Main Street, Renton, - -	1	—	—	1	—
89 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	—	—	1	—
91 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	—	1	—	—
8 Burn Street, Renton, - - -	1	1	—	—	—
139 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	1	—	—	—
117 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	—	1	—	—
94 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	—	1	—	—
45 Back Street, Renton, - -	1	—	1	—	—
35-39 Back Street, Renton, -	9	6	2	1	—
Carry forward, - - -	20	8	8	4	—

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
Brought forward,	20	8	8	4	—
58 Main Street, Renton, -	2	—	2	—	—
132-138 Main Street, Renton, -	5	3	2	—	—
166 Main Street, Renton, -	1	1	—	—	—
8 Burn Street, Renton, -	7	3	3	1	—
12 Waterside Place, Renton, -	2	2	—	—	—
202 Main Street, Renton, -	1	—	1	—	—
204 Main Street, Renton, -	1	—	1	—	—
227 Main Street, Renton, -	1	—	1	—	—
229 Main Street, Renton, -	1	1	—	—	—
2-8 Waterside Place, Renton, -	8	2	5	1	—
46-54 Stirling Street, Renton, -	7	3	2	2	—
	56	23	25	8	—
Totals,	91	25	50	15	1

DEMOLITION OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.—In May the Local Authority issued demolition orders for Yair Cottage, Ardmore, and for 161, 163, and 165 Main Street, Jamestown.

In September the Local Authority issued demolition orders for the following houses:—

Main Street, Bonhill, No. 363 (4 houses); No. 365 (2 houses); No. 369 (2 houses); No. 373 (3 houses); No. 195 (4 houses).

Burn Street, Renton, No. 8 (14 houses); No. 10 (1 house); No. 12 (3 houses); No. 14 (2 houses); No. 16 (2 houses).

James Street, Alexandria, No. 8 (3 houses).

Susannah Street, Alexandria, No. 79 (1 house); No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84 (1 house each); No. 49 (2 houses); No. 51 and No. 53 (1 house each).

During the year permission was given to the proprietors to use the following condemned properties as stores:—Bank Place, Bonhill (1 house); Oaklea Cottage, Garelochhead (1 house); 40 Croft Street, Bonhill (4 houses); 67-69 Back Street, Renton (4 houses).

In September the question of the future of the houses built by the Admiralty at the north end of Alexandria during the war was under consideration, and it was eventually agreed by the Government Department that as soon as the houses became empty they would not be reoccupied. As these houses were put up hurriedly under war conditions, quite a number

of them are showing minor defects, and several of them are distinctly damp.

A case of some interest came before the Committee during the year. At the beginning of the year a letter was addressed to the proprietor of a cottage let along with a market garden pointing out that there were considerable defects, mainly dampness, in the house which could be quite well remedied by slight repairs. As no action was taken to have this house repaired, I made an inspection in May, and found that the house was very damp in places, but that it could quite well be repaired. After prolonged negotiations with the proprietor, the matter was reported to the Public Health Committee, who agreed to take the case up under section 3, sub-section (2) (a), of the 1925 Housing Act. The Sanitary Inspector was, therefore, instructed to take in offers for the repairs, which were to include the removal of some bushes which were close up against the house. At the end of the year it was reported that the work had been completed at a cost of £16 4s. 10d., and this sum was claimed from the proprietor under section 3, sub-section (3) (a), of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. The proprietor declined to pay, and counter-claimed for £21 for damage to shrubs near the house. Later on, at the beginning of 1930, a decree was obtained in the Sheriff Court against the proprietor for the amount, with interest and expenses. This is the first occasion on which this section has been put into operation in the County, as it is seldom that a proprietor refuses to do small repairs to his property which are really of benefit to the fabric of the building and to the tenant occupying it.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The following is the statutory form submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1929, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-houses, compiled from the registers kept by the District Sanitary Inspector:—

A. *Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1928.*

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected, | - | - | - | 501 |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, | | | | |
| were considered to be in a state so dangerous or | | | | |
| injurious to health as to be unfit for human | | | | |
| habitation, | - | - | - | 181 |

3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders, - - - - -	91
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made, - - - - -	91
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of Closing Orders or the service of Notices under section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, - - - - -	25
6. Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation, - - - - -	Nil

B. *Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under section 3 (1), - - -	1
2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under section 3 (1), - - -	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were deemed to have become operative under section 3 (1), - - -	Nil
4. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under section 3 (2), - - - - -	1
5. Number of cases where intimations were given under section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation, - - - - -	28
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners, - - - - -	19
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, - - - - -	—
(c) Cases still pending, - - - - -	21
6. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, - - -	Nil
(b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of section 3, - - - - -	1

C. *Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.*

1. Number of cases where Notices were served under section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply,	- - - - -	Nil
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	- - - - -	Nil
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	- - - - -	Nil
(c) Cases still pending,	- - - - -	Nil

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

The following figures show the estimated needs in the District set forth in the method required by the Scottish Board of Health :—

(a) Number of houses required to relieve overcrowding,	48
(b) Number of houses required to replace houses at present occupied which should be closed and demolished (and not included under paragraph (c)),	90
(c) To rehouse persons who will be dispossessed under a reconstruction scheme,	Nil
(d) To accommodate persons living in furnished apartments,	12

HOUSING SCHEMES.

I am indebted to the County Architect, Mr. Joseph Weekes, for the following information regarding the progress of the various housing schemes in the District.

ALEXANDRIA.—As regards the 12 further houses which were referred to in last year's Report as being required to complete the Committee's slum clearance scheme, and as being included in the number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year, it was decided that 12 houses in the scheme at Tontine Park, Renton, should be allocated for this purpose, and these houses were completed and occupied during the year.

FURTHER HOUSING.—During the year it was agreed to alter the arrangements regarding the building of the further 200 houses referred to in last year's report, and it was arranged that 60 of these houses should be built at Tontine Park, Renton; 40 at George Street, Bonhill; and 100 at Millburn, Alexandria. Owing to weather conditions during the latter part of the year the building of these houses was delayed, and they were not completed by 31st December. It was expected, however, that they would be ready for occupation in February, 1930.

The 16 houses at Cardross (8 two-apartment and 8 three-apartment) were completed and occupied during the year.

UTILISATION OF VACANT SITES.—The question of the utilisation of sites made vacant by the demolition of slum property was before the Committee on numerous occasions during the year. It was eventually agreed that the following sites should be utilised:—

145/151 Main Street, Renton, on which 6 houses of two apartments each are to be erected.

323/337 Main Street, Bonhill, on which 12 houses of three apartments each are to be erected.

361/373 Main Street, Bonhill, for the erection of 6 three-apartment and 3 two-apartment tenemental houses.

Corner of Croft Street and Main Street, Bonhill, which will be occupied by 6 three-apartment houses.

Difficulties regarding the acquisition of these sites delayed the building of the houses, which were not commenced by the end of the year.

There was also under consideration during the year the utilisation of further sites of a similar nature, and plans were prepared for certain areas of ground in Susannah Street, Alexander Street, and James Street, with a proposal to erect 24 houses, comprising 18 three-apartment and 6 two-apartment houses of a tenemental type.

It was suggested that the following sites at Renton might be utilised for the building of houses:—

Stirling Street area,	-	-	72 houses.
Back Street area,	-	-	6 houses.
Red Row area,	-	-	6 houses.

The proposal was that houses of two and three apartments should be built in the proportion of 50 per cent. each.

SUBSIDISED HOUSES.—Five applications for subsidies were

received during the year, referring to 9 houses. Of these, 3 houses were completed, but the remaining 6 houses were not finished by 31st December, 1929. On the other hand, one house for which application was received during 1928 was completed by the end of 1929.

HOUSING OF RURAL WORKERS.—Under this scheme 6 applications for grants were received in respect of improvements on existing dwellings. These improvements consisted in the addition of rooms or the introduction of sanitary accommodation or water supplies. The total grants applied for amounted to £394 12s. 10d., and in each case the grant was approved by the Committee.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN IN DIABETIC CASES.

Under the scheme for the supply of insulin to persons not otherwise provided with this drug, applications were made by doctors for supplies of insulin for four patients. The total cost of these supplies was £24 14s. 2d.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.—This small clinic has been of very great value to the district during the year, as all the child welfare work and a great deal of the school work is now carried out in these premises. Owing to difficulties regarding the leaving of motor cars outside the building, it was agreed during the year to provide a space at the side of the clinic where a motor car could be left. This is now in use.

The ultra-violet ray installation has been used to full advantage during the year. Reference is made to this under a special heading in the County section of the Report.

Health and Baby Week.—Towards the end of November a Health and Baby Week was held in the district, and the various meetings were well attended. A Health Exhibition, which was held in the Dyers' Hall, Susannah Street, Alexandria, was under the charge of Dr. Harley Williams of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This proved very successful, so much so that the evening meetings were unduly crowded, and rather indicated that in a future year a bigger hall should be obtained for the purpose. Opportunity was taken of combining propaganda work under the auspices of the Social Hygiene Council, and several displays of films for adults took place during the

week. The school children were catered for by health films at Renton Picture House and the Public Hall, Alexandria. A talk to women on infant hygiene by Dr. Mima Auld also proved quite successful, while the clinic was open for inspection on certain days. There is no doubt that propaganda work of this nature, if not done too frequently, is a satisfactory means of drawing the attention of the general public to the various public health activities which are going on in their midst.

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO BOARD OF HEALTH'S CIRCULAR DATED 20TH DECEMBER, 1927.

By the above Circular a detailed statement of particulars in connection with the Child Welfare Schemes of the District is required, and the relative information is set out in the consecutive order specified by the Circular, with the addition of several tables giving fuller details.

1. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 61; (b) Rate per 1000 births, 127; (c) Numbers of deaths and rates per 1000 births classified according to age groups and causes of death—these details are set out in Table No. XVII., with the exception of the rates per 1000 births.

2. *Births*.—(a) Number registered—(i) legitimate, 427; (ii) illegitimate, 38. (b) Number notified, 486. (This figure includes 12 births which occurred in institutions outwith the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—Doctor only, 110; midwife only, 213; both doctor and midwife, 150. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 26.

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 4. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, nil.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 18 midwives practising in the District. Of these, 11 have no qualification other than that they were in practice before the passing of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915. Of the others, one was in practice in 1914, but has since qualified by examination, and the six others are qualified by examination either in Scotland or England.

The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during the year 1929, as required by the

Central Midwives' Board. The list of Certified Midwives has been omitted:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered during 1929,	-	-	465
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1929,	-	-	213
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1929,	-	-	29
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	9
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1929,	-	-	1
			Deaths, Nil

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

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1929,	-	-	1
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1929,	-	-	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1929,	-	-	3
Total number of deaths during 1929,	-	-	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	1
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1929,	-	-	Nil
			Deaths, Nil

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1929,	-	-	23
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	15

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 64 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows :—

Pregnancy complicated by dropsy,	-	-	-	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	-	-	-	5
Placenta prævia,	-	-	-	1
Face presentation,	-	-	-	1
Occipito-posterior presentation,	-	-	-	3
Breech presentation,	-	-	-	4
Delay in labour,	-	-	-	15
Premature labour,	-	-	-	2
Delivery complicated by—				
Convulsions,	-	-	-	1
Weakness of mother,	-	-	-	6
Hysteria,	-	-	-	2
Contracted pelvis,	-	-	-	3
Retained placenta,	-	-	-	1
Torn womb,	-	-	-	1
Puerperium complicated by—				
Convulsions,	-	-	-	1
Collapse,	-	-	-	1
Weakness of heart,	-	-	-	1
Pains in arms and loss of power,	-	-	-	1
Acute anæmia,	-	-	-	1
Still-birth,	-	-	-	6
Baby apparently dead,	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia neonatorum,	-	-	-	1
Weakness of baby,	-	-	-	1
Baby taking convulsions,	-	-	-	1
Baby unable to pass urine,	-	-	-	1
Deformity of penis,	-	-	-	1
Rash on baby's face,	-	-	-	1
				<hr/> 64

ADMINISTRATION :—

There was no change in administration during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of still-birth,	-	-	-	6
Notification of liability to be a source of				
infection,	-	-	-	1
Notification of artificial feeding,	-	-	-	1
Notification of having laid out a dead body,	-	-	-	1

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of births notified in the District was 486,* and,

* This figure includes 12 births which occurred in institutions outside the District.

consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 100.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 43·6.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 25·4.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 31.

The percentage of still-births was 4·7.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants, - - - - -	489	2953
Children (1-5) years), - - - - -	1717	3998
Expectant mothers, - - - - -	90	292
Total, - - - - -	2296	7243

6. *Voluntary Health Visitor's Report.*—There are no Voluntary Health Visitors connected with the Scheme in the District.

7, 8, and 9. *Ante-natal, Post-natal, and Child Welfare Consultations.*—The information requested under these three headings will be found in Table No. XVI.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Authority, 58 children were treated; 28 children were sent to the School Dental Clinic at Dumbarton for treatment, 4 children were referred to the Eye Clinic, and 26 children were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions.

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play-centres.*—There are no institutions of this nature connected with the Scheme in the District.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk—(i) mothers, 29; children, 58. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 24; (ii) children, 52. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 24; (ii) children, 52.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths—(i) from measles, none; (ii) from sequelæ, pneumonia, 1. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 1. (d) and (e) Number of special domiciliary visits, and details of special staff engaged for epidemics; no arrangements of this kind were made.

14. *Whooping-cough.*—The remarks applicable to measles also apply to this disease, with the exception that two deaths

took place, the disease being uncomplicated in one case while acute congestion was the fatal complication in the other instance. One case was removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—(a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 1; (ii) by midwife, none; (iii) by institution, none. (b) Number of cases in which infection is gonococcal, not known. (c) Number treated in residential institutions, none. (d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, none.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes*.—There are no institutions of this nature connected with the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme, but by arrangement during the year 5 women from the Western District were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and notifications were received for 9 births which had occurred in the Labour Wards of that Hospital. The conditions found in the five ante-natal cases were—Contracted Pelvis, 2; Heart Disease, 1; Hyperemesis, 1; Threatened Abortion, 1.

17. *Homes for Unmarried Mothers Before and After Confinement*.—No provision is made for these under the Scheme.

18 and 19. *Hospitals for Sick Children and Convalescent Homes*.—By arrangement with the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh-Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League, 17 children were treated at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, during the year.

20 and 21. *Boarding Out and Home Helps*.—It was not found necessary to take any action under these headings during the year.

22. *Educational*.—During the year a Health and Baby Week was held in the Vale of Leven district, details of which are given elsewhere in the Report.

23. *Agencies*.—There are no other agencies associated with the Scheme.

24. *Other Provisions*.—Arrangements have been made under the Scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinements, and 26 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 19 were granted, and 7 were refused.

As regards the foregoing figures, it must be noted that the infantile mortality rate for the district is this year unduly high. On inquiring into the reason for this it is necessary to look at the actual causes of death, and it will be noticed in Table XVII. that there are no fewer than 17 deaths owing to prematurity of birth, while 8 children died of debility or

marasmus or atrophy. There were also no fewer than 9 deaths due to pneumonia in children under one year old. It is not easy to see how these deaths could have been avoided, and one can only hope that the gradual education of the mothers at our clinics will effect an improvement as years go on.

TABLE XV.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	VALE OF LEVEN AREA.		REST OF DISTRICT.	
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year, - - - - -	302		177	
Number of First Visits— - - - -	341		273	
To Children under 1 year, -	303		186	
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	6		29	
To Expectant Mothers, -	32		58	
Number of Revisits— - - - -	4170		2674	
To Children under 1 year, -	1793		857	
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	2238		1754	
To Expectant Mothers, -	139		63	
Number of Visits to Midwives, - - -	20		18	
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, - -	43		57	
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, - -	38		34	
TOTAL VISITS, - - - - -	4612		3056	
Number of Infants born prematurely, - -	8		7	
Number of Infants born at full time, - -	294		184	
Expectant Mothers who consulted doctors or ante-natal clinics, - - - - -	15		23	

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

PARTICULARS.	ALEXANDRIA.	RENTON.
Number of Clinics held—		
With Health Visitors only in attendance,	50	47
With Doctor and Health Visitors in attendance, .	48	49
Ante-natal Consultations—		
Total Attendances,	46	58
First Attendances,	15	23
Referred to Ante-natal Wards, Maternity Hospital, .	—	—
Referred to family doctor,	—	1
Treated at Clinic,	15	22
Post-natal or other Consultations,	29	70
Child Welfare Consultations—		
Total Attendances—Under 1 year,	502	363
Over 1 year,	499	321
First Attendances—Under 1 year,	97	67
Over 1 year,	106	56
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications,	51	16

DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS.

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.

<i>General Conditions—</i>	<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>
General Debility, 8	Hernia, 2
Rickets, 10	Conditions relating to feeding, 19
Malnutrition, 18	Thread Worms, 3
<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Conditions—</i>	Conditions affecting Umbilical
Tonsils and Adenoids, 7	Cord, 2
Other Nasal Conditions, 5	Phimosis, 9
Ear Diseases, 4	<i>Skin Diseases—</i>
Tongue-tie, 6	Impetigo, 14
Dental Conditions, 6	Others, 9
Enlarged Glands, 8	Attendances for weighing only, 52
Respiratory Diseases, 19	
Abscesses, 2	

RENTON CLINIC.

<i>General Conditions—</i>	<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>
Debility, 12	Diarrhoea, 7
Rickets, 5	Hernia, 6
Underweight, 4	Conditions relating to feeding, 4
	Thread Worms, 2
<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Conditions—</i>	<i>Skin Diseases—</i>
Tonsils and Adenoids, 10	Eczema, 10
Ear Diseases, 4	Other skin diseases, 3
Tongue-tie, 5	Burns, 3
Enlarged Glands, 7	Septic Fingers, 2
Respiratory Diseases, 8	Phimosis, 7
Abscesses, 8	Attendances for weighing only, . 16

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

TABLE XVII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.
YEAR 1929.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, - - -	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	9
Bronchitis, - - -	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases, - - -	2	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart, - - -	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth, - - -	16	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	4	...	1	2	7	...	...	1	...	8
Atelectasis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth, - - -	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Suffocation, overlaying, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - - -	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	5
Total, - - -	28	4	2	3	37	8	8	4	4	61

REPORT BY COUNTY AND DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1929, containing particulars of work done in this Department, and set forth in accordance with the instructions received from the Department of Health for Scotland.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

There were 63 plans passed for buildings to be erected under the Building Bye-laws. This is a decrease from the previous year, when 75 plans were passed.

Included in the plans passed by the Committee were those relating to the new silk factory at Balloch, and considerable progress has been made since the plans were approved of in the erection of same.

There was a contravention of the Building Bye-laws in connection with a house at Shandon, where reconstruction was commenced without plans being first approved of by the Local Authority. The proprietor adopted the attitude that plans were unnecessary, but latterly plans were produced, and these were approved of by the Committee.

At this stage of my report I would draw attention to the fact that there is no provision in the present Building Regulations to regulate and control the erection of advertisement hoardings throughout the district. Section 44 of the Building Bye-laws states: "No person shall commence to build or rebuild a house or building until he has lodged suitable plans for approval by the Local Authority." The weakness in this Bye-law is at once apparent, as there are many erections such as hoardings which in no way could be termed a building, and over which the Local Authority have no control. To emphasise the importance of this point, hoardings were erected during the year on a very prominent site at Balloch without the approval of either the Local Authority or the ground superior. The hoardings referred to were not a thing of beauty, and certainly detracted from the surrounding district. The hoardings were, however, ultimately removed. The time has arrived for new Building

TABLE XVIII.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—WESTERN DISTRICT.

PARISH.	PLANS.					No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	New Buildings.		Alteration.			Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Amended.	Total.	Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terraced Houses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Arrochar, -	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	...	1	1	2	1</

38 sets of plans were also passed for 10 Garages, 7 Petrol Pumps, 2 Public Conveniences, 1 Workshop, 1 Bank, 1 Factory, 3 Shops,
1 Hall, 1 Hospital, 2 Dairy Premises, and 9 other Buildings.

Regulations to be framed and adopted by the Local Authority, and provision should be made for the supervision and control of all erections whether it be a building in the proper sense of the term or an advertisement hoarding.

The number of houses completed during the year without State assistance was 2.

Table XVIII. shows the number of plans passed, number of buildings, and number of apartments.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

In connection with the above Act, a request was made by the Department of Health for Scotland that the terms of the District Committee's scheme should be made known to the owners of houses used by rural workers, and that their attention should be called to defects in these houses. In connection with this, 68 houses in the district were visited, involving 108 inspections, and the various defects found were tabulated and reported to the Public Health Committee. The owners of these properties were subsequently informed of the official inspections, and the conditions which these revealed. In a number of instances advantage was taken of the terms of the District Committee's scheme.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The following dangerous structures were dealt with under section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 :—

Corner of Alexander Street and Lennox Street, Alexandria.—Dangerous wall. Repaired by County Council.

167 Main Street, Jamestown.—House in dangerous condition. Demolished.

169 Main Street, Jamestown.—House in dangerous condition. Demolished.

100 Main Street, Renton.—Dangerous wall. Repaired.

In numerous instances where a property had been condemned by the Local Authority, and the tenants removed from the property to new houses, the buildings were left to the mercy of all and sundry, and they very soon fell into a dangerous condition, particularly the roofs, where internal partition walls were removed and stripping took place for firewood, &c.

Under the Housing Act, 1925, a demolition order cannot

be issued until three months have elapsed after the issue of a closing order. The result was that constant supervision had to be kept on these properties with the view of taking immediate action under section 191. In several instances, however, properties were removed without the issue of demolition orders.

BURN STREET RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

The conditions obtaining at Burn Street, Bonhill, had been the subject of adverse comment for many years, and numerous suggestions had been made for remedying the existing state of affairs. The street originally consisted of a number of very squalid houses separated by an open burn, into which a great deal of refuse was thrown. Immediately opposite the houses on the north side of the street was a footpath, while on the south side of the street there was practically no pavement but a cart road, which in wet weather was an absolute quagmire.

A number of houses in this street were so old and dilapidated that they were amongst the first to be condemned by the Medical Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector at that time (Mr. David Dunbar), but the actual road conditions were not then dealt with.

At the beginning of 1928, when schemes of work were being put forward in order to absorb the local unemployed, it was suggested that the roadway should be repaired and the burn covered in. With this object in view an application was made to the Scottish Board of Health to allow the Local Authority to deal with this area under a reconstruction scheme, and an inquiry was held in Dumbarton in September of that year, at which the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and other officials gave evidence. The Scottish Board of Health, after due consideration, approved of a reconstruction scheme and of the general outlay plan of the district, and the work was commenced at the beginning of March, 1929. The work, generally speaking, included the removal of several obstructive buildings; the straightening of the road itself; the provision of adequate footpaths; and, what was most important, the covering in of the burn from the culvert under the main road right up to the top end of the street. Burn Street itself was made continuous with the old road to the east of the new housing scheme, while a branch road was taken to join the housing scheme road.

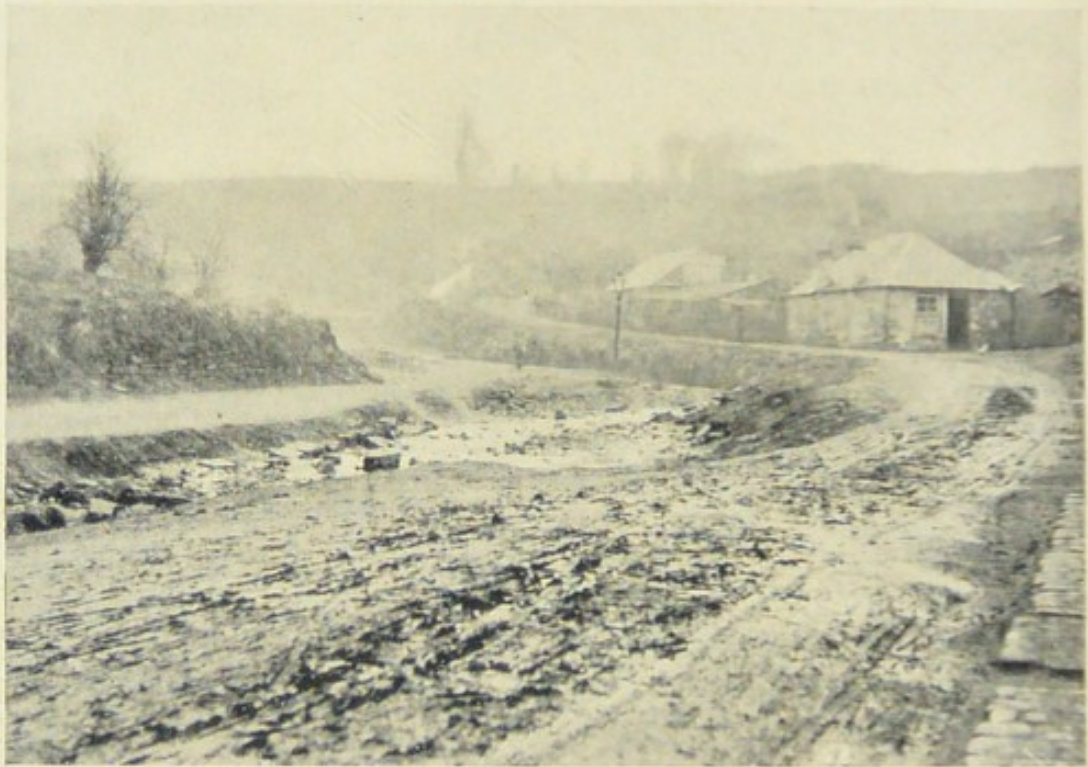
Some of the ground purchased under the scheme is to be left as an open space, and several portions are available for building, if necessary. There is still a property situated



Burn Street, Bonhill (lower end),
Before Reconstruction.



Burn Street, Bonhill (lower end),
After Reconstruction.



Burn Street, Bonhill (upper end),
Before Reconstruction.



Burn Street, Bonhill (upper end),
After Reconstruction.

in the gusset between the two roads to be dealt with, and in all probability this building, which was purchased by the County Council, will be removed and the site thrown into one of the open spaces referred to.

The entire scheme was completed in the autumn of 1929, and thrown open to the public. This constitutes one of the very greatest improvements effected in the district for a number of years, and has removed for ever one of the unsightly blots in the area of the Local Authority.

The accompanying photographs give a fairly good idea of the improvements which have been effected.

DRAINAGE.

VALE OF LEVEN.—New sewers were laid in connection with the extension of Millburn Housing Scheme at an estimated cost of £750.

In my last report I referred to the flooding which periodically occurred at the foot of Bridge Street and Bank Street, Alexandria. In order to remedy this, storm-water overflows were constructed at a point at the foot of Bank Street and at a point at the foot of Bridge Street, direct to the river. These have been fairly well tested since the completion, and appear to have effected the required improvement. The work was completed at an approximate cost of £400.

MAIN DRAINAGE—VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON.

The question of dealing with the drainage from the Vale of Leven and Renton Districts has been engaging the attention of the Committee during the year. Several joint meetings took place between the Western District Committee of the County Council and the members of Dumbarton Town Council with a view of ascertaining whether a combined scheme could be agreed upon to deal with the sewage from the County area and within the Burgh. After many meetings on the subject, the Dumbarton Town Council intimated that they were not in favour of a combined purification system. The Western District Committee at the present time have before them a scheme of dealing with the sewage from the County area only, and expert reports on the subject are at present receiving the consideration of the Committee.

A portion of the sewer in Drymen Road was found on examination to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and a new sewer was laid at an estimated cost of £240.

During the year the boundary of the Vale of Leven Drainage District was extended to include the new silk factory at Balloch Loan. The erection of this factory has involved the district in the laying down of a new sewer from Balloch Station to Luss Road. The question of taking this particular sewer direct to Fisherwood Filters was considered, and levels taken to ascertain if it was possible to do so, but on account of the levels it was found that it could not be taken direct to Fisherwood Filters, but had to be connected up to the existing drainage system at Balloch Station. A septic tank is being provided by the proprietors of the new silk factory to treat the sewage from their buildings.

RENTON.—A section of the main sewer in Main Street, Renton, was found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The sewer was opened up and scraped. To improve the main sewer in Main Street, Renton, the construction of seven additional manholes and five flushing tanks on the sewer was authorised by the Committee at an estimated cost of £250.

The sewer crossing the lade at Dalquhurn Works was renewed.

RHU.—All properties within the newly formed Drainage District have now been connected to the Committee's drainage system, and sewers have been completed at a cost of £3151 14s.

The testing of all new drainage systems connected with private properties was carried out during the year and reports furnished to the owners. Recommendations were made regarding improvements to the systems, and these recommendations were invariably given effect to.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The following is a summary of the work done within Vale of Leven Special Scavenging District:—

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
5796	132,299	26,680	4284

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 6.22.

It will be observed that there has been an increase in the total number of loads removed compared with the previous year. This to some extent may be explained by the alteration in the system of collection of refuse introduced to obviate

the time lost by the loaders in waiting the return of an empty motor lorry from the coup.

Formerly the district was divided into four sections, with a lorry and staff operating in each section. Under the new arrangement the district is divided into two sections, with two lorries and one loading squad operating in each section, and the wagons being loaded on the relay system. The actual number of loaders has now been reduced from 12 to 8 men. The change involved a considerable amount of supervision and detail work, and one might say that the new method is still on trial, but in my opinion, and as far as observations go, the new system has considerable advantages over the old method, and I have recommended the Committee to continue on the new system.

The coup at Auchencarroch was inspected during the year by Mr. Crooks, Chief Inspector of Cleansing for Scotland. Mr. Crooks expressed his satisfaction with the way the made-up portion of the coup was being completed, but he made a recommendation that the depth of the face should be reduced, and this recommendation I hope to give effect to in due course.

With a view of getting the public to co-operate with the department and to take an intelligent interest in the question of public cleansing and refuse disposal, four daylight signs were purchased and fitted on to the motor lorries engaged in the work, calling upon them to keep the streets clean and to burn their rubbish. I am of opinion that propaganda in this direction is money well spent and well worth while. As I think that the public, once their interest is aroused in a particular matter, respond to any request made. We still have in our midst, however, a careless type of individual who pays no heed or regard to the cleanliness of the streets. This is very noticeable, particularly in the vicinity of fish and chip shops and in busy parts of the town, notwithstanding the fact that waste-paper baskets are provided. In the hope that publicity may be given to this part of my report, I would appeal to the public to refrain from throwing waste paper and debris on to the streets, and thereby assist me in my endeavour to keep the district in a clean and tidy condition.

With the object of reducing the number of ashpits within the district, I sent out a number of letters to proprietors drawing their attention to the advantages to be gained by abolishing ashpits and introducing galvanised dustbins. As a result, a number of ashpits were abolished and bins introduced.

RENTON.—The following table shows the work carried out within Renton Special Scavenging District during the year :—

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
1329	31,511	2724·4	917½

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 2.97.

The work within this district continues to be carried on in a fairly satisfactory manner. A number of ashpits have been abolished and ashbin accommodation provided. The coup was inspected during the year by Mr. Crooks, Chief Inspector of Cleansing for Scotland, and he expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the coup was being maintained. He recommended, however, that the face should be reduced in depth, and this recommendation has been given effect to.

The motor wagon, which has been in use for eight years within this district, was reported upon by the Albion Motor Car Company, and, according to their information, the vehicle requires an extensive overhaul, involving, in their opinion, a cost of £200. The Committee have this matter in consideration, and in the meantime the use of the Albion wagon is being continued.

RHU.—The scavenging work within Rhu Special Scavenging District has been carried out during the year by Mr. Alexander Lang, contractor, Rhu. The work, generally speaking, has been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner. The contractor's attention, however, has been called to the necessity of paying special attention to the work of excavation at the new coup, in order that a sufficient quantity of soil may be brought to the made-up surface for top-dressing.

The Sub-Committee during the year agreed to grant to householders outwith the boundary, particularly in the Shandon area, permission to deposit refuse at the coup at Rhu. This permission was also extended to shipowners, for ships moored in the Gareloch, with a view of preventing, as far as possible, the pollution of the loch by refuse from these vessels.

CRAIGENDORAN.—The scavenging work within this district was carried out during the year by Messrs. Waldie & Co., contractors, Helensburgh.

GARELOCHHEAD.—The scavenging work within Garelochhead Special Scavenging District has been carried out during the year by Mr. B. M'Lean, contractor, in a satisfactory manner. The coup was inspected by Mr. Crooks, Chief Inspector of Cleansing for Scotland, and he expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the coup was being maintained. A number of ashpits during the year were abolished and ashbins introduced.

SHANDON, CLYNDER, AND ROSNEATH DISTRICTS.—During the year I was asked by the Sub-Committee in charge of Rhu and Garelochhead Scavenging Districts to furnish them with a report on the possibility and cost of forming the whole of the Garelochside area from Rhu to Rosneath, including Shandon, Garelochhead, Rahane, and Clynder, into a Special Scavenging District. A report was furnished by me showing what it would cost to undertake the work of scavenging this combined area by (a) contract, and (b) direct labour. Copies of my report have been sent to all the members of Committee, who at the present time have it under consideration with the view of dealing with the whole subject at an early date. I would take this opportunity, however, of expressing my own opinion with regard to the matter, and I have no hesitation in saying that the time has definitely arrived when the scavenging of all the villages referred to should be put on a satisfactory basis. The disposal of refuse in Clynder, for instance, is a serious problem for the majority of householders in the district, due to the want of suitable places for the disposal of the refuse. The result is a considerable quantity of the refuse ultimately finds its way on to the foreshore. I am confident, however, that if my report is carefully considered by the Committee, the advantages of forming a Scavenging District over the whole area will be seen, and I am hopeful that in the near future my recommendations will be approved of.

ARROCHAR, TARBET, AND CARDROSS DISTRICTS.—During the year I furnished reports on the present unsatisfactory method of scavenging within the foregoing districts, and recommended that the villages referred to should be formed into Special Scavenging Districts, and the scavenging work put on to a methodical basis. Copies of my report were forwarded to the local Parish Councils for their views on the matter. In connection with Arrochar and Tarbet, the Parish Council considered that there was no need for the formation of such a district, and the Cardross Committee that the time was

not opportune in view of financial conditions for the formation of such a district.

I consider that it is a step in the right direction in giving the County Council powers under the new Act to form a Scavenging District without the necessity of having a requisition from ten ratepayers or from the local Parish Council. An efficient scavenging service is an essential and important branch of public health administration, and it is only reasonable that facilities should be given to the County Council to exercise their powers in this direction.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

An old cast-iron structure was demolished in Bonhill, and a new convenience with lavatory accommodation erected in its place at a cost of £301 10s.

The new convenience opposite the parking area at Balloch is now in use.

The Committee had under consideration the erection of a convenience in the neighbourhood of the fountain, and provisional plans were prepared showing an underground convenience at the foot of Gilmour Street, and also on a site in Gilmour Street, Alexandria. Objection was, however, taken to both these proposals by the residents in the neighbourhood, and the Committee felt it would not be advisable to proceed according to the plans before them. The matter has not been lost sight of, and it is hoped that a suitable site may be got at an early date.

The Committee have under consideration the question of providing a public convenience at Arrochar, and the question is at the present time receiving the attention of the officials concerned.

The amounts collected during the year from the various conveniences were as follows:—

Balloch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£31	13	2
Christie Park,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	0
Garelochhead,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	2
Cardross,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	0
Rhu,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	10
Luss,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	6
							<hr/>		
							£90	7	8
							<hr/>		

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, &c., AND HOUSES WITH- OUT WATER SUPPLY, &c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Board of Health, the following particulars and Table No. XIX. have been tabulated showing the number of privies converted into w.c.s within populous places during the year.

Populous Places.	Privies, &c., converted to W.C.s.	Remaining at end of year.		
		Privies.	Earth- Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria, - - -	2	48	—	81
Bonhill, - - -	—	48	—	20
Balloch and Jamestown, -	—	19	—	126
Renton, - - -	11	11	—	13
Total,	13	126	—	240

LIGHTING.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The number of lamps within this district continues to increase. The total number of lamps now lit is 473, compared with 455 the previous year. During the year a number of lamps were damaged by motor buses and motor cars, and claims to the value of £12 ls. 9d. have been made against the parties concerned.

RENTON.—There has also been an increase in the number of lamps within this district. The number of lamps now lit is 100, compared with 90 the previous year. A number of lamps have, from time to time, been damaged by motor buses and motor cars, and claims to the value of £11 ls. 5d. have been made against the parties concerned.

The following table gives useful information relating to the number of mantles used throughout the season and the average life per mantle:—

District.	No. of Lamps.	No. of Mantles to Fit out Lamps.	No. of Mantles Used.	No. of Days Lit.	No. of Hours Lit.	No. of Mantles per Lamp Used.	Average Life of Mantles in Days.
Vale of Leven,	473	1128	2349	253	2829½	4·96	51
Renton, - - -	100	210	454	253	2829½	4·54	55·7

CARDROSS.—The public lighting scheme by electricity recently introduced by the Cardross Sub-Committee continues to give every satisfaction to the householders within the area. Two additional lamps were erected during the year.

TABLE XIX.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with- out water supply and sink inside House.	No. of W.C.s serving Tenants.					No. of Dry Closets serving Tenants.					No. of Privy Middens serving Tenants.					No. of Ashpits serving Tenants.				
		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	
Alexandria, - - -	44	220	158	65	26	21	6	12	9	18	8	34	21	30	8	29	64				
Bonhill, - - -	49	48	27	15	6	28	8	5	3	1	3	5	5	2	2	9	15				
Jamestown and Balloch, -	28	10	44	8	2	7	8	2	1	53	40	1	19	...	37	...	44				
Renton, - - -	89	40	62	67	31	4	1	1	2	3	...	1	7	1	...	1	7				
Total, -	210	318	291	155	65	60	23	20	15	75	51	41	52	33	47	39	130				

LIGHTING—GENERAL.

In these days of fast-moving motor vehicles through populous areas the question of effectual public street lighting has become a very important branch of the Local Authority's administration, and, appreciating this fact, I prepared a very full and exhaustive report on the subject regarding the Vale of Leven District. I have prepared plans plotting out the main thoroughfares within the Vale of Leven Lighting District showing the present lighting system, and indicating on same my proposals for an improved method of lighting. The plotting out of the side streets throughout the district continues, and a further report will be submitted.

My present proposals deal with the area from the boundary line at Millburn to Balloch Station; Bank Street, Alexandria; Main Street, Bonhill; Jamestown Road to Mill of Haldane; Stirling Road to Balloch Station. In the first instance the Committee favourably considered the advisability of erecting 8 electric standards, each fitted with a 500-watt lamp—the 8 lamps to be erected at important points throughout the district. The proposals outlined in my report show the erection of 5 high-power lamps, but in addition show a uniform method of spacing between lamps, which entails the erection of 70 additional lamps. In the past the quantity of gas used per hour per lamp was through a fixed nipple regulated to pass 3·5 cubic feet per hour. Under my new proposals this has been increased to 4·5 cubic feet per hour. The Committee have decided that the high-power lamps shall be lit by gas. The capital expenditure involved in the scheme of improved lighting is £950, which involves an additional annual expenditure of £262 19s. 5d. My proposals have been agreed to by the Committee, and will come into operation at the commencement of next lighting season.

The question of forming Craigendoran into a Special Lighting District is at the present time receiving the consideration of the Sub-Committee in charge.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST
(RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-23.

The undernoted applications were received and certificates granted :—

Applications Received.	Certificates Granted.	Cases Pending.	Applications Withdrawn.
9	11*	—	—

* Includes 2 cases pending from 1928.

NUISANCES.

3047 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances.

562 intimations were served in connection with the removal of same.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Table No. XXI. gives in detail the number of dairy farms dealt with under the new Bye-laws framed under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. It will be observed that duplicate reports have been issued in connection with 86 dairies. On examination of the table it will be seen that the defects in most cases were numerous, and chiefly consisted of—Wallheads requiring to be built up; insufficient inlet and outlet ventilation; insufficient lighting; defective floors, grips, and channels; defective troughs and trevisses; and internal walls requiring to be resurfaced, &c.

At 45 farms throughout the district repairs have been carried out in terms of the recommendations. In addition, 7 farms were found to comply with the Regulations, and it was therefore unnecessary to deal with them.

The position at the time of writing is that of 131 registered dairies 52 comply with the Bye-laws framed under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

Having in view the importance of a milk supply produced under the most favourable circumstances possible, one is naturally inclined to ask how are we progressing in this direction? Is progress being made quickly enough and is everything being done by co-operation between the authorities and those engaged in the milk trade to ensure the public of a clean milk supply? In answering these questions I do so in the light of my experience in the work of inspection and after serious consideration of the subject. I am satisfied that progress is being made not only from the point of view of having the premises altered to comply with the Regulations, but greater consideration and attention is being given by the majority of those engaged in the trade to that very important factor in the production of a clean milk supply, viz., the personal element in the conduct of the business, which to my mind is often more important than a well-built byre.

Referring to the improvements that have been effected on the premises, I would point out that I have all along taken into consideration the financial burdens involved in structural

TABLE XX.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.				CARDROSS.				DUMBAR- TON.		KIL- MARONOCK.		LUSS.		ROSNEATH.			RHU.				(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Janetown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Resion.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Parish.	TOTAL.	Kilmaronock.	TOTAL.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rhu Village.	Gariochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.
Ashpits abolished, - - - - -	24	18	7	2	51	27	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	6
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, - - - - -	3	...	...	...	3	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	79
Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	21	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
Accumulation of Refuse and Nuisance removed, - - - - -
Boans cleaned, - - - - -
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved, - - - - -	33	25	4	...	62	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	45	67
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, - - - - -	7	6	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned, - - - - -	2	3	...	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	9
Dump Houses shut up or repaired, - - - - -	2	3	2	...	7	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	11
Defective Vents improved, - - - - -	4	1	...	...	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	11
Defective Windows, - - - - -
Dirty Houses, - - - - -
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, - - - - -	33	39	2	2	76	29	3	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	113	113
Drains cleaned, - - - - -	1	...	7	8	10	...	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	23	23
Drains (new) constructed, - - - - -	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, - - - - -	2	2	2	9
Dungsteds constructed or repaired, - - - - -
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, - - - - -	3	1	7	...	11	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	21
Houses unfit for habitation, - - - - -	11	12	2	10	35	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	91	91
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Overcrowding, - - - - -	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Privies discontinued, improved, or cleaned, - - - - -
Privies abolished, - - - - -	12	...	...	...	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Privies and Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	7	7	1	11	26	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Privies constructed, - - - - -	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Sinks introduced, - - - - -
Sinks untrapped or defective, - - - - -	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Soil Pipes or Waste Pipes ventilated or repaired, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stables discontinued or improved, - - - - -
Water-closets constructed or repaired, - - - - -	18	5	...	...	23	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	9
Water supply improved, - - - - -
Water supply provided, - - - - -
Walls, Ceilings, Floors, and Roofs of Houses repaired, - - - - -	6	3	3	1	13	31	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Wash-houses provided or improved, - - - - -	5	...	1	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	18
Ventilation of Houses improved, - - - - -	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
Ventilation of Stairs improved, - - - - -
Nuisances abated, - - - - -	94	101	21	32	248	248	21	269	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	8	6	8	22	544	...
Nuisances not abated, - - - - -	70	32	9	6	117	41	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	8	...	168
TOTAL, - - - - -	164	133	30	38	365	289	23	312	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	15	6	9	30	...	712

DAIRY BYE-LAWS.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF FARMS DEALT WITH AND REPAIRS COMPLETED UNDER THE ACT.

PARISH.	FARMS.	BYE-LAWS.																
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	36
Arrochar, -	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Bonhill, -	13	10	12	6	1	5	7	13	—	1	8	4	3	6	3	—	1	1
Cardross, -	21	16	5	8	1	9	11	17	—	9	11	5	5	5	11	2	2	6
Dumbarton, -	4	4	4	4	—	3	3	3	—	2	4	2	1	2	2	—	—	—
Kilmarnock, -	27	24	16	21	4	13	21	27	3	8	22	4	5	13	11	—	—	3
Luss, -	5	4	2	4	—	4	1	4	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	1
Rhu, -	6	5	1	3	1	5	3	6	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rosneath, -	9	7	3	4	2	—	5	8	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	3	—
Totals, -	86	71	44	51	9	40	52	79	3	21	52	19	18	32	33	2	7	11
<i>Note.</i> —4 of the above Farms are not now used as Dairy Premises, and in addition to the above 7 Farms inspected were found to comply with the Bye-Laws.																		
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																		
Arrochar, -	—	6	7	4	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—
Bonhill, -	8	9	3	5	1	4	6	10	—	5	6	1	2	3	6	2	2	5
Cardross, -	13	3	3	3	—	2	2	2	—	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dumbarton, -	3	11	7	9	3	6	11	12	1	2	10	1	2	7	5	—	—	2
Kilmarnock, -	12	3	—	3	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1
Luss, -	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Rhu, -	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Rosneath, -	2	1	1	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total Completed, -	45	36	22	28	7	21	28	40	1	10	26	5	7	17	19	2	4	9
Total to be Completed, -	41	35	22	23	2	19	24	39	2	11	26	14	11	15	14	—	3	2

Bye-law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wallheads built up.
5. Floors defective.
6. Grips and channels defective.

No. 7. Lofts to be removed.
8. Troughs and trevisses.
9. Lighting.
10. Ventilation.
11. Air space and floor space.

No. 13. Dungstead.
14. Internal wall surfaces.
15. Floors of Milkstore.
16. Shelves.
17. Light and Ventilation.

No. 18. Scalding appliances.
19. Water supply.
20. Drainage.
36. Doors to be built up.

alterations and improvements. This is an important point from the owners' point of view, more especially where a number of farms on the one estate have to be attended to, and in these circumstances the work of improvement has been a gradual one, and I would record that proprietors and tenants, generally speaking, have been helpful and willing to co-operate with me when called upon to do so, and if this spirit of co-operation continues to exist the outlook is indeed a hopeful one.

To those engaged in the milk trade throughout the Western District of Dumbartonshire I would like to take this opportunity, through the medium of my Annual Report, to convey the message always to remember that they are handling an article of diet which plays an important part in the health of the community. Child life is in a large measure dependent on a clean and pure milk supply, and the responsibility of producing and despatching a clean milk supply rests with them. They should satisfy themselves that every one engaged in the conduct of their business does his or her job in an efficient and methodical manner, and impress upon them the importance of cleanliness in the production of a clean milk supply.

The following is a record of the registered number of cowsheds and approximate number of cows in each Parish:—

Parish.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar, - -	5	32	--	—
Bonhill, - - -	23	459	8	5
Cardross, - -	24	658	3	3
Dumbarton, - -	7	214	—	—
Kilmaronock, - -	35	806	—	—
Luss, - - -	11	184	—	—
Rosneath, - -	15	285	—	—
Rhu, - - -	11	187	—	1
Total, - -	131	2825	11	9

In addition to the above, there are 112 cows in 28 unregistered premises throughout the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, licences were granted to the undernoted after the milk had been sampled and proved to be of the required standard:—

Certified milk—Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.

Grade A (T.T.) milk—Wm. R. Watt, Camiseskan Farm, Helensburgh.

It was also agreed to renew the licence held by Mr. James Murray, Helensburgh, to sell grade A (T.T.) milk and certified milk from a van within the district of this Local Authority. It was also agreed to grant a licence to Mr. Wm. Freeland, Helensburgh, for a dealer's licence to sell certified milk from a van within the district. Application was received from John M. Dickson, Dumbarton, to sell from a van within the district grade A (T.T.) milk. Application was also received from Mrs. Girvan, Letrault Farm, Rhu, for a dealer's licence to sell from a van within the district grade A (T.T.) milk. After consideration, the Committee agreed to grant the licences. Application was also made by Claude A. Allan, of Kilmahew, Cardross, for a licence to sell certified milk. This application was not finally dealt with by the end of the year.

As a result of a communication received from the Department of Health with reference to the labelling of higher grade milk, the opinion of the Local Authority was asked regarding certain instances of farmers who were unable to sell their evening milk until the following morning. Under the present provision this could only be done by a loss in price. The Department wished to have the opinion of the Local Authority as to whether the present provision be maintained or some change made, and it was suggested to the Department that the present provision of the order be amended to provide for the labelling of milk with the day of production followed by a.m. and p.m. according to the hour of milking.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-1927.

Under the above Act and Regulations 85 samples were

procured at intervals during the year—43 official samples and 42 test samples. From the tabulated statement below it will be seen that 2 official and 5 test samples did not reach the required standard. The 2 official samples were sausages, and, as the adulteration in one case was so great, amounting as it did to 1691 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million, proceedings were instituted against the offender and a fine of £1 was imposed. With regard to the test samples below standard, the extent of adulteration was so slight that no further action was taken.

The following is a record of the samples taken and results:—

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Arrochar,	49	Sweet Milk	3.73	8.98	Genuine
"	50	Mince	—	—	"
"	51	Margarine	—	—	"
"	52	Sausage	—	—	"
Bonhill,	1	Whisky	—	—	"
"	2	Beer	—	—	"
"	3	Rum and Coffee	—	—	"
"	4	Gregory's Mixture	—	—	"
"	5	Mercurial Ointment	—	—	"
"	6	Margarine	—	—	"
"	7	Sauce	—	—	"
"	8	Margarine	—	—	"
"	*9	Whisky	—	—	Adulterated
"	10	Sausage	—	—	Genuine
"	11	Custard Powder	—	—	"
"	12	Cream	—	—	"
"	13	Sponge Cake	—	—	"
"	14	Marmalade	—	—	"
"	15	Green Peas	—	—	"
"	18	Ice Cream	—	—	"
"	23	"	—	—	"
"	24	"	—	—	"
"	25	"	—	—	"
"	26	"	—	—	"
"	27	"	—	—	"
"	30	Mince	—	—	"
"	31	"	—	—	"
"	32	"	—	—	"
"	*33	"	—	—	Adulterated
"	*34	Sausage	—	—	"
"	35	"	—	—	Genuine
"	42	Mince	—	—	"
"	43	Sausage	—	—	Adulterated
"	64	Sweet Milk	3.61	8.98	Genuine
"	65	"	3.88	8.83	"
"	66	"	3.92	8.73	"
"	67	"	3.57	8.81	"
"	68	"	3.96	8.74	"
"	69	"	3.74	8.93	"
"	70	"	4.67	8.79	"
"	71	"	4.06	8.60	"

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill,	72	Sweet Milk	4.02	8.72	Genuine
"	73	"	3.63	8.78	"
"	74	"	3.68	8.84	"
"	75	"	4.02	9.13	"
"	76	"	3.46	8.62	"
"	77	"	3.93	8.94	"
"	78	"	3.40	8.96	"
"	79	"	3.78	8.95	"
"	80	"	3.56	8.48	"
Cardross,	16	" (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.95	8.89	"
"	17	" (Certified)	3.81	9.16	"
"	19	Ice Cream	—	—	"
"	20	"	—	—	"
"	21	"	—	—	"
"	22	"	—	—	"
"	*28	Sweet Milk	2.95	8.55	Adulterated
"		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))			
"	29	Sweet Milk	4.63	9.03	Genuine
"		(Certified)			
"	36	Sausage	—	—	Adulterated
"	*37	"	—	—	Genuine
"	38	"	—	—	"
"	39	Mince	—	—	"
"	40	Sweet Milk	4.12	8.94	"
"		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))			
"	41	Sweet Milk	3.61	8.77	"
"	44	Sausage	—	—	"
"	81	Sweet Milk	5.12	9.08	"
"		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))			
"	82	Sweet Milk	4.35	9.18	"
"		(Certified)			
Luss,	45	Sweet Milk	3.75	8.78	"
"	46	"	3.34	8.63	"
"	47	Sausages	—	—	Adulterated
"	48	Margarine	—	—	Genuine
Rhu,	62	Green Peas	—	—	"
"	63	Sausages	—	—	"
"	83	Sweet Milk	3.16	9.03	"
"	84	"	3.30	9.01	"
Rosneath,	85	"	3.32	8.82	"
Burgh of Cove and	53	"	3.48	8.78	"
Kilcreggan, ..	54	"	3.92	8.78	"
"	55	"	3.23	8.75	"
"	56	"	3.30	8.66	"
"	57	"	3.24	9.01	"
"	58	"	4.41	8.79	"
"	59	Mince	—	—	"
"	60	Sweet Milk	3.78	8.80	"
"	61	Skimmed Milk	1.76	9.11	"

* Test Samples.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1923.

The following slaughter-houses are licensed by the Local Authority within the Western District:—

Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, for premises at
Bank Street, Alexandria.

Peter Bauchop, Main Street, Alexandria, for premises at Cemetery Road.

Joseph Wilson, Villafield, Cardross, for premises at Villafield, Cardross.

James Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead, for premises at Euston Place, Garelochhead.

520 inspections were carried out and carcasses examined at regular intervals, daily or weekly, as circumstances required during the year. The following is an account of the animals slaughtered at the private slaughter-houses within the district:—

	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
No. of Carcasses inspected,	88	—	—	421	74	863	179
No. of Carcasses seized wholly—							
1. Tuberculosis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Carcasses of which portions were seized—							
1. Tuberculosis, -	1	—	—	8	—	—	—
2. Other Diseases, -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Total weight of meat seized,	66	—	—	308	—	7	—
Total, -	381 lbs.						

A report was submitted to the Committee relating to a contravention of article 7 of the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations in connection with the slaughtering of sheep at a farm by a butcher within the district. After consideration of all the circumstances relating to the case, it was agreed to issue a warning to the persons concerned.

Later in the year it was ascertained that a calf had been slaughtered at a farm in the district and disposed of to a local butcher. The matter was reported to the Committee, and a warning issued to the persons implicated.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

This Act is now in operation, and 9 licences to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the Act were granted. In connection with the type of killing instrument adopted, the Committee agreed to recommend the adoption of the mechanically operated killing instrument of the captive bolt type, and this is now in use throughout the district.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-28.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of shops and nature of business carried on in the various Parishes throughout the district.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-28.

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Clothiers and Tailors.	Cycle Agents.	Confectioners.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardware and Dry-salters.	Ice Cream and Aerated Water Manufacturers.	Newagents and Stationers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Tobaccoconists.	Watchmakers.	Tea Rooms and Restaurants.	TOTAL.	
Arrochar, -	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	14
Bonhill, -	19	10	6	4	2	31	9	19	5	2	13	6	22	6	10	12	13	1	5	19	3	9	226	
Cardross, -	4	8	2	1	—	21	3	6	2	2	5	3	10	2	3	3	8	—	3	1	1	—	88	
Dumbarton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilmaronock, -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Luss, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Rhu, -	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	24	
Rosneath, -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	30	20	8	7	2	58	12	29	7	4	20	9	45	9	14	15	28	1	9	20	4	16	367	

During the year 383 inspections were made under the Shops Acts.

Under the Shops Acts a petition was received from a number of the shopkeepers in Balloch requesting the County Council to extend the hours during the summer months for (a) the sale of pictorial post cards, tobacco smokers' requisites; and (b) to permit of the sale of groceries up to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 9 p.m. on other days. The Committee have agreed to recommend the County Council to make an order to operate during the months of June, July, August, and September within the Balloch district, extending the hours to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 9.30 p.m. on other days, provided that such an order is desired by the occupiers of the majority of the shops. This matter is still under consideration by the County Council.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year potato diggers were accommodated in 23 farms. The number of persons housed was 133 males and 170 females, for periods varying from eight days to twenty-eight days. As in former years, the farmers endeavoured to make the squads as comfortable as possible, and efforts continue to be made to get the farmers to properly equip themselves for the housing of seasonal workers, particularly with regard to provision of storage accommodation for food-stuffs and proper facilities for cooking. In the course of inspection one or two contraventions were noted, but these were attended to after consultation either with the employer or the farmer. In one instance, however, a number of sections were contravened, but due to the exceptional circumstances (premises being reconstructed and farmer new to the district), the Committee decided to give a warning to the offender.

In a number of instances during the year considerable inconvenience was caused by the failure of the merchants to give sufficient notification to the authorities prior to the arrival of the workers on the farm. In order to improve matters in this respect, a letter will be addressed to the merchants calling their attention to the importance of notification of their intention to occupy a farm.

Generally speaking, the farmers and merchants are co-operating to the best of their ability with the officials of the Local Authority in order to give effect to the Bye-laws.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND HOUSEBOATS.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.—During the year 645 inspections.

were made of tents, vans, and sheds occupied chiefly during the summer months. The number of campers within the district this year shows a reduction on the previous year. There were 456 male adults, 201 female adults, and 202 children. The sleeping accommodation provided consisted of 47 cottage tents, 65 bell tents, 13 bivouacs, 2 caravans, 3 motor trailers, and 3 barn lofts.

The decline in the number of campers is chiefly due to the fact that what was once a very popular camping ground at Craigendoran is not now available for this purpose. The majority of the campers are now acquainted with the Byelaws in force, and endeavour to the best of their ability to observe them. There are however, always a number of individuals new to camp life, who require to be specially dealt with and guided in the points necessary to maintain a clean and healthy camping ground.

In 27 instances no notification was sent to the Local Authority of intention to camp, and in 15 instances no privy accommodation was provided. With regard to the provision of privy accommodation, a warning to the individuals had the desired effect.

HOUSEBOATS.—Routine inspections were made of the houseboats moored in the River Leven at Balloch. The houseboats inspected were found to be occupied by 57 male adults, 43 female adults, and 15 children. Generally speaking, the houseboats were found to be in fairly clean condition, and the bins provided by the Local Authority for the reception of refuse were taken advantage of by the occupiers.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

VALE OF LEVEN.—James Street, Gray Street, Susannah Street, Random Street, Argyle Street, and Govan Drive, Alexandria, have been improved and brought up to highway standard. The question of improving Croft Loan, Burnside Crescent, Milton Loan, Queen Street, and Smollett Street is at present receiving the consideration of the Committee.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year 107 inspections were made of business premises within the district (see Table No. XXIV.). Three notices were issued as a result of these inspections to occupiers of premises regarding cleanliness. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 94.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN DISTRICT).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Total Number.	Number of Workshops.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children.
Bakers (retail), - -	8	8	1	7	...	28	1	4
Dressmakers, } - -	13	13	...	...	13	30	30	2
Milliners, }								
Tailors, - - -	5	5	1	4	...	10	1	...
Joiners, Cartwrights, -	21	22	...	21	...	33	...	4
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c., - - -	13	13	...	13	...	33	...	4
Blacksmiths, - - -	13	14	...	13	...	18	...	3
Shoemakers, - - -	9	10	...	9	...	10	...	1
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Laundrykeepers, - -	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
Cyclemakers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Other Trades, - - -	9	10	1	8	...	23	1	2
Totals, - - -	94	98	3	77	14	190	35	20

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1929.

Buildings (New), - - -	156
Buildings (Dangerous), - - -	33
Dairies, Cowshees, and Milkshops, - - -	248
Factories and Workshops, - - -	107
Investigation of Infectious Disease, - - -	323
Nuisances, - - -	3,047
Pigsties, - - -	64
Seasonal Workers, - - -	157
Shops, - - -	383
Slaughter-houses, - - -	520
Special Drainage Districts, - - -	761
Special Lighting Districts, - - -	5,363
Special Scavenging Districts, - - -	11,330
Tents, Vans, and Sheds, - - -	645
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning Acts, Rent Restriction Acts, &c., - - -	1,227
	<u>24,364</u>

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

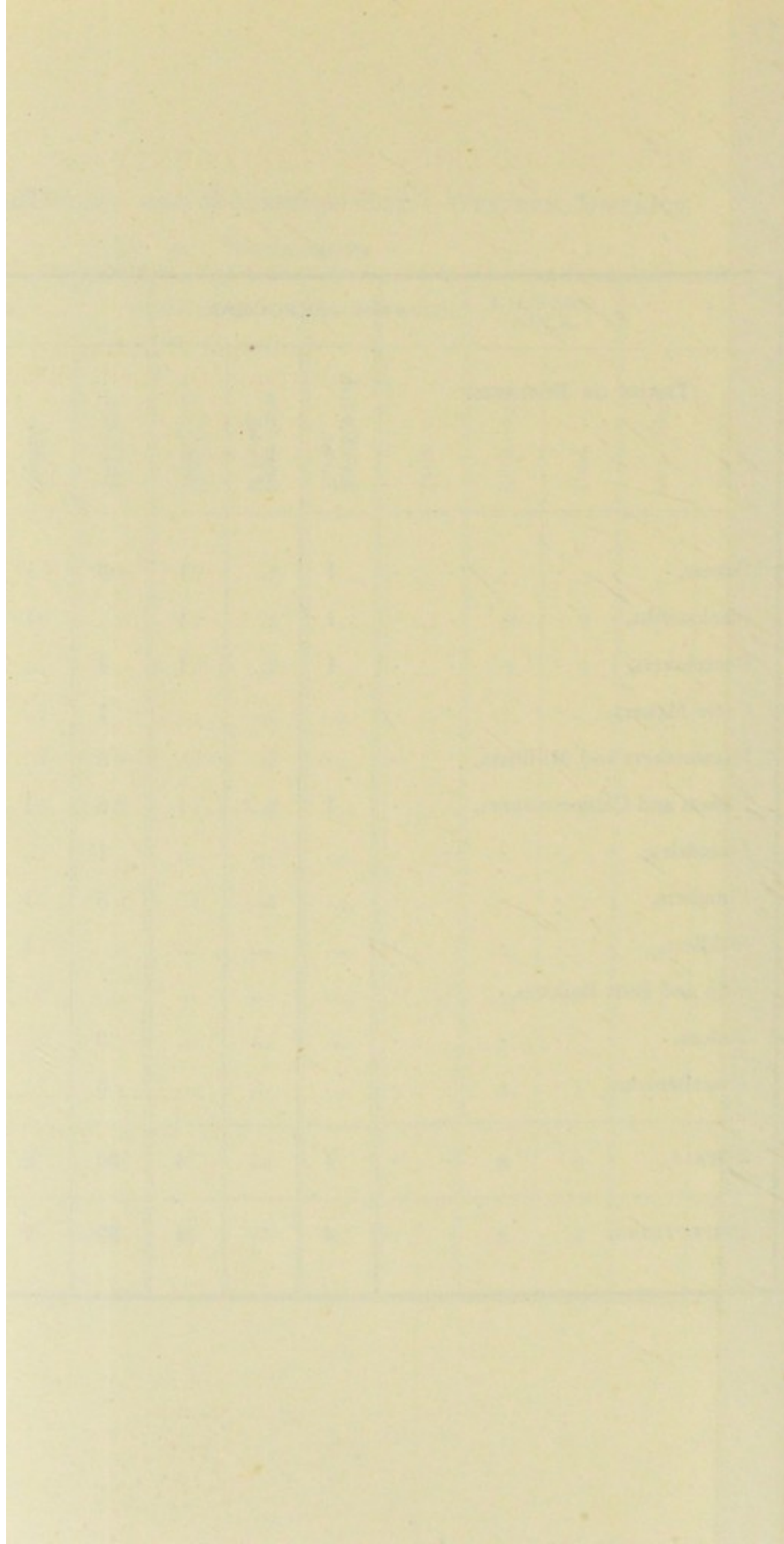
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS ALLAN,

District Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE XXIV.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—WESTERN DISTRICT.
LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.					CARDROSS.			DUNBARTON.		KILMARO- NOCK.		LUSS.			ROSNEATH.			RHU.				TOTAL.
	Arrochar and Tariet.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	James town.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Renon.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Dunbarton.	Total.	Kilmarnock.	Total.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rhu Village.	Garelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers, - - - - -	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	13
Bootmakers, - - - - -	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9
Cycle Makers, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers and Milliners, - - - - -	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Joiners and Cabinetmakers, - - - - -	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	2	...	5	21
Laundries, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, - - - - -	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	13
Saddlers, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship and Boat Builders, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Tailors, - - - - -	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTALS, - - - - -	4	...	4	36	5	...	4	45	11	7	18	...	...	6	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	7	7	1	15	94
INSPECTIONS, - - - - -	4	...	4	39	7	...	4	50	14	7	21	...	...	8	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	8	8	2	18	107



WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Municipal Buildings,
Dumbarton, 3rd April, 1930.

To the Department of Health for Scotland
and the Western District Committee
of the County of Dumbarton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a Report of the work undertaken by this department during the year 1929.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts.

During the past year no administrative difficulties were encountered. The majority of inspections were carried out as formerly during the spring and autumn, and a steady improvement in method was particularly noted. Alterations were carried out in several byres, but there are still a few defective. The introduction of water bowls in byres still continues, and in time it is expected all byres will be fitted with them.

Inspection of Cattle.

As required by the Local Authority, the cattle in all registered dairies and in premises not registered were inspected once during the year, with additional visits as the occasion arose. The inspections were as follows, viz. :—

Parishes.	Registered Dairies.	Number of Cows.	Non-Regis- tered Dairies.	Number of Cows.
Arrochar, - -	5	32	5	21
Bonhill, - -	23	459	4	11
Cardross, - -	24	658	2	7
Dumbarton, - -	7	214	—	—
Kilmarnock, - -	35	806	7	46
Luss, - - -	11	184	4	14
Rosneath, - -	15	285	—	—
Rhu, - - -	11	187	6	13
Totals, -	131	2825	28	112

A report of each visit was sent to the Clerk to the Local Authority for the information of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Cleanliness, Health, and Diet of Cows.

The general conditions, cleanliness, and health of cattle are steadily improving. There are still a few exceptions, and, when reprimanded for the unsatisfactory condition of the cattle, the structural and sanitary defects in the byres are invariably pointed out. It is expected that these defects will be removed during the coming year, and there will be no cause for complaint in future in that direction.

In the majority of farms in this district potatoes and bruised oats were largely used for feeding purposes owing to the surplus crops and the difficulty experienced in disposing of them. This diet, added to the usual meals, cakes, fodder, bran, and dried beetroots, was found to produce a high quality of milk.

The number of animals detected with diseased udders during inspections, apart from tuberculosis, was as follows, viz. :—

Atrophy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Mammitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Induration non-tubercular,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Eruptions on teats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
							<hr/>
							147

This compares favourably with last year's Report, which showed a total of 184 animals.

The diseased animals were, as in former years, removed permanently or temporarily from the milking herds as the cases required, and the milk either destroyed or fed, after boiling, to young stock.

Tuberculosis among Dairy Cows.

The number of animals found tuberculous on clinical examination under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 was as undernoted, viz. :—

Class of Animal.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough.	Total.	Post-Mortem Examination.		
					Ad.	Non-Ad.	Total.
Cows in Milk,	1	5	16	22	10	12	22
Other Cows,	—	7	26	33	20	13	33
Totals	1	12	42	55	30	25	55

The above statement shows a total of 55 animals slaughtered, compared with 51 during 1928. The slight increase appears to be among cows in milk, of which a larger percentage was reported during the year.

Samples of milk were taken from 8 cows with indurated udders and submitted for examination. No trace of tubercle bacilli was found in either case. Two samples were certified to contain staphylococci and two "diphtheroid" bacilli. The Local Authority and the Medical Officer were notified accordingly.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one dairy herd was examined for suspected tuberculosis. A clinical examination of each animal was made, and no evidence of disease was found. A sample of milk from each animal was submitted for a microscopical examination and then a biological test, but no trace of tubercle bacilli or any other organisms were found.

The tuberculin test under section 22 of the Act was not applied to any animals during the year.

Milk (Special Designations Order) Scotland, 1923.

The number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle-free herds are as follows, viz.:—

Name and Address of Dairyman.	Average Number of herd.	Estimated Number of gallons produced per annum.
CERTIFIED.		
Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.	24	21,360
GRADE A "T.T."		
William Watt, Camis Eskin Farm, Helensburgh.	35	33,460

The prescribed tuberculin tests were applied to the dairy herd at Low Milndovan Farm, Cardross, belonging to Claud A. Allan, of Kilmahew, Cardross, and out of 25 animals tested, 22 passed the tests. The Local Authority have not yet granted the grade A "T.T." licence applied for, but it is anticipated that the licence will be issued in the near future.

The average number of animals in milk in this herd during the year was 16, and the estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum was 12,775.

The marketing of certified milk has so far been very disappointing, especially to the producer, who has only been able to dispose of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 gallons of certified milk per day, the remainder being sold as ordinary milk.

A market was, however, obtained for the grade A "T.T." milk supply in the Burgh of Helensburgh.

The slightly increased price seems to militate against the successful marketing of tuberculin-tested milk in this district. If local hospitals could be induced to use certified or grade A "T.T." milk it might assist in arousing greater public interest in this commodity.

Under section 21 of the Act of 1914, one report was received from the Medical Officer of Health regarding the presence of streptococci in milk which was being consigned from this district to Glasgow. A clinical examination of the herd was carried out. Samples of milk taken from two animals, each of which had one atrophied quarter, were submitted for examination. The result of the examination was negative in both cases.

Sections 13 and 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, are well known by all dairymen in this district, and suspicious eruptions or sores on teats are either reported to private veterinary surgeons or direct to the Veterinary Inspector.

The statutory inspections of accredited herds were carried out in accordance with the Order, and at all times the cattle were found in excellent condition. As previously reported, these two herds are self-supporting, and during the year some very high prices were received for young stock sold.

Meat Inspection.

Supervision of private slaughter-houses in Vale of Leven, Garelochhead, and Cardross was maintained throughout the year. My attendance for examination of carcasses was requested on five occasions by the Sanitary Inspector, who acts as Detention Officer.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The supply within the Special District was maintained throughout the year in a satisfactory condition. Periodically, however, complaints were received regarding discoloration of the water. This inconvenience is accounted for by the considerable extent of peat moss in the catchment area. In this connection it is of interest to note the report of an analysis made by Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, on a sample of the water.

“ The sample, as received, was free from suspended matter, and had a fairly dark brown colour, due to peaty matter. The analysis shows that this water is free from animal matter or sewage, and is a fairly soft water. The colour is fairly high, but we know that one of the supplies for the Burgh of Hamilton is similar to this water in this respect, and also to the proportion of peaty matter. It will be observed that this sample contains a slight trace of lead, but the proportion is certainly less than 1/200th of a grain per gallon. The temporary hardness is very low, and a peaty water such as this, on the verge of acidity, is apt to act on lead, which it has apparently done to a very minute extent.”

In February one of the supply mains from the reservoir was affected by the very severe weather conditions, with the result that the water in the main became partially frozen, and the delivery was so reduced that a section of the Special District was without water for part of a day. Arrangements are being made to overcome this difficulty. The leakage at the reservoir embankment has been kept under constant observation, and has maintained the same characteristics as were in evidence last year. A surface water drain, which was installed in the embankment, is proving satisfactory.

Difficulty was experienced with the application of the special charges, and it was agreed to withdraw those charges in respect of horses, cattle, and horse-drawn vehicles within the Special District. The Sub-Committee have also had under consideration the question of the provision of a store, at an

estimated cost of £120, for fittings and tools, and various sites have been examined. The matter is still under review. Sanction was obtained to extend the 3-inch diameter main at Portincaple to Tigh-na-clachan, at an estimated cost of £60, and this work will shortly be put in hand.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—During the year the water supply has been satisfactory. Besides the screen filtration, scouring of the mains has been carried out at more frequent intervals, and this arrangement has proved of advantage in maintaining a fairly clear water supply. It might also be noted, however, that a careful manipulation of the three storage reservoirs has been devised to allow for as long a settling time as is possible, and that in wet weather the bulk of the intake water is sent over the spillway.

Among the work carried out during the year, an extension was made, at a cost of £29 4s. 3d., of a 3-inch diameter pipe for the new house near the Police Station; the circuit main joining the existing ends of the supply pipes at Ardenconnel, and the introduction of a pressure reducing valve, was completed at a cost of £93 1s. 11d.; and the main along the pier for the supply of water to the boats was replaced by a 1½-inch diameter malleable iron pipe for the sum of £39 11s. 2d.

The arrangement effected last year for the destruction of moles at the reservoirs has given every satisfaction, but considerable time has to be devoted to this question, as the superficial area of the embankments is relatively large, and the matter has been raised with the tenant farmer, from whose area the moles appear to come.

The Sub-Committee also agreed to erect a store for fittings and tools, at an estimated cost of £120. A site for the store at the Police Station was rejected by the Standing Joint Committee, and a further site in Station Road is now under consideration.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply in this Special District is more difficult to maintain than any other within the County, and again this proved to be the case during the year.

In April the quantity of water in store had been so reduced as to necessitate the issue of a notice to the consumers with a view to conserving the water supply. Subsequently a request was received from the Department of Health asking for information regarding the condition of the undertaking during the dry spell, and a report was submitted. A letter pointing out the very unsatisfactory condition of the supply was also submitted to the Western District Committee.

Again, in July, the position of affairs became unsatisfactory, and the Sub-Committee approved of the issue of a further notice, which, however, was, fortunately, unnecessary.

A number of improvements were carried out at the reservoir and filter-house during the year, and the condition of the buildings at Asker Farm was under review on several occasions. Unfortunately, a weed has appeared in Asker reservoir, and its growth has been very rapid. Arrangements are being made to have it removed when the conditions are favourable.

To afford a supply to a new house fronting the main road, a new pipe was laid from Reay Avenue eastwards, at an estimated cost of £90.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Mr. James W. Rankine, who was appointed Water Superintendent in April of last year, resigned in January to take up a similar position in Southport, Lancashire, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Buchanan, Dumbarton, who took up duty on the 25th February.

In this Special District the water supply was satisfactorily maintained during the year. Unfortunately, the wastage continues at a relatively high figure, and this leakage is chiefly confined to the service piping, which in many cases has been found to be unsatisfactory both as regards weight and texture. As an indication of the work done in reducing the wastage, it is of interest to note that during the year 479 leaks on service pipes were discovered and repaired.

For the new mains at the second development of the Tontine Park Housing Scheme steel pipes supplied by Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow, were used. These pipes are lined inside with bitumen, which is stated to prevent the usual corrosion which takes place in cast-iron mains. Access boxes have been placed at convenient points for the subsequent examination of the pipes.

Further improvements were carried out at the reservoirs and filters, including the provision of a screen wall of corrugated iron to prevent surface water and debris from entering the clear water tank.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within this Special District continues to give every satisfaction, and the condition of the works is excellent.

Due to the erection of a fourth development of the Housing Scheme at Millburn, it was necessary to extend the boundaries of the Special District, and the opportunity was taken also

to extend the boundaries to include areas at two points on the north side of Balloch Loan. In one case the extension includes the site of the factory under construction by Messrs. The British Silk Dyeing Co., and, in the other instance, includes ground on Mollanbowie Farm, which is likely to be developed at an early date. The boundaries were extended by the District Committee at their meeting on 4th March.

A connection was granted upon terms to Mr. Wm. D. Wylie for a supply to tomato-houses in Dalvaird Road, Balloch, and a supply was also granted to Messrs. The British Silk Dyeing Co., in Balloch Loan. During the year a new main to take the place of the old pipe was laid in Burn Street, Bonhill, the estimated cost being £353. A new main, the estimated cost of which was £68, was also provided for the supply to Overton Farm, and provision was made at two points in the Jamestown Road, to prevent disturbance of the highway, for a future new main, the cost of the work being estimated at £85. Terms were agreed upon for three sprinkler installations in the Special District, and an old main in Bridge Square was replaced, at an estimated cost of £70. Improvements were effected in surface water drainage arrangements at Overton Road. During the year the Sub-Committee appointed an Assistant Water Superintendent.

In October difficulty was experienced with a fibrous substance which appeared in the water mains in certain sections of the Special District. Samples were submitted to Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, for analysis, and the subject is receiving the consideration of the Medical Officer of Health.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The recently completed main drainage system has been of very great benefit in effecting a much-needed improvement in the condition of Rhu Bay, and no trouble has been experienced during the year with the new sewers.

The old sewers have, however, as was anticipated, proved rather unsatisfactory, and expense was incurred in clearing and building a sump chamber on the Torwoodhill sewer. Trouble was also encountered with the sewer draining the Ardenconnel area into the Gare Loch, and the Sub-Committee agreed to lengthen and improve the condition of this pipe, at an estimated cost of £80. The work, however, has not been put in hand, and the whole system of drainage at this end of the Special District is now under consideration. A new sewer for the house recently erected near the Police Station was constructed at a cost of £47 6s. 9d.

RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—In consequence of the asphalt surface which was laid in the Main Street, the opportunity was taken to make a special examination of the sewers, and several of them were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The Sub-Committee, therefore, agreed to have additional manholes and flushing tanks installed, which work, together with the improvement of the outfall at Burn Street, is estimated to cost £300.

In March the sewer across the lade to Dalquhurn Works was repaired. Conditions imposed by Messrs. The United Turkey Red Co. involved the work being carried out during a week-end, and the work was satisfactorily completed within the specified time.

The general condition of the sewers within the Special District has been fairly satisfactory.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—In this Special District a relatively large capital expenditure was incurred during the year, and many improvements were effected.

To provide for the drainage of the new silk factory at Balloch a scheme, estimated to cost £1750, was approved whereby the drainage was to be taken to Fisherwood Sewage Disposal Works. Due to the levels, this proposal was found to be impracticable, and a new sewer under Contract No. 1 of 15-inch diameter was constructed in Balloch Loan, which will be followed by a second sewer, under Contract No. 2, through the property of Messrs. The British Silk Dyeing Co. These sewers will provide for the main drainage of this area, and the company have constructed, at their own expense, a septic tank at the south-east corner of the works. Contract No. 1 was carried out by Messrs. J. A. Paton & Son, Alexandria, and the remaining work is to be put in hand at an early date.

During the year the new sewers for Millburn Housing Scheme (Fourth Development) and George Street, Bonhill (Second Development), were completed by Messrs. J. A. Paton & Son, at a cost of £708 15s.

Messrs. Wm. Graham & Son, Renton, were responsible for the construction of the undernoted works:—

Contract.	Cost.
24-inch diameter storm overflows in Bridge Square, - - - - -	£476 16 2
9-inch diameter sewer at Dalmonach Works, - - - - -	113 2 1
9-inch diameter sewer in Drymen Road, - - - - -	122 6 2

The Sub-Committee had also under consideration the condition of the sewage disposal works at Mill o' Haldane, and a report thereon is in course of preparation.

It will be noted that the extensions to the boundaries of the Special Water Supply District are also applicable to the Special Drainage District.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

Further consideration was given by the Committee on Streets and Footways to the condition of North Street, Steven Street, and Lennox Street, for which the estimated costs for the repair had been prepared by the Road Department.

Notices under section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the owners of the premises fronting Croft Street, Burnside Crescent, Arthurston Road, and Milton Loan, but no repairs have yet been carried out.

The attention of the Committee was also directed to the condition of Smollett Street, Campbell Street, Raglan Street, Fifth Street, Queen Street, and the Towing Path, and the matter is to receive further consideration.

The following private streets, the reconditioning of which had been carried out under the supervision of the Road Department, were added to the list of highways:—

1. Overton Road, Alexandria, from the west side of Middleton Street to Alexandria Cemetery Gate.
2. Burn Street, Bonhill, from the east side of Stirling Road to the junction with Hillbank Street.

GENERAL.

CINEMATOGRAF ACT, 1909.—During the year renewals were granted in respect of all the existing licences. The following is a list of the premises:—

- No. 1. Strand Cinema, Bank Street, Alexandria.
- No. 2. Empire Theatre, Steven Street, Alexandria.
- No. 3. Vale of Leven Public Hall, Alexandria.
- No. 4. Renton Public Hall, Renton.

The premises, in all cases, were well conducted, and there is no subject, in connection with the inspections made, which calls for special comment.

FIRE BRIGADES.—The services rendered by both the Burgh Brigades and the Auxiliary Brigades have been satisfactory throughout the year.

The number of fires attended by each Brigade is shown in the following table:—

Helensburgh Fire Brigade,	-	-	6
Dumbarton Fire Brigade, -	-	-	2
<i>County Auxiliary Fire Brigade.</i>			
Renton, - - - - -	-	-	4
Garelochhead, - - - - -	-	-	1
Rhu, - - - - -	-	-	5
			—
			13

In addition to the above list, the services of the Helensburgh Fire Brigade were requested on two occasions to false alarm calls, and payment in these instances were made at half the agreed scale. The fire at Garelochhead was attended both by the Helensburgh Brigade and the Auxiliary Brigade.

The appliances in connection with the recently dissolved Auxiliary Brigades at Cardross and Alexandria were advertised for sale, but no offers were received, and the material was eventually distributed among the other County Auxiliary Brigades.

For efficiency, a telephone was installed in the Water Superintendent's house, Alexandria, the cost of which is being shared by the local Sub-Committee, and a certain quantity of hose and fittings have, with the sanction of the Chief Constable, been placed in the Police Station, John Street, Alexandria.

WATER SUPPLY.—Further progress was made with the question of water supply within the County area.

Consideration was again given to a scheme for a water supply for Gartocharn, and communications were received from the Public House Trust on the subject. It was found, however, that there were many difficulties in promoting a scheme for this area alone, and this matter is now merged into the bigger question of the water supply for a larger area.

During the year meetings were held by the Water Supplies Committee appointed by each District Committee, and at a joint meeting on 16th September general approval was intimated to the proposal that the amalgamation of the water supplies of the County and the formation thereof (or a part thereof) into one area for the purposes of water supply should be further explored.

In this connection it was agreed that a Consulting Engineer should be employed, and this appointment is now under consideration.

DRAINAGE.—A considerable time was spent on the consideration of the proposed main drainage scheme for the Vale of Leven.

Following upon a remit from the Public Health Committee, negotiations were again entered into with the Burgh of Dumbarton in view of the possibility of a joint scheme.

The Sub-Committee, at the same time, received a report on treating the sewage from the Vale of Leven and Renton by dividing the areas into sections. This scheme was estimated to cost £125,000, and from many viewpoints is not a satisfactory solution of this problem.

The services of Mr. W. C. Easton, M.Inst.C.E., were obtained, and several meetings were held with a view to effecting modifications in the scheme which was submitted in 1924. These questions were still under consideration at the end of the year.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

LIST OF STAFF.

District Medical Officer.

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

Assistant Medical Officer.

EDWARD NEIL REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

District Sanitary Inspector.

JOHN D. M'KENDRICK.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

P. J. C. M'KENZIE.¹

WILLIAM ARTHUR.

JOHN L. MOWAT.

JAMES GREIG.²

District Engineer.

D. T. H. MACLENNAN, A.M.I.C.E.

Assistants.

JOHN NICOLSON.

WILLIAM D. SHORT, B.Sc.³

Nurses.

JANET TURNBULL.

J. CLARA MACBETH.

Office Clerks.⁴

JOSEPH BAIRD.

JESSIE M'EWAN.⁵

JEAN M'DONALD.⁶

¹ Retired 24th August, 1929.

² Commenced duty 17th June, 1929.

³ Resigned 14th September, 1929.

⁴ Clerks in Sanitary Inspector's Office.

⁵ Resigned 9th November, 1929.

⁶ Commenced duty 2nd December, 1929.

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

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

EASTERN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The population as at the middle of 1929 was estimated by the Registrar-General as 23,235, which is 48 more than last year. The estimation of the population made from the Valuation Roll gives a figure of 26,285, which is 149 over the similar estimate for the previous year and 3050 over the estimate of the Registrar-General. This seems to be a large discrepancy, but considering the number of houses which have been built, quite apart from those intended to replace condemned property, the increase would not appear to be so excessive. The true state of affairs will, however, be ascertained at the next census in 1931.

BIRTHS.—Three hundred and ninety-two births were registered as having occurred in the district during the year. Four of these births were transferred out, while 40 births were transferred in, making the total number of births allocated to the district 428, as compared with 476 in 1928. The corrected birth-rate per 1000 of the population was, therefore, 18·4, which is the lowest birth-rate recorded in the Eastern District. Reference to Table V. shows in a graphic manner the gradual fall of the birth-rate from 35 per 1000 of the population in 1891 to the present figure, a reduction of one-half in less than forty years.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the district was 315. Of these, 95 were transferred out, while 63 deaths were transferred in. The corrected number was, therefore, 283, giving a corrected death-rate of 12·2 per 1000 of the population, as against 13 in the previous year. The chief causes of death were as follows:—Cancer, 31; Pneumonia, 30; Influenza, 28; Heart Disease, 25; Apoplexy, 24; Bronchitis, 22; Tuberculous Diseases, 17. The most notable point about these figures is that Cancer becomes the chief cause of death, while Tuberculosis now occupies a comparatively unimportant position.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 13, giving a death-rate of ·56 per 1000 of the population, as against ·35 in the previous year. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 4 deaths, giving a death-rate of ·17, as compared with ·35 in the previous year.

TABLE XXV.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—EASTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL GIVING VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1929.

NUMBERS.		RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.	
Births	(Corrected for Transfers), -	Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	18.4
Do. Illegitimate (do.), -	-	Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	5.1
Marriages (Uncorrected), -	-	Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	13.6
Deaths (do.), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	12.2
Do. (Transferred Out), -	-	Do. do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	12.6
Do. (do. In), -	-	Do. — Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.56
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, -	-	Do. — All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.73
		Do. — Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.30

Population—Census 1921, 23,808; Estimated to middle of 1929, 23,235.

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths of Children under One Year per 1000 Births), corrected, 65.

Illegitimate Rate (Illegitimate Births per 100 Total Births), corrected for Transfers, 5.6.

TABLE XXVI.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON—EASTERN DISTRICT.—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(Corrected for Transfers) FOR 1929, SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.			AGE.											
	Total.	M.	F.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
Enteric Fever, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	1	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - - - -	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	28	11	17	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	4	6	5	4
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - - - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	3	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), - - - - -	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis, - - - - -	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	12	8	4	...
Malignant Tumours, - - - - -	31	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, - - - - -	24	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	10	2
Heart Disease, - - - - -	25	12	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	12	5	1
Disease of Arteries, - - - - -	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Bronchitis, - - - - -	22	9	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	2
Pneumonia, - - - - -	30	17	13	5	7	1	...	...	1	3	4	3	3	3	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, - - - - -	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), - - - - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), - - - - -	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
Puerperal Sepsis, - - - - -	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, - - - - -	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, - - - - -	10	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths, - - - - -	13	9	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	3	2	...	2	1
Other Defined Diseases, - - - - -	38	17	21	3	1	1	...	3	1	...	5	4	9	8	3
Ill-defined or Unknown, - - - - -	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
All Causes, - - - - -	283	133	150	28	17	3	2	15	14	17	29	39	57	49	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Six hundred and ten cases of infectious disease were reported during the year, as against 424 in 1928. This increase is entirely due to an outbreak of Chickenpox which affected all areas in the Eastern District during the year. The total number of cases notified for this disease alone was 240.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and thirty-three cases of this disease were notified during the year, as against 139 in the previous year. The type of infection was generally mild, only one death being registered from that cause.

Two cases of this disease occurred at a dairy farm in the district. The usual precautions were taken, and no outbreak occurred in connection with this milk supply.

Diphtheria.—Fifty-six cases of this disease were notified in 1929, as against 57 in 1928. No cases occurred at dairy farms during the year.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases were notified as suffering from Typhoid infections during the year. These cases occurred in the West Kilpatrick Parish. Blood from one of these patients gave a reaction for Paratyphoid "B," while in the other case the blood gave no reaction to any of the organisms of the Typhoid groups, and the patient was eventually diagnosed as suffering from Double Pneumonia.

Puerperal Fever.—Eleven cases of puerperal infections were notified during the year. Ten of these patients were removed to hospital, and three of the patients died.

Other Infections.—Table XXVII. shows the various infections which were notified during the year. It will be seen that Pneumonia was fairly prevalent, while Chickenpox, as mentioned previously, was epidemic. Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified during the year. The diagnosis in both of these cases was confirmed by the examination of Cerebro-spinal fluid.

Infections at Children's Homes, &c.—During the year a number of cases of various infections were reported from Convalescent and Children's Homes, &c., in the district; these were distributed as follows:—

Buchanan Retreat, Bearsden—Pneumonia, 1.
Sick Children's Hospital, Drumchapel—Scarlet Fever, 2.
Hillfoot Holiday Home, Hillfoot—Chickenpox, 4;
Pneumonia, 2.

TABLE XXVII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING
 THE YEAR 1929.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Anterior Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Cumbernauld, - - -	...	37	5	2	4	11	...	42	1	...	...	...	6	5	113
Kirkintilloch, - - -	...	25	7	5	2	4	5	52	...	...	...	1	11	5	117
East Kilpatrick, - - -	...	23	14	5	1	13	7	96	...	...	...	...	7	...	166
West Kilpatrick, - - -	2	48	30	10	4	35	7	50	1	1	1	...	13	12	214
Totals, - - -	2	133	56	22	11	63	19	240	2	1	1	1	37	22	610
Removed to Hospital, - - -	2	129	49	8*	10	23	5†	4	2	1	...	...	23	8	264
Percentage removed to Hospital,	100	90·6	87·5	36·3	90·9	35·3	26·3	1·6	100	100	...	...	62·1	36·3	43·2

* Three Patients in Mental Hospital wards.

+ Four Patients in Mental Hospital wards.

TABLE XXVIII.—PROTEIN DISTRICT.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN
HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN 1929.

Disease.	No. of Apartments.					Cases in Institutions.	Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.	
Enteric Fever, -	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever, -	5	63	31	8	8	10	133
Diphtheria, -	4	22	12	5	1	11	56
Erysipelas, -	...	7	5	2	...	4	22
Puerperal Fever, -	1	9	1	...	...	...	11
Anterior Polio-myelitis -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chickenpox, -	5	119	36	17	7	52	240
Influenzal Pneumonia, -	...	1	7	...	1	4	19
Primary Pneumonia, -	5	24	18	6	...	6	63

Schaw Home, Bearsden—Diphtheria, 1; Chickenpox, 3; Pneumonia, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 4.
Greenfauld Children's Home, Cumbernauld—Scarlet Fever, 3.

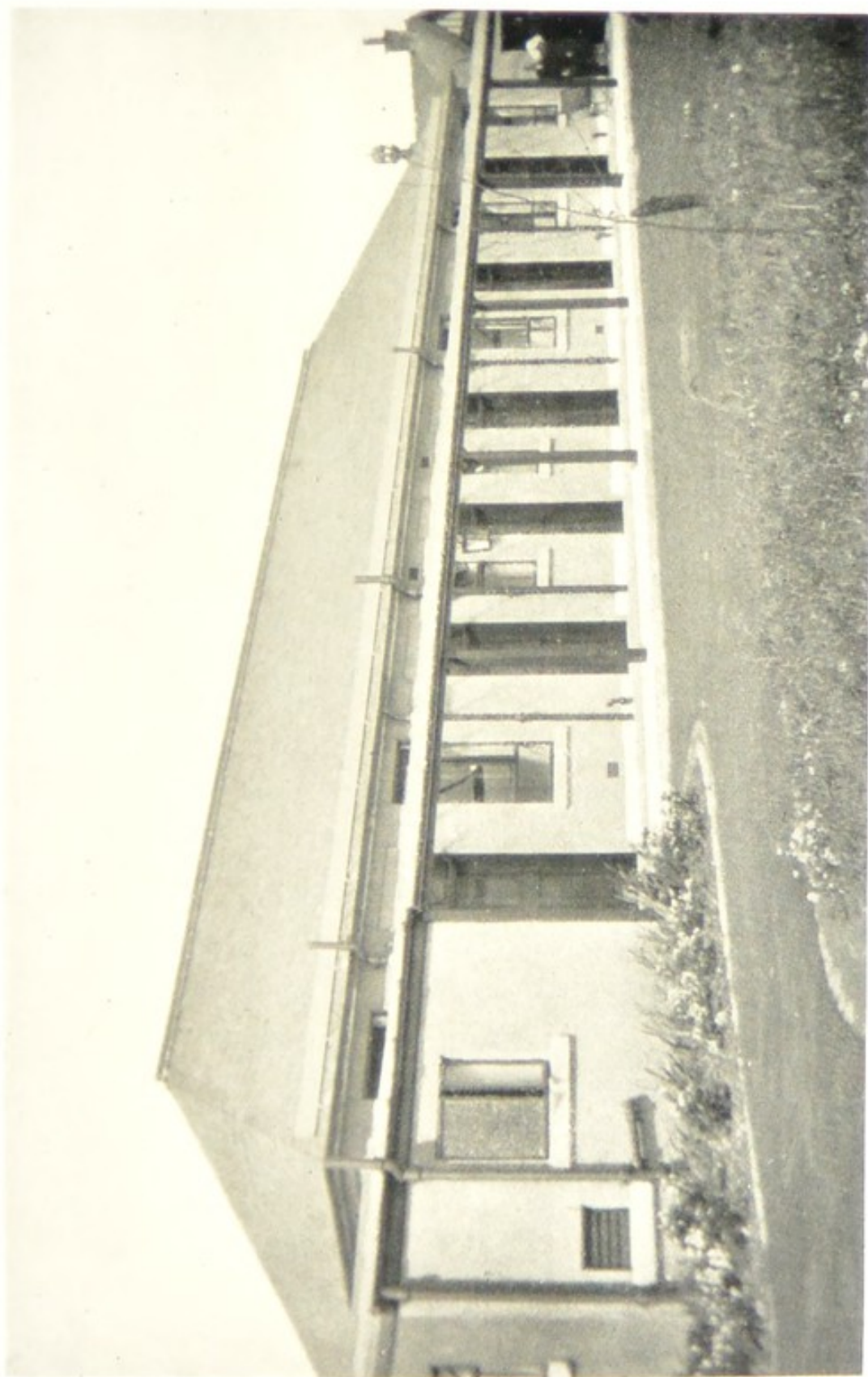
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Thirty-seven cases (15 males and 22 females) were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, and at the end of the year 4 had died, 2 were found in death returns, and 3 had left the district; in 5 cases the diagnosis was not verified, and 2 were still under observation as doubtful. It should be noted that the total of 37 cases includes 6 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely, 4, does not include 2 deaths in this institution. Twenty-three cases were sent to sanatoria for treatment, and 2 were given domiciliary treatment. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum of 13 of these patients. Four X-ray examinations were carried out, 2 with positive and 2 with negative results.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Twenty-two cases (13 males and 9 females) of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. No deaths occurred; 8 of the above patients were sent to institutions for treatment, and 5 received domiciliary treatment. Two X-ray examinations were carried out, with negative results.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

DUNTOCHER JOINT HOSPITAL.—The question of additional heating arrangements for the wards was considered by the Committee during 1929, and it was agreed to introduce separate heating apparatus for each pavilion, with the exception of the observation block. There is nothing further of special interest to record. The disinfecter and ambulance were kept in good order. The number of cases admitted is shown in Table XXIX.

LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL.—The specially constructed pavilion referred to in last year's Report was opened during the year. It consists of a series of apartments for two or three patients, with glass partitions between each apartment. The nurse's duty room is in the centre of the range of rooms, and has a full view of all the patients. Each apartment is separate from the other, but is connected to a common veranda running along the outside of the block; entrance is obtained through a small porch, in which there is a hand basin and a hook for the nurse's coat, while the sanitary



New Pavilion, Lennox Joint Hospital.

arrangements are at either end of the veranda. This pavilion is heated separately, and has been equipped with the most modern hospital furniture. Separate diseases are dealt with in each of the apartments. A photograph, which shows to some extent the nature of this building, appears opposite page 108.

The various arrangements in connection with this hospital were carried out satisfactorily during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

A considerable number of samples of water were taken during the year, as shown in Table XXXI. These samples, for the most part, were taken from the supplies to farms, with a view to ascertaining their suitability for dairy purposes. Where a supply was found to contain nitrates, steps were taken to have it improved, and in certain instances alternative supplies were arranged for.

It will be noticed that samples from the public supply at Bowling showed that the chemical analysis was extremely good. It was, however, thought desirable to inquire into the bacterial content during the year in connection with the question of the grazing of sheep on the catchment area.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The remarks under this heading for the Western District are also applicable for the Eastern District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The usual routine inspections under these Acts were duly carried out, and nothing calling for particular note occurred. Details of the work are to be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on pages 151 and 152.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The remarks under this heading in the Western District section of the Report are also applicable to the Eastern District, with the exception that only three licences were issued to slaughterers.

TABLE XXXI.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—WATER ANALYSES (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1929.

Date of Report.	WHERE TAKEN.	Mineral Matter.	Organic Matter.	Total Solids.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Total Ammonia.	Temporary Hardness.	Permanent Hardness.	Total Hardness.	Colour (Loch Katrine Water = 10).	* Degree of Sewage Contamination.
1929.													
Jan. 22	Barr Farm, Twechar (pump well),	8.13	.25	8.38	.04	.001	.006	.007	2.94	3.18	6.12	...	...
May 14	Little Balvie Farm (tap), -	7.21	.30	7.51	.27	.002	.006	.008	2.53	2.81	5.34	...	1-100
" 14	Craigdow Farm, -	6.50	.58	7.08	trace	.003	.006	.009	1.49	3.12	4.61	10	...
" 24	Bowling Water (spring), -	5.16	.25	5.41	...	.001	.004	.005	2.73	1.08	3.81	...	...
" 24	Bowling Water (gamekeeper's well), -	4.35	.30	4.65	...	.002	.004	.006	1.82	1.07	2.89	...	...
" 24	Bowling Water (at Filter House),	5.82	.65	6.47	...	.001	.006	.007	3.01	1.34	4.35	12	...
" 24	Lower Greenland Reservoir, -	4.40	1.26	5.66	...	.002	.014	.016	1.12	1.73	2.85	26	...
" 29	Drum Mains Farm (well), -	24.50	.60	25.10	...	.003	.012	.015	13.24	7.14	20.43	8	...
" 29	Drum Mains Farm (well), -	12.16	1.10	13.26	...	.204	.027	.231	3.76	4.92	8.68	10	1-24
" 29	Tambowie Farm (tap in stable),	5.14	1.30	6.44	...	.004	.015	.019	2.66	1.15	3.81	30	...
" 29	Tambowie Farm (spring), -	6.65	.40	7.05	.04	.001	.007	.008	3.58	1.49	5.07	...	...
June 11	Drumglass Cottages, -	17.56	.50	18.06	1.32	.001	.008	.009	.70	9.34	10.04	...	1-18
July 5	Westfield Farm, -	18.06	.50	18.56	1.19	.004	.011	.015	.84	8.52	9.36	...	1-20
" 12	Easter Fannyside Farm No. 1, -	6.28	1.25	7.53	...	.005	.016	.021	1.96	2.58	4.54	25	...
" 12	Easter Fannyside Farm No. 2, -	6.75	1.20	7.95	.24	.007	.018	.025	1.05	2.98	4.03	23	1-100
" 12	Fannyside Mill (spring), -	5.26	.30	5.56	.03	.001	.008	.009	1.22	2.24	3.46	...	...
Nov. 5	Glenhead Feus, Castlecary, -	12.35	.70	13.05	trace	...	.007	.007	6.12	3.58	9.70	14	...
" 5	Arns (shallow well), -	7.02	.30	7.32	.30	...	.006	.006	1.05	3.16	4.21	...	1-80
" 5	Old Shields, Arns (shallow well),	6.83	.40	7.23	.24	...	.007	.007	1.54	2.99	4.53	3	1-100
" 7	Arniebog, Netherwood, -	8.94	.35	9.29	.03	.002	.006	.008	3.92	2.84	6.76	5	...
" 7	Hirst, Netherwood, -	8.60	.74	9.34	.18	...	.009	.009	3.64	2.81	6.45	14	1-160
" 7	Holemouth Cottage, Netherwood,	10.52	.30	10.82	trace	.001	.005	.006	6.38	2.24	8.62	...	...
" 11	Easter Dullatur Farm, -	22.70	.32	23.02	.06	.001	.008	.009	18.42	1.05	19.47	...	...
" 26	Ravenswood Farm No. 1 Holding,	6.85	.50	7.35	...	.004	.006	.010	2.10	3.04	5.14	10	...
" 26	Ravenswood Farm No. 9 Holding,	8.70	.64	9.34	...	.005	.011	.016	3.96	3.05	7.01	15	...

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

HOUSING.

A case of considerable importance came before the Sheriff-Principal of the County in January, when the owner of two tenement blocks containing 15 houses in all appealed against closing orders which the Committee had made in respect of certain of these houses. A proof having been allowed, evidence was heard in February. Prior to the hearing, however, at the request of the parties concerned, the Sheriff-Principal inspected the properties and carefully examined the individual houses.

The following is the description of the premises as contained in my precognition:—

“ On 8th October, 1928, I made a special inspection of the premises, visiting each individual house and making a careful examination of both buildings.

“ The building fronting the main street consists of 8 houses of one room and kitchen each. One of these dwelling-houses, on the ground floor at the gable end, is at present being used as a fried fish shop. The building consists of two storeys, and the main entrance to the houses is from the back court.

“ The second building is placed at right angles to the building mentioned above, and consists of 6 houses of one room and kitchen and 2 houses of one apartment.

“ Owing to the defects found at the time of my inspection, I considered it necessary to make representations under section 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to the Eastern District Public Health Committee, stating that in my opinion the 15 houses referred to were in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

“ The Public Health Committee, on 9th October, 1928, agreed to issue closing orders for the houses referred to in my representations, acting under section 8 of the Act mentioned. I was present at that meeting, after which there was issued the official closing order, dated 15th October, 1928, which forms the subject of this appeal.

“ As regards the front block of houses, it might be generally stated that the wall of the building facing south and the gable end are in an extremely damp and decaying condition. The dampness is most evident in the ground-floor houses, where the external walls are all damp, due to the want of damp-proof courses. There is no strapping or lathing on the external walls of any of these houses. There is also a want of sub-floor ventilation, which increases the unhealthiness of the houses. In many instances the nature of the windows, which can only open a small part, prevents proper ventilation of the apartments.

“ In the upstairs houses, owing to the condition of the roof, which is in a very bad state, and also to the condition of the chimney heads, which are cracked, and the rhones, which are defective, the walls and ceilings are damp. So bad is the condition that in one instance corrugated sheeting had been placed on the ceiling joists above a box-bed in order to prevent the water from running into the bed.”

“ I made a further examination on Tuesday, 5th February, 1929, and found that the condition then had varied little since 8th October, 1928, except that the slates on the south portion of the roof had been rearranged. The result of that examination is as follows:—

“ In the back block of buildings the conditions are even worse than in the front block. The whole of the wall of this block facing west and both gable ends are in an extremely damp condition. The mortar between the bricks is decayed and loose. The wall facing east, although not quite so bad, is in a very similar condition.

“ An attempt has been made at some time to provide sub-floor ventilation. There appear to be three ventilators in the front and at the back, but as the floor level is not entirely above the ventilators, and as the partition walls are damp, it is obvious that there is not complete sub-floor ventilation.

“ There is no damp-proof course, nor is there any strapping or lathing of the external walls throughout the building, but in the end house, occupied by Fenner, there is a certain amount of wooden panelling. This panelling, originally fixed to the walls with dooks, is hanging loose owing to the rotting of the dooks behind.

“ In the houses upstairs the roofs are in a leaky condition, and the camptiled portions of the ceiling are in many instances being held up by the paper.

“ This building was also carefully examined on the 5th February with a view to ascertaining the exact extent of the defects originally seen.”

Precise details of areas of dampness, condition of roof, details of sanitary arrangements, areas of windows, &c., were then given for each house separately, and the pre-cognition thereafter continues as follows:—

“ The principal defects found in these buildings which are liable to cause injury to health are as follows:—

- (1) Dampness of the walls.
- (2) Want of sub-floor ventilation in the ground floor.
- (3) Leaking roofs and wet ceilings.
- (4) In several instances smoky chimneys.

- (5) In a number of instances want of proper light owing to the small amount of window area and want of proper ventilation owing to the nature of the windows.
- (6) The construction of a number of the box-beds is extremely objectionable.
- (7) In at any rate two instances the floors are broken and uneven, and in a number of instances there are areas of broken plaster on the walls.
- (8) Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation, consisting of pail closets.
- (9) The condition of the courtyard.

“ All of these points affect the health of the individual. Taking them seriatim the following may be said :—

- (1), (2), and (3) In extremely small houses, such as those in question, a large area of dampness of any wall is liable to cause catarrhal conditions, leading in children to broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis and in adults to pneumonia, pleurisy, and rheumatism. There can be no doubt regarding this.
- (4) Smoky chimneys, although perhaps not looked upon as a menace to health, make the atmosphere extremely dangerous to young children, causing in them capillary bronchitis, while in adults the irritation to the lungs is apt to encourage respiratory diseases, which may be the starting of tuberculosis.
- (5) The want of proper light in a house is unhealthy, as it tends to produce debility, which may lead to rickets in infants. There have been many researches into this matter recently, and much attention is being paid to the necessity for allowing as much light as possible into dwelling-houses. Dark and badly ventilated houses also tend to promote such diseases as tuberculosis.
- (6) Box-beds are at any time objectionable, but a number of the beds in these properties are extremely unhealthy owing to the fact that the opening into them is so constricted. These beds are not properly ventilated and are liable to cause injury to health, such as headache and anæmia.
- (7) It is impossible to keep uneven and broken floors clean, and the holes and crevices are breeding grounds for disease. Broken plaster, where it exists, also

makes it impossible to keep the walls in a cleanly condition.

(8) As already mentioned, there are five pail closets for thirty households. Two of these pail closets are so near the back block and are in such a deplorable condition that they are a menace to health. No covering material, such as earth or ashes, is used, and in the summer time flies go direct from these closets into the houses and contaminate the food. This causes diarrhoea in infants, and other digestive disturbances.

(9) The condition of the courtyard behind the houses in wet weather is deplorable. Persons crossing the courtyard to enter the houses cannot fail to have their feet wet and covered with mud. Children play about in this mud, and it cannot but have an ill-effect on their general health.

“ I have no hesitation in condemning all these houses as uninhabitable at the present time.”

The following is the interlocutor issued by the Sheriff:—

“ DUMBARTON, 21st February, 1929.—The Sheriff refuses the appeal, confirms the fifteen closing orders specified in the crave of the petition, and decerns; appoints parties to be heard at next sittings on the question of expenses, and for that purpose continues the cause.

“ J. R. N. MACPHAIL.

“ *Note.*—The result of the proof is to establish quite clearly that on 10th October, 1928, the 15 houses in question were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. And the inspection of the houses which, at the request of the parties, I made on the morning of the proof disclosed nothing inconsistent with that result.

“ Evidence was submitted by the landlord to show that in fact the houses were susceptible of repair, and both on a previous occasion and also at the hearing on evidence it was argued to be competent for the Sheriff in this application to give him an opportunity of carrying out these repairs. Assuming in favour of the landlord both the sufficiency of that evidence and the competency of the course proposed, I, however, see no reason for following it in the present case, and have accordingly refused the appeal and confirmed the closing orders.

“ At the request of both parties, I have given them an opportunity of being heard on the question of expenses.

“ J. R. N. M.”

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

During the year 159 representations were made to the Public Health Committee under section 6 of the above Act.

Of these, 74 referred to houses in Duntocher or Hardgate, 31 to houses in Old Kilpatrick, 53 to houses in either Cumbernauld, Castlecary, or the surrounding district, while one referred to a house at Waterside.

One hundred and twenty-three of the tenants occupying these houses accepted the alternative accommodation offered, 12 declined the accommodation, 2 tenants had accommodation elsewhere, and the remaining houses were vacant at the time of closure.

During the year the proprietors of the undernoted properties, which had been closed under section 6, were granted permission to reconstruct or utilise their buildings as follows:—

Booth's Land, Duntocher—1 house of one apartment and 3 houses of two apartments to 1 house of two apartments and 1 of four apartments.

Old Manse Place, Hardgate—2 houses of two apartments to 1 house of four apartments.

Montgomeries Land, Duntocher—1 house repaired, 4 houses of one apartment to 2 houses of two apartments.

Hall's Land, Faifley—1 house of two apartments and 2 houses of four apartments to 2 houses of three apartments.

22 Old Street, Duntocher—One apartment house and store to 1 house of two apartments.

Donald's Land, Hardgate—1 house of two apartments reconstructed.

In addition, permission was granted to convert the following properties into stores, shops, or garages, &c.:—(1) House at Milton Douglas, Duntocher; (2) Kirkton Cottage, Old Kilpatrick; (3) houses at Eton Place, Duntocher; (4) Stark's Land, Old Kilpatrick; (5) Young's property at Condorrat.

Demolition orders were made for Gentle Row (6 houses), Gilfillan's Land (4 houses), Duncan's Land (4 houses), Duntocher Mill (2 houses), The Craigs, Faifley, all at Duntocher; and Smith's Land (4 houses), and Smellie's Land (6 houses), at Old Kilpatrick.

Situation of Properties.	No. of Houses.	No. of Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
Brought forward, - - -	7	5	2	—	—
Stark's Land, - - -	5	—	3	2	—
Smith's (Comrie's) Land, 2nd Block, Back, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Smith's (Comrie's) Land, 1st Block, Back, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Old Church Place, - - -	14	10	4	—	—
Smellie's Land, Main Street, - -	2	—	1	1	—
	31	15	13	3	—

CUMBERNAULD, &C.

Wynd, Back, Crichton's Property, -	3	2	1	—	—
„ „ „ -	1	1	—	—	—
„ „ „ -	1	1	—	—	—
„ „ „ -	1	—	1	—	—
„ „ „ -	2	2	—	—	—
Barnhill, Harkin's Property, -	1	—	1	—	—
Smithstone Rows, Croy, -	12	—	12	—	—
Overcroy Row, Croy, -	5	—	5	—	—
Wynd, Front, Crichton's Property, -	1	1	—	—	—
Peoples' Property, -	1	—	1	—	—
Wynd, Front, Crichton's Property, -	3	2	—	1	—
Holemouth Cottage, Netherwood, Castlecary, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Arniebog, Castlecary, - - -	1	—	—	1	—
Peoples' Property, Main Street, -	1	1	—	—	—
Barnhill, Findlay's Property, -	2	—	1	—	1
Railway Cottages, Castlecary, -	4	—	4	—	—
Wynd, McDonald's Property, -	1	—	1	—	—
Main Street, Blair's Property, -	2	—	2	—	—
„ „ Waddell's Property, -	2	—	1	1	—
Barnhill, Harkin's Property, -	3	1	2	—	—
Roadside, Cumbernauld (Johnstone's Property), - - -	5	2	2	1	—
	53	13	35	4	1

WATERSIDE.

The Cross, Waterside, Stirling's Property, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Totals, - - -	159	59	86	12	2

DEMOLITION OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.—During the year demolition orders were issued by the Committee for Gentle Row, Duntocher (6 houses), Gilfillan's Land, Duntocher (4 houses), Duncan's Land (4 houses), Duntocher Mill (2 houses), The Craigs, Faifley (1 house).

The question of the demolition of certain properties came before the Committee where official demolition orders had not been complied with, and, after consideration, the Sanitary Inspector was instructed to have the houses taken down.

These were as follows:—Eastfield, Cumbernauld (1 house), Berryknowe, Waterside (2 houses), Burnbrae, Waterside (1 house), Crichton's property, Cumbernauld (1 house), Glasgow Road, Cumbernauld (2 houses), also Lade House, Faifley (1 house).

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1928.

The following is the statutory form submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1929, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-houses, compiled from the registers kept by the District Sanitary Inspector:—

A. *Housing—(Inspection of District) Regulations, 1928.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses inspected, - - -	600
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which on inspections were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, - - - - -	332
(3) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders, . - - - -	159
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made, - - - -	159
(5) Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of Closing Orders or the service of Notices under section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, - - - - -	30
(6) Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation, - - - -	9

B. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under section 3 (1),	- -	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under section 3 (1),	- - -	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were deemed to have become operative under section 3 (1),	- - -	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under section 3 (2),	- - - -	Nil
5. Number of cases where intimations were given under section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation,	- - - -	21
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	- - - -	17
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	- - - -	Nil
(c) Cases still pending,	- - - -	4
6. Number of houses of (a) one apartment,	- -	Nil
(b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of section 3,	- - - -	Nil

C. Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.

Number of cases where notices were served under section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply,	- - - -	Nil
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	- - - -	Nil
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	- - - -	Nil
(c) Cases still pending,	- - - -	47

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

The following figures, which are, of course, for the most part estimates, are asked for by the Department of Health for Scot-

land, and show the probable number of houses required under the several headings:—

(1) To relieve overcrowding,	- - - - -	78
(2) To replace houses at present occupied which should be closed and demolished, not including houses in (3),	- - - - -	173
(3) To re-house persons who will be dispossessed by improvement and reconstruction schemes under Part II. of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925,	- - - - -	—
(4) To accommodate persons at present living in furnished apartments,	- - - - -	15

HOUSING SCHEMES.

The County Architect has supplied me with the following details regarding the various housing schemes in the district:—

OLD KILPATRICK.—All the slum clearance houses sanctioned by the Committee were completed and occupied by the end of 1929.

DUNTOCHER.—The further 62 houses referred to in last year's Report were completed and occupied by the end of 1929.

CUMBERNAULD.—During the year the additional 24 houses for use in connection with slum clearance were completed and occupied.

As regards Condorrat, it was agreed that 16 further houses should be built for slum clearance purposes.

CROY.—After very careful consideration during the year it was agreed to build 72 houses to take the place of houses condemned in Smithstone and Croy Rows, but final arrangements had not been completed by the end of the year.

MILTON.—During 1929 a site was fixed on near to the school, but the question of building was postponed until the terms of the Slum Clearance Bill shortly to be before the House of Commons were disclosed.

SUBSIDISED HOUSES.—Seventeen applications were received during the year, in respect of 38 houses. Applications affecting 6 houses were withdrawn, while 17 houses were completed by the end of the year. On the other hand, 23

houses for which application had been made in the previous year were completed by the end of the year.

HOUSING OF RURAL WORKERS.—During 1929 six applications were made for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. Of these, one application was withdrawn, as the owner could not come to an arrangement regarding the maximum income of occupants. The other five applications were granted, including three which were referred to in last year's Report and were not fully dealt with before the end of the year. Grants to the amount of £781 4s. 6d. were approved in respect of these houses.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN IN DIABETIC CASES.

One general practitioner made application for the supply of insulin to a patient who was not in any other way entitled to be provided with this drug, and supplies were granted during the year at a cost of £6 17s. 1d.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

It has not yet been possible to install Sun-ray apparatus in Duntocher Clinic, but it is hoped that in the near future the electric cable will be brought into the village and will make possible the completion of this work.

During the year it was arranged that a small clinic should be held weekly at Cumbernauld, and arrangements were made for the use of two rooms in the Masonic Hall in the village. This clinic is open each Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Dr. Glen, the medical practitioner in that area, has been appointed to attend weekly.

As regards the figures shown in the following statement and tables, it will be noticed that, although the infantile mortality rate is not unduly high, there were no fewer than 3 deaths from puerperal sepsis. The actual number of notifications of this disease amounted to 11, of whom 10 patients were removed to hospital. Whether this is an actual increase or merely an apparent increase due to the tightening up of notification it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that the number of deaths for this year is unduly high. Although the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations came into force on 1st October, there were no notifications of Pyrexia as such before the end of the year.

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO BOARD OF HEALTH'S
CIRCULAR DATED 20TH DECEMBER, 1927.

1. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 28. (b) Rate per 1000 births, 65. (c) Numbers of deaths and rates per 1000 births classified according to age groups and causes of death (see Table XXXIV.).

2. *Births*.—(a) Number registered—(i) legitimate, 378; (ii) illegitimate, 14. (b) Number notified, 412. (This figure includes 28 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 168; midwife only, 145; both doctor and midwife, 69; not attended by either doctor or midwife, 2. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 8.

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 6. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 3.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.— There are 12 midwives practising in the District; only 2 of these are qualified by examination. The others were in practice when the Midwives (Scotland) Act passed, and thus were automatically added to the Midwives' Roll. The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during 1929, as required by the Central Midwives' Board :—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered in 1929,	-	-	-	392
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1929,	-	-	-	145
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1929,	-	-	-	7
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929,	-	-	-	1
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1929,	-	-	-	2
	} Births,			2
	} Deaths,			Nil.

In addition to the above, 28 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Four of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1929,	-	-	-	1
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Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929, - - - - -	1
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1929, -	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1929, - - - - -	11
Total number of deaths during 1929, - - - - -	3
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929, - - - - -	5
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929, - - - - -	2
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1929, - - - - -	Cases, Nil. Deaths, Nil.

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1929, - - - - -	8
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929, - - - - -	1

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 30 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Abortion, - - - - -	2
Ante partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1
Face presentation, - - - - -	1
Breech presentation, - - - - -	2
Delay in labour, - - - - -	10
Delivery complicated by—	
Hysteria, - - - - -	1
Rupture of perineum, - - - - -	3
Puerperium complicated by—	
Rise of temperature, - - - - -	5
Pain and excessive vomiting, - - - - -	1
Weakness, - - - - -	1
Severe abdominal pain, - - - - -	1
Still-birth, - - - - -	1
Feebleness of child, - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 30

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of still-birth, - - - - -	1
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Notification of liability to be a source of infection, - - - - -	7
Notification of having laid out a dead body, - - - - -	1

ADMINISTRATION :—

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

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of births notified in the District was 412,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 96.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 38·1.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 43·8.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 18·1.

The percentage of still-births was 2·1.

5. <i>Home Visitation.</i> —	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants, - - - - -	440	2943
Children (1·5 years), - - - - -	1470	2854
Expectant mothers, - - - - -	47	321
Total, - - - - -	1957	6118

6. *Voluntary Health Visitors' Report.*—There are no Voluntary Health Visitors connected with the scheme in the District.

7, 8, and 9. *Ante-natal, Post-natal, and Child Welfare Consultations.*—The information requested under these three headings will be found in Table No. XXXIII.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Authority, there were treated at the Authority's Clinics 5 children under five years of age; all of these cases were dealt with for conditions of the ear, nose, or throat.

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play-centres.*—No provision has been made for these in the scheme for the District.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food and milk—(i) mothers, 25; (ii) children, 43. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 25;

* This figure includes 28 births which occurred in institutions outside the District.

(ii) children, 41. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 25; (ii) children, 41.

13. *Measles*.—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths (i) from Measles, none; (ii) from Sequelæ, none. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 1. (d) and (e) Number of special domiciliary visits and details of special staff engaged for epidemics; no arrangements of this kind were made.

14. *Whooping-cough*.—The remarks applicable to Measles also apply to this disease, except that no cases were removed to hospital. There were two deaths from Whooping-cough complicated by Bronchitis, while the fatal complications in other instances were—Pneumonia, 1; and Meningitis, 1.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—(a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 1; (ii) by midwife, none; (iii) by institution, none. (b) Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal, none. (c) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, none.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes*.—There are no institutions of this nature connected with the scheme, but by arrangement during the year 15 women from the Eastern District of the County were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, while the total number of notifications of birth received from that institution was 19. The conditions found in the ante-natal cases were Albuminuria, 5; Pyelitis, 2; Hyperemesis, 2; Threatened Abortion, 2; Incomplete Abortion, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Primiparous Breech, 1; History of P.P.H., 1.

17. *Homes for Unmarried Mothers Before and After Confinement*.—No provision is made for these under the scheme for the District.

18 and 19. *Hospitals for Sick Children and Convalescent Homes*.—By arrangement with the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh-Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League, one child was treated at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, during the year, and one at Rockvale Home, Saltcoats.

20 and 21. *Boarding Out and Home Helps*.—Nothing of this nature was done during the year.

22. *Educational*.—No special classes, lectures, or demonstrations were held in the District during the year.

23. *Agencies*.—There are no other agencies associated with the scheme.

24. *Other provisions*.—Arrangements have been made under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at

the confinement of women in necessitous circumstances, and during the year 10 applications for such assistance were received. Of these applicants, however, 3 were in receipt of Maternity Benefit under the National Health Insurance, and were consequently refused the assistance sought, while 6 applications were granted and one was continued.

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

PARTICULARS.	EAST AND WEST KILPATRICK PARISHES.	CUMBERNAULD AND KIRKIN- TILLOCH PARISHES.
Number of Births intimated to the Health Visitor during year, - - - - -	196	215
Number of First Visits— - - - -	217	306
To Children under 1 year, -	206	234
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	8	28
To Expectant Mothers, - -	3	44
Number of Re-visits— - - - -	2494	3104
To Children under 1 year, -	963	1540
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	1320	1498
To Expectant Mothers, - -	211	66
Number of Visits to Midwives, - - - -	32	67
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, - -	13	30
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, - -	128	202
TOTAL VISITS, - - - - -	2884	3709
Number of Infants born prematurely, - -	15	19
Number of Infants born at full time, - - -	181	196
Expectant Mothers who consulted doctors or ante-natal clinics, - - - - -	4	2

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

PARTICULARS.	DUNTOCHER.	KILPATRICK.	TWECHAR.
Number of Clinics held—			
With Health Visitor only in attendance, -	51	—	—
With Doctor and Health Visitor in attendance, -	51	52	51
Ante-natal Consultations—Total attendances, -	46	7	3
First attendances, -	4	1	2
Referred to Ante-natal Ward, Maternity Hospital, -	3	1	—
Referred to family doctor, - - - - -	—	—	—
Treated at Clinic, - - - - -	1	—	2
Post-natal or other Consultations, - - - -	155	48	4
Child Welfare Consultations—			
Total attendances—Under 1 year, - - -	351	161	361
Over 1 year, - - -	298	95	97
First attendances—Under 1 year, - - -	49	28	49
Over 1 year, - - -	16	2	5
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, -	12	6	8

DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS—

DUNTOCHER CLINIC.	DUNTOCHER CLINIC—contd.	OLD KILPATRICK—contd.
<i>General Conditions—</i>	Tongue Tie, - - - 3	<i>Skin Diseases—</i>
Rickets, - - - 3	No disease specified, - 10	Rash, - - - 1
Malnutrition, - - 13		Impetigo, - - - 1
<i>Nervous System—</i>		Septic Sores, - - - 2
Infantile Paralysis, - 1		Circumcision, - - - 1
<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Con- ditions—</i>	OLD KILPATRICK CLINIC.	No disease specified, - 3
Adenoids, - - - 2	<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>	
Respiratory Diseases, - 10	Vomiting, - - - 2	
<i>Alimentary Diseases—</i>	Indigestion, - - - 6	
Vomiting, - - - 1	Improper Feeding, - 2	
Enteritis, - - - 4	Hernia (Inguinal), - 1	
Indigestion, - - - 1	<i>Throat, Nose, and Ear Con- ditions—</i>	
Hernia, - - - 1	Deafness, - - - 1	
Improper Feeding, - 6	Otitis, - - - 1	
Thread Worms, - - 1	Tongue Tie, - - - 2	
<i>Skin Diseases—</i>	Respiratory Diseases, - 7	
Impetigo, - - - 6		
Septic Sores, - - - 3		

TWECHAR CLINIC.

Malnutrition, - - - 2
Bronchitis, - - - 6
Hernia, - - - 2
Rickets, - - - 4
Gastritis, - - - 1
Debility, - - - 2
Cardiac Disease, - - 1
Impetigo, - - - 1
Conjunctivitis, - - - 1
Dental Caries, - - - 1
Tongue Tie, - - - 1
No disease specified, - 32

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

TABLE XXXIV.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.
YEAR 1929.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Smallpox, - - -
Chickenpox, - - -
Measles, - - -
Scarlet Fever, - - -
Whooping-cough, - - -	1	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup, -
Erysipelas, - - -
Tuberculous Meningitis,
Abdominal Tuberculosis,
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases, - - -	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	2	...	2
Hydrocephalus, - - -
Convulsions, - - -
Pneumonia (all forms), -	1	...	2	2	5
Bronchitis, - - -	2	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	1	...	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	1	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart, - - -
Premature Birth, - - -	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis, - - -
Injury at Birth, - - -
Suffocation, overlaying,
Syphilis, - - -	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets, - - -
All other causes, - - -	1	...	...	1	2
Total, - - -	8	...	1	...	9	7	2	6	4	28

REPORT BY COUNTY AND DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit for your consideration Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1929, which contains an account of the work of this Department as required by the Department of Health for Scotland.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The building activity within the district still holds, as 152 plans were approved during the current year, compared with the years 1927 and 1928, when the plans passed totalled 152 and 139 respectively. In addition to Table XXXV., which contains a record of the number of plans passed, number of buildings, and number of houses of various sizes, I submit the following details applicable to year ending 31st December, 1929 :—

Houses Built and Completed without State Assistance.

2 Apt.	3 Apt.	4 Apt.	5 Apt.	Over 5 Apt.	Total.
—	2	15	15	10	42

With regard to the supervision of the construction of buildings, it was generally found that the work executed proved to be satisfactory, with the exception of a few instances, *i.e.*, where the jointing and ventilation of pipes were not in accordance with the requirements of the Local Authority, and the ventilation of rooms not sufficient, but these were rectified before the houses were passed for occupation.

All new houses completed were finally examined and drains tested before occupancy.

It was generally found that the builders operating within the district showed a willingness to co-operate and comply with the wishes of the Department, this tending towards a smooth and satisfactory working arrangement.

TABLE XXXV.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.			No. of Houses.				Total.	
	New Buildings.			Alterations.											
	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Ameneded.	Total.	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	2 Apartment.	3 Apartment.	4 Apartment.	5 Apartment and over.	
Cumbernauld, -	2	...	...	2	1	...	5	10	5	1	2	3	9	2	16
Kirkintilloch, -	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	8
East Kilpatrick,	20	5	1	14	2	2	44	44	15	15	1	10	32	38	81
West Kilpatrick,	2	2	...	...	5	...	9	2	2	5	4	4	5	...	13
Total, -	27	8	1	16	8	2	62	63	23	21	7	17	54	40	118

Plans were also passed for 37 Garages, 8 Petrol Pumps, 2 Halls, and 59 other Buildings.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

Under the above Act 225 inspections were made in connection with the construction and condition of houses, in order that a report on each house within the district might be made to the Committee.

A few proprietors have taken advantage of the scheme, and many others are giving it consideration, with the result that a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this work in consultation with them and their contractors, explaining the requirements of the Act, and advising them with regard to the improvements necessary.

SEWER EXTENSIONS.

To provide drainage facilities for buildings at Drumclog, for which plans were submitted and approved, an arrangement was come to between the District Committee and the Burgh of Milngavie for this provision.

DANGEROUS BUILDING.

The dangerous building referred to in my report for the year 1927, viz., Duke Street, Waterside, which the District Committee had demolished at a cost of £7 5s., due to the proprietors of the property not being found, resulted in the foregoing expenditure being reduced by the sum of £1 5s., received by sale of the stones of the demolished building.

DRAINAGE.

In addition to the drainage of new buildings referred to under "Building Bye-laws," several drainage systems of old properties were renewed after approval.

NAMING OF STREETS.

The question of naming the streets in the district was considered, and it was arranged that plates be placed at the corner of each road or street. The plates have been supplied, and it is proposed to put them up during the coming year.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The scavenging within the Special Districts was fairly efficiently carried through, notwithstanding that the services

available were insufficient to cope with the work within the Bearsden Special Scavenging District, where a steady increase is being maintained annually in the number of new houses, which necessitates the removal of additional domestic refuse and in many cases garden refuse.

To cope with the extra demands upon the service, the Bearsden Special Scavenging District Committee approved of the purchase of another motor wagon at a cost of £600, and employment of the necessary staff. This addition will take effect as from January, 1930, when a decided improvement in the service will fall to be recorded. Throughout the year private streets and footways within the Special Scavenging District were regularly swept and the gullies cleaned.

The following is a record of the work done within each Special Scavenging District during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse. Tons.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
1959	119,521	2973	16,354	2579

The average weight of each load was 30·352 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol was 6·341.

The number of ratepayers taking advantage of the scheme for removal of garden refuse continues to increase, as the total enrolled for the year is 207, compared with 192 for the previous year. In addition to this scheme, an arrangement has been come to with five proprietors of premises for the removal of furnace ashes. The money received for these services amounts to £193 for the year.

Service—Two wagons, one of which is employed half-time in Duntocher.

Staff—Two motor drivers, 6 scavengers, 1 roadman, and 1 coup attendant.

The following report showing how the work within the Bearsden Special Scavenging District has developed was submitted to the Committee prior to a decision being arrived at with regard to the purchase of the wagon above referred to:—

“The Bearsden Special Scavenging District, with an area of 545 acres, was formed in May, 1911, as the result of action taken by the Eastern District Committee on receipt of a re-

quisition from electors, the work of scavenging being performed by private contract from the date of the formation of the district until 15th May, 1920, when the decision of the Committee in charge of the district to provide the necessary plant and engage a scavenging staff came into operation.

“ A motor wagon, capable of removing approximately 30 cwts. of refuse per load, was provided, and five men appointed, viz., a motor driver, two scavengers, one roadman, and one coup attendant.

“ Table No. 1 attached records the scavenging work performed since 1920. It will be observed from same that the increase under the various headings is as follows:—

	1920.	1928.	Increase.
Area of district—acres, -	545	1321	776
Houses in district, -	714	1245	531
Ashbins, &c., dealt with, -	15,261	107,246	91,985
Loads removed, -	436	1,877	1,441
Tons removed, -	725	3,001	2,276
Mileage, -	3,219	15,406	12,187

“ The estimated population in the years 1920 and 1928 was 3070 and 5353 respectively, an increase of 2283 persons.

“ The private roads situated within the district in 1920 extended to fully four miles, with an area of approximately twelve acres. Several of these roads have been taken over by the Road Board, and are now under the jurisdiction of the Road Surveyor, but additional private roads were placed under the supervision of my Department, for cleansing purposes, by reason of extensions to the district in 1922 and 1927.

“ In 1920 many occupiers of houses situated within the district requested that the question of the removal of garden refuse on payment of a special rate be considered, and the Committee agreed to an arrangement. Since the commencement of this service in 1920 with 26 contracts, and an annual revenue of £34 13s. 6d. accruing to the Committee, an extension of the scheme has resulted, the contracts for the year 1928 being 191, and the revenue £166 2s. 4d. The total sum collected by the Committee under the scheme amounts to £812 4s. 8d.

“ Contracts have also been entered into for the removal of furnace ashes from institutions and bakeries, the total revenue received from this source being £124 2s. 8d.

“ The Eastern District Committee in 1921 decided to

extend the Scavenging District to include the areas comprising Drumchapel, Westerton, and Mill Road, Yoker.

“ Opposition was raised by residents in Westerton Garden Suburb, but after inquiry by the Sheriff all the areas were included within the Bearsden Special Scavenging District as from 15th May, 1922.

“ On account of this extension, and the increase of work involved thereby, together with the general increase of work in the formerly existing district, a second wagon was provided and the scavenging staff augmented by the engagement of one driver and two scavengers, the vehicle and men being employed within the Bearsden Special Scavenging District and Duntocher Scavenging District.

“ The premises situated within the Bearsden Special Scavenging District were provided with ashpits, ashbins, and large fixed bins for the reception of refuse, and considerable work was involved in removing refuse which had accumulated prior to the Committee commencing operations in 1920, and also after the extension of the district in 1922. The refuse from the ashbins was removed weekly, but that from fixed bins and ashpits at intervals of two and three weeks respectively.

“ This procedure was continued, generally, but it was found possible in 1923, after the removal of all accumulations, to remove refuse from parts of the district twice per week where ashbins only were in use, particularly in the Westerton area.

“ Through the gradual abolition of ashpits as refuse receptacles, the clearance of all accumulations of refuse, the more frequent removals from existing ashpits, and the improvement in the organisation made possible thereby, it was decided in 1925 to extend operations and remove refuse twice per week from houses where the weekly accumulations were greatest.

“ Efforts have, since 1926, been made to remove refuse from all premises, regularly, twice per week, but, on account of the general increase in the number of houses erected, the extension of the scheme for the removal of garden refuse, and the enlargement of the district in 1927 to include Whitehurst with 50 houses, this desirable arrangement could not be carried into effect.

“ In August, 1928, with the addition of one man to the staff and reverting to the basis of one removal per week from 50 per cent. of the houses and twice per week from the remainder, there was difficulty, on account of the quantity of

garden refuse for disposal, in maintaining the district at a satisfactory standard, and 35 complaints of non-removal of refuse for periods extending to a fortnight were received. The complaints were, on investigation, found to be justified, and action was taken to deal with the houses concerned, but other houses were in consequence unattended.

" This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued until October, 1928, when the volume of household refuse increased for the winter months. To relieve the situation without provision of extra transport facilities, two temporary men were employed, which assisted in respect that the time of an extra man in Duntocher permitted of the joint wagon used in that district and Bearsden District being utilised for additional periods weekly within the latter. A reversion to the basis of the bi-weekly removal of refuse from about 1045 houses has been carried out, the remaining houses (200) and institutions, &c., receiving attention once per week.

" In this connection it may be pointed out that, in the aggregate, the same quantity of refuse required to be dealt with irrespective of the number of removals from premises per week.

" The personnel at present engaged in the district consists of 2 drivers and 8 men. Of these, 1 driver and 3 men are employed only part time in Bearsden District, and 1 man is employed as roadman.

" Plans have been approved for the erection of 103 houses not yet completed, but which, with others, will be occupied this year.

" During the next seven or eight months the Committee will be called upon to remove a considerable quantity of garden refuse, and, with the scheme becoming more popular each year, an increase in the number of contracts is probable on 15th May, 1929.

" An increase in the number of men employed will not assist in maintaining the district in a satisfactory condition, as in practice it has been found that the capacity of the wagon and the time involved in travelling between the district and the coup does not allow of more than 4 men being usefully or constantly employed.

" Tables as undermentioned, pertaining to the work performed within the district since 1920, are attached—

Table A. Details of operations—houses, loads, &c.

Table B. Garden refuse scheme—contracts and revenue.

Table C. Number of ashbins and ashpits in district.

Table D. Properties where ashpits, privy middens, and privies in use."

TABLE A.—BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Table of details concerning the removal of Refuse from Premises situated within above District, showing the extension of the work performed since 15th May, 1920, when operations were commenced by District Committee.

Year.	No. of Houses in District.	Ashbins and Ashpits dealt with per annum.	Loads per annum.	Weight. Removed per annum. Tons.	Weight. per annum. Cwts.	Mileage per annum.	Remarks.
1920	714	15261	436	725	—	3219	For 8 months only.
1921	760	35103	997	1401	12	5339	39 houses, Mill Road, included
1922	907	31741	835	1238	—	5677	District Extension 15/5/22,
1923	954	53114	1399	2081	—	10396	when joint wagon commenced.
1924	1069	61607	1612	2414	15	11521	
1925	1103	68033	1497	2306	13	10186	
1926	1157	90584	1476	2196	10	12973	
1927	1170	98700	1653	2490	—	13958	District Extension.
1928	1245	107246	1877	3001	—	15406	50 C.C. houses occupied.

Area of District, 1920, - 545 acres.

Area of District, 1928, - 1321 acres.

Note.—1. Plans have been approved for the erection of 103 houses not yet occupied.

2. In addition to the houses shown refuse has been removed from about 88 institutions, churches, schools, shops, club-houses, pavilions, &c., in the District.

3. The contents of 10 privies and 2 privy middens was removed weekly.

4. The figures recorded under headings Loads, Weight, and Mileage, include work involved in the removal of garden refuse under contracts.

TABLE B.—BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.
GARDEN REFUSE SCHEME.

Table showing number of Occupiers within the District contracting for the removal of Garden Refuse, and the Revenue accruing annually to the District Committee.

Financial Year.	No. of Occupiers contracting annually.	Revenue collected annually.
1920-1921	26	£21 13 6
1921-1922	28	35 6 10
1922-1923	74	75 12 3
1923-1924	68	68 13 0
1924-1925	79	78 10 9
1925-1926	120	106 15 11
1926-1927	121	109 13 5
1927-1928	165	148 11 2
1928-1929	192	167 7 10

Total Revenue collected under Scheme, £812 4 8

Average Annual Revenue, - - - 90 4 11½

TABLE C.—BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Table showing number of ashbins and ashpits in use and the progress made in the substitution of ashbins for ashpits.

Year.	Ashbins in District.	Ashpits in District.	Ashpits abolished.	Remarks.
1920	480	157	—	District extended.
1921	588	55	101	
1922	780	85	—	
1923	820	55	30	
1924	950	40	15	
1925	993	31	9	District extended.
1926	1049	29	2	
1927	1070	21	8	
1928	1115	21	—	

Note.—In addition to above there are 19 Privies situated within the District, but only 10 of these at present receive the attention of the Scavenging Staff.

TABLE D.—BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Details of Properties where Ashpits, Privy Middens, and Privies are in use within the District.

ASHPITS.

Schaw Home and Lodge House, -	2	1 Institution, 1 House
Hillfoot Holiday Home, -	1	1 Institution
Drumchapel Sick Children's Hospital, - - -	1	1 Institution
Mackie's Stables, Kirk Road, -	1	1 House
Stewart Terrace and Place, -	4	20 Houses, 3 Shops
Kirk Place, - - -	2	16 Houses
Douglas Place, - - -	4	22 Houses, 9 Shops
Corporation Valve House, -	1	1 House
Canniesburn Cottages, -	1	6 Houses
"Jedworth" Manse Road, -	1	1 House
"Eastfield," - - -	1	1 House
"Norwood," Drymen Road, -	1	1 House
"Inverey," - - -	1	1 House

Total Ashpits in District, - 21

PRIVY MIDDENS.

M'Donald's, Milngavie Road, -	1	1 House
Toll House, Canniesburn, -	1	1 House
Total Privy Middens in District, - - -	—	2

PRIVIES.

Cottage, Third Part Farm, -	1	1 House
Railway Cottages, Westerton, -	2	2 Houses
Muirhead Cottage, Drumchapel, -	1	1 House
M'Callum, 1st N. Side Canal, -	1	1 House
Stonedyke Cottage, Drumchapel, -	1	1 House
Westerton Cottages, - - -	2	2 Houses
Canniesburn Cottages, - - -	6	6 Houses
Mackie's Stables, Kirk Road, -	1	1 House
Weatherson's Cottage, Roman Road, - - -	1	1 House
Altadore, Roman Road, - - -	1	For Gardener
Torburn, Ledcameroch Road, -	1	For Gardener
Greycourt, Ledcameroch Road, -	1	For Gardener

Total Privies in District, - 19

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse. Tons.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
1037	58,586	1572	7957	1317

The average weight of each load removed was 30·318 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol was 6·055.

Service—One wagon.

Staff—One motor driver, 2 scavengers, and 1 coup attendant.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICTS.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse. Tons.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
578	47,375	860	4220	644

The average weight of each load removed was 29·757 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol was 6·355.

Service—One wagon (half-time).

Staff—One motor driver, 2 scavengers, and 1 coup attendant (half-time).

LAWMUIR COUP.—This coup, which was taken on lease from Martinmas, 1911, by Bearsden Special Scavenging Committee from the factor, Garscadden Estate, for a period of thirteen and a half years, and since expiry thereof from year to year, the original area of ground being almost filled up, a further plot amounting to ·75 of an acre was taken off the adjacent field in order that a satisfactory level could be obtained. With the addition of this area the coup will supply the needs of the two districts for probably twelve months, when additional ground will require to be procured. This matter will require to come before the District Committee at an early date.

Fully one-half of the original area which has been filled in and soiled is now under cultivation by the farmer, of whose farm this ground forms part.

DUMBUCK COUP.—The condition and working of this coup are entirely satisfactory.

CUMBERNAULD.—A contract was entered into between the Cumbernauld Special Scavenging District Committee and Mr.

John M'Neill, Roadside, Cumbernauld, to carry out the scavenging of the district, including the removal of refuse to a suitable coup, for the sum of £105 per annum, and on the first 24 new houses being occupied the contract figure was raised to £110 per annum, on account of the extra labour entailed.

The scavenging arrangements within the district were giving the required satisfaction.

CONDORRAT.—The contract for the scavenging of Condorrat Special Scavenging District is held by Mr. John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat, who executes the work in a satisfactory manner for the sum of £85 per annum.

WATERSIDE.—Mr. George Duncan, 120 Shakespeare Street, Maryhill, Glasgow, is engaged to carry out the scavenging of this district for the sum of £100, and the work done compares favourably with other districts.

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, &c., AND HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, &c.

In accordance with Public Health Circular No. IX., 1925, the position with regard to the above is shown in the following summary, and Table No. XXXVI. :—

	Privies converted to W.C.s.	Remaining at end of year.		
		Privies.	Earth-Closets.	Privies and Middens.
Bearsden, - - - -	—	11	—	1
Drumchapel, - - - -	—	6	—	—
Westerton, - - - -	—	2	—	—
Cumbernauld, - - - -	8	1	—	41
Condorrat, - - - -	1	2	—	23
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, - - - -	1	7	—	1
Kilpatrick and Bowling, -	3	23	—	1
Milton and Dumbuck, -	—	25	—	8
Waterside, - - - -	—	3	—	49
Totals, - - - -	13	80	—	124

On reference to my report for the year 1928, it will be seen that the figures for this year show a slight improvement in the reduction of privies, &c., and in the proportion serving two or more tenants.

TABLE XXXVI.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with out water supply and sink inside the House.	No. of W.C.s serving Tenants.				No. of Dry Closets serving Tenants.				No. of Privy Middens serving Tenants.				No. of Ashpits serving Tenants.			
		2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
Bearsden, - - -	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drumchapel, - - -	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, - - -	124	25	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	15	5	4	10
Cumbernauld, - - -	159	36	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	18	6	2	3	22	7	11	19
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, - - -	23	53	25	44	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpatrick and Bowling, -	10	36	28	9	5	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Milton and Dumbuck, -	66	1	...	...	...	5	5	3	7	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	2
Twechar, - - -	...	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Waterside, - - -	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	13	5	15	6	9	7
TOTAL, - - -	511	215	120	58	7	17	10	4	7	39	16	20	15	55	18	26	65

Where drainage facilities are available and properties in a good state, the proprietors are being requested to install water-closets.

LIGHTING.

The lighting requirements and improvements within the Special Lighting District continue to develop on account of the increase in houses and the extension of the lighting season from 12th August to 12th May, covering a period of thirty-nine weeks.

The number of lamplighters engaged and lamps lit within each Special District during the current and past years are as follows:—

District.	Lamplighters.		No. of Lamps.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Bearsden, - - -	5	6	505	541
Duntocher, - - -	1	2	115	130
Kilpatrick and Bowling, -	1	2	153	169

Included in the above figures are private lamps situated in the undernoted areas:—

BEARSDEN—	Bearsden, - - -	1
	Westerton, - - -	2
	Drumchapel, - - -	1
DUNTOCHER—	Hardgate, - - -	1
		<hr/> 5 <hr/>

In co-operation with the Eastern District Road Board, this Department is responsible for the lighting of 8 signal lamps and 2 lamps situated on the right-of-way at Bowling.

The County Road Surveyor proposed to erect 3 signal lamps at Courthill, Bearsden, near the junction of Drymen and Duntocher Roads, but, to obviate the necessity for this, it was suggested that two of the existing standards should be fitted with signal lanterns. This was done on the understanding that the Road Authority would pay the annual charge. The third lamp was erected on a site where there were no district lamps.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-23.

Under the above Acts six applications were received and certificates granted.

TABLE XXXVII.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

N U I S A N C E S .	CUMBERNAULD.					KIRKINTILLOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).	
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condor Village.	Auchinstarry Roses.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Hardgate and Fallow.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.
Ashpits abolished,	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	9	24	5	...	38	46	3	49
Ashpits repaired,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed,	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	12	3	1	...	16	23	...	23
Burns cleaned,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9	9	...	9
Defective Vents improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Defective Windows, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Houses, . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	...	5
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Drains cleaned,	2	5	1	...	8	3	1	4	5	1	6	5	29	6	5	1	46	64	2	66
Drains (new) constructed,	19	...	...	1	20	1	...	1	11	...	11	...	2	1	...	...	3	35	9	44
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3
Dungsteads constructed or repaired, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	5	7	...	7
Houses unfit for habitation,	30	...	...	23	53	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	72	46	...	...	120	174	19	193
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Overcrowding, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	5	4	9
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies abolished, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies and Ashpits repaired,	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Privies constructed, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks fitted up, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks untrapped or defective, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Stables discontinued or improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7	8	...	8
Water-closets constructed or repaired,	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	7	3	...	...	10	31	5	36
Water Supply improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
Water Supply provided, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired,	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	11	16	2	18
Wash-houses provided or improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	4	6	...	6
Ventilation of Houses improved, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Ventilation of Stairs, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisances abated,	79	10	1	29	119	7	5	12	50	3	53	23	155	96	24	1	299	483	...	...
Nuisances not abated,	8	...	4	1	13	1	19	20	6	1	7	...	2	1	4	48	55	...	95	...
TOTAL,	87	10	5	30	132	8	24	32	56	4	60	23	157	97	28	49	354	...	...	578

NUISANCES.

The nuisances dealt with during the year are recorded in Table XXXVII., and the number of intimations and reminders served totalled 155 and 38 respectively.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Since the Dairy Bye-laws were introduced by the District Committee in the year 1927, a steady improvement has been made by farmers in their efforts to supply pure, clean milk, in accordance with the methods directed in the Bye-laws. To attain this efficiency progress is being made in connection with the reconstruction of dairy premises, with the result that 41 farms to date have been passed for final registration. The farms referred to are—

East Kilpatrick Parish.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.	No.	Farm.	Occupier.
1.	Aitkenhead,	John M'Donald.	8.	Gartconnel,	J. M'Lachlan.
2.	Boclair,	Mary Stewart.	9.	Little Balvie,	H. B. Braid.
3.	Baljaffray,	John Paul.	10.	Laighpark,	James Pirie.
4.	Broadholm,	W. T. Boyd.	11.	Millichen, 1,	E. M'Donald.
5.	Craigdow,	James Steel.	12.	„ 2,	R. Richmond.
6.	Drumchapel West,	D. Muirhead.	13.	Summerston,	A. Russell.
7.	Drumry Mains,	William Veitch.	14.	Tambouie,	A. Graham.
			15.	Westerton,	Miss Margaret M'Nair.

West Kilpatrick Parish.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.	No.	Farm.	Occupier.
1.	Auchentoshan,	James Jamieson.	4.	Mount Pleasant,	J. Filshie.
2.	Duntiglennan,	R. K. Laird.	5.	Whitehill,	W. Kinloch.
3.	Dumbuck,	H. B. Laird.			

Cumbernauld Parish.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.	No.	Farm.	Occupier.
1.	Arns,	A. & A. Taylor.	8.	Muirhead,	J. Hamilton.
2.	Condorrat,	John Main.	9.	Greenside,	A. Bryce.
3.	Drumglass,	P. Montgomery.	10.	Overcroy,	R. Aitken.
4.	Fannyside Mill,	Mrs. Stewart.	11.	Waterhead,	H. Johnstone.
5.	Glenhead,	P. Ferns.	12.	Westfield,	James Harvey.
6.	Garnhall,	A. Kay & Son.	13.	Mid Forrest,	James Steel.
7.	Holes,	H. D. Couser.	14.	Carrickstone,	Hay & Sons.

Kirkintilloch Parish.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.	No.	Farm.	Occupier.
1.	Badenheath,	J. L. Rankin.	5.	Easter Bog- head,	Thos. Muir- head.
2.	Barr,	John Douglas.	6.	Orchardton,	Chris. Jackson.
3.	Dalshannon,	Wm. Hamilton.	7.	Wester Board,	J. R. Graham.
4.	Easter Bedcow,	David Strang.			

DAIRY BYE-LAWS.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE XXXVIII.—NUMBER OF FARMS DEALT WITH AND REPAIRS COMPLETED UNDER THE ACT.

PARISH.	FARMS.	BYE-LAWS.																	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Cumbernauld, -	24	21	15	16	4	14	15	17	12	6	6	6	13	18	18	3			
Kirkintilloch, -	14	10	9	9	3	10	13	14	5	5	2	1	7	11	7	4			
East Kilpatrick, -	22	17	16	15	2	11	17	20	19	15	6	7	9	16	11	7			
West Kilpatrick, -	9	9	6	6	3	7	6	8	6	8	2	3	5	10	7	3			
Totals, -	69	57	46	46	12	42	51	59	42	34	16	17	34	55	43	17			
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																			
Cumbernauld, -	14	13	10	11	2	9	10	10	7	4	4	4	8	11	11	2			
Kirkintilloch, -	7	6	5	4	1	4	7	7	2	3	1	1	4	5	2	2			
East Kilpatrick, -	15	10	8	7	2	6	10	10	11	10	4	5	7	10	8	6			
West Kilpatrick, -	5	5	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4	1			
Total Completed, -	41	34	26	25	7	22	29	31	23	22	10	12	22	31	25	11			
Total to be Completed, -	28	23	20	21	5	20	22	28	19	12	6	5	12	24	18	6			

Bye-law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wallheads built up. No. 14. Internal wall surfaces.

5. Floors.

6. Grips and channels.

7. Lofts to be removed.

8. Troughs and trevisses.

9. Lighting.

10. Inlet and outlet ventilation.

13. Dungstead.

15. Floors.

16. Shelves.

17. Light and ventilation.

18. Dairy scullery.

19. Water supply.

20. Drainage.

Note.—Three dairy farms dealt with are meantime out of commission. A "producer's" licence has been granted in respect of two of the completed farms for the sale of certified and tuberculin-tested milk.

Summary.

East Kilpatrick Parish, - - - -	15
West Kilpatrick Parish, - - - -	5
Cumbernauld Parish, - - - -	14
Kirkintilloch Parish, - - - -	7
	<hr/>
	41
	<hr/>

On reference to Table XXXVIII. will be found the defects to be overcome and the number of farms applicable in each case, together with the number of farms which have complied with the requirements in my letter to the occupiers.

During the year 212 inspections were made, and every opportunity was taken to be present during the milking periods, with the result that any deficiencies in the milking methods were brought to the notice of the farmer or his servants and rectified.

In one instance only, when the bacteriological count of a sample after analysis showed a decided lack of care in milking, was it necessary to bring pressure to bear on the farmer before a satisfactory result could be obtained.

The result of this work is to be found on reference to the standard of milk sampled under the Food and Drugs Acts.

The premises total 145, and are detailed in the following summary, together with the approximate number of cows:—

Parish.	Milkshops.	Vans.	Cowsheds.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick, -	3	5	35	878
West Kilpatrick, -	7	8	12	388
Cumbernauld, -	—	3	39	608
Kirkintilloch, -	—	8	25	470
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	10	24	111	2344
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MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Under the above Order licences were granted to the under-noted dealers in milk:—

Certified milk—James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden (producer). Misses M. & M. Sillars, Park Dairy, Bearsden (retailers). John Baird, 950 Crow Road, Glasgow (retailer, van, Bearsden).

Grade “A” (tuberculin tested) milk—Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, by Maryhill (producer).

Pasteurised milk—Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, 46 High Street, Dumbarton. Shop, 6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick (retail). Shop, Dumbuck, Bowling (retail). Shop, Clydeview, Bowling (retail). Van, Dumbarton (retail). Van, Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, Kirkintilloch (retail).

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-27.

At various periods during the year samples were taken for analysis, and the results obtained will be found in the summary which follows. Altogether 98 samples were procured, consisting of 17 "official" and 81 "test" samples.

In each case where a sample is quoted "Not genuine" an official sample was taken and proved to be "Genuine" or a satisfactory explanation was received, and the person responsible noted with a view to a sample being taken at a later date.

CONTRAVENTIONS REPORTED.

1. Producer supplying certified milk with caps on bottles dated the day following production—Warned.
2. Retailer selling certified milk with caps on bottles dated the day following production—Warned.
3. Retailer—(a) Selling milk without being registered, (b) selling milk (pasteurised) without a licence—Prosecution. Fined £2.
4. Retailer—(a) Exposing skimmed milk for sale in vessels not labelled or marked clearly "Skimmed milk," (b) exposing cream for sale in vessel not labelled or marked clearly "Cream"—Prosecution. Fined £2.
5. Retailer—Selling mince which contained 217 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when the use of preservatives is not permitted—Prosecution. Fined £2.
6. Retailer selling sliced sausage which contained sulphur dioxide without exhibiting a notice to indicate that the sausages contained such preservative—Warned.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids.	Remarks.
East Kilpatrick, ..	15E	Sweet Milk,	3.59	9.27	Genuine
" "	21E	" " " "	3.36	8.72	"
" "	22E	" " " "	2.87	8.81	Not Genuine
" "	23E	" " " "	3.72	8.78	Genuine
" "	25E	" " " "	3.02	8.76	"
" "	12E	" " " "	4.36	8.88	"
" "	14E	Certified Milk, ..	4.65	8.69	"
" "	85E	" " " "	4.23	9.12	"
" "	98E	" " " "	3.54	8.65	"
" "	13E	Cream, .. " "	4.12	54.90	"
" "	39E	Barley, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	38E	Honey, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	33E	Meal, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	36E	Rice, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	37E	Sago, .. " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	34E	Sugar, .. " "	—	—	Genuine
" "	97E	Sliced Sausage, ..	—	—	"
" "	35E	Tapioca, .. " "	—	—	"
West Kilpatrick, ..	16E	Sweet Milk,	3.75	9.23	"
" "	17E	" " " "	3.28	8.98	"
" "	18E	" " " "	3.26	8.97	"
" "	19E	" " " "	3.15	9.03	"
" "	20E	" " " "	3.35	8.76	"
" "	55E	" " " "	3.55	8.97	"
" "	58E	" " " "	4.22	9.35	"
" "	76E	" " " "	3.61	12.78	"
" "	*89E	" " " "	3.42	8.94	"
" "	*90E	" " " "	3.49	8.91	"
" "	*91E	" " " "	3.54	8.93	"
" "	*92E	" " " "	4.25	8.60	"
" "	*93E	" " " "	3.63	8.89	"
" "	*94E	" " " "	3.71	8.88	"
" "	*95E	" " " "	4.35	9.07	"
" "	*96E	" " " "	3.64	8.51	"
" "	48E	Baking Powder, ..	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	30E	Barley, .. " "	—	—	Genuine
" "	74E	Borax, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	75E	Boracic Acid, ..	—	—	"
" "	57E	Butter, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	60E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	65E	Coffee, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	67E	Glycerine, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	59E	Link Sausage, ..	—	—	"
" "	56E	Mince, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	63E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	64E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	77E	" " " "	—	—	Genuine
" "	78E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	*86E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	*87E	" " " "	—	—	Genuine
" "	*88E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	61E	Margarine, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	62E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	31E	Oatmeal, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	42E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	68E	Oil (Olive), .. " "	—	—	"
" "	69E	Oil (Camphorated), ..	—	—	"
" "	29E	Peas, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	66E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	26E	Rice, .. " "	—	—	"
" "	44E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	32E	Sago, .. " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	45E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	27E	Sugar, .. " "	—	—	Genuine

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids.	Remarks.
West Kilpatrick	46E	Sugar,	—	—	Genuine
" " (cont.)	28E	Tapioca,	—	—	Genuine
" " ..	43E	Tea,	—	—	"
" " ..	47E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
Cumbernauld, ..	*79E	Sweet Milk, ..	3.65	8.86	"
" " ..	*80E	" " " " " "	4.07	8.80	"
" " ..	*81E	" " " " " "	4.11	8.73	"
" " ..	*82E	" " " " " "	4.04	8.46	"
" " ..	72E	Borax,	—	—	"
" " ..	51E	Boric Powder, ..	—	—	"
" " ..	40E	Butter,	—	—	"
" " ..	70E	Cream Sandwich, ..	—	—	"
" " ..	41E	Jelly Crystals, ..	—	—	"
" " ..	73E	Margarine,	—	—	"
" " ..	49E	Olive Oil,	—	—	"
" " ..	71E	Sliced Sausage, ..	—	—	"
" " ..	50E	Tincture of Iodine, ..	—	—	Not Genuine
Kirkintilloch, ..	*83E	Sweet Milk,	4.36	8.62	Genuine
" " ..	*84E	" " " " " "	4.02	8.71	"
" " ..	52E	Mince,	—	—	"
" " ..	53E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	54E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
Milngavie, ..	2E	Borax,	—	—	"
" " ..	1E	Butter,	—	—	"
" " ..	7E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	10E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	11E	Epsom Salts,	—	—	"
" " ..	6E	Margarine,	—	—	"
" " ..	8E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	9E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	3E	Mince,	—	—	Not Genuine
" " ..	4E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
" " ..	24E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
" " ..	5E	Sliced Sausage, ..	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924.

Two private slaughter-houses are situated within the district at Cumbernauld, for which the licences were renewed—

Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

Licences were granted to the undernoted for the purpose of slaughtering animals at the two slaughter-houses above referred to, as required by the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928.

James Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

William M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

The premises were inspected twice weekly, when the operations were supervised and the carcasses thoroughly examined before being passed for human consumption.

Since the introduction of the "Humane Killer" the operation is simpler and beneficial to all concerned, irrespective of the objections raised by butchers prior to the adoption of this method.

The following detail shows that out of 182 carcasses 14 had portions seized on account of the evidence of tuberculosis.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, 1929.

	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
No. of Carcasses inspected,	22	1	30	53	5	45	26
No. of Carcasses seized wholly—							
1. Tuberculosis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Carcasses of which portions were seized—							
1. Tuberculosis, -	—	—	8	3	—	1	2
2. Other Diseases, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Total weight of meat seized,	—	—	90	34	—	2	23
Total. - -	149 lbs.						

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Under the above Acts all the shops in the district were inspected during the year, and the adjoining table gives the number of shops under their various categories.

During inspection several shopkeepers were warned with regard to minor contraventions, *i.e.*, neglecting to display notice under the Act.

On two occasions I was supplied with cigarettes after 8 p.m. on a week-day, with the result that the offenders were prosecuted and fined £1 each for contravening the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

While visiting the various premises, I made a point of emphasising the requirements of the Acts, so that in future there is no excuse for not complying.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

In this district of the County there are few farmers who engage seasonal workers, and at no time during the current year were workers employed.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

TABLE XXXIX.—SUMMARY OF BUSINESSES WITHIN PARISHES IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

PARISH.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Cycle and Motor Agents.	Confections, Refreshments, Tobacos.	Dairies.	Drapers and Clothiers.	Fishmongers.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Grocers.	General Stores.	Hairdressers.	Licensed.	Newsagents.	Shoemakers.	Plumbers.	Fruiterers.	Saddlers.	Ironmongers.	Total.
Cumbernauld, -	4	3	1	1	24	...	5	..	2	6	5	2	2	3	1	...	4	1	...	64
Kirkintilloch, -	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
East Kilpatrick,	2	4	1	...	23	1	3	2	...	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	53
West Kilpatrick,	3	6	1	2	33	3	4	1	4	13	5	1	15	8	7	...	7	...	...	113
Totals,	9	13	3	3	93	4	12	3	7	25	15	5	18	12	9	2	13	1	1	248

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

During the summer months a few campers were to be found on the foreshore at Kilpatrick and Bowling, and the conditions of the Bye-laws were adhered to.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

On reference to Tables XL. and XLI. will be found an account of the workers employed in premises and the nature of the businesses carried on within each Parish of the district.

From visits made, the conditions under which work was executed proved fairly satisfactory, and in two instances only did I find it necessary to serve intimations to have defects remedied.

TABLE XL.—WORKSHOPS (EASTERN DISTRICT).

	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employed.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers, - - -	7	7	2	4	1	22	1	6
Dressmakers, - - -	5	5	...	...	5	5	5	...
Tailors, - - -	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	...
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Cartwrights, &c., -	8	8	...	7	...	12	...	3
Plumbers, Tinsmiths,	7	7	...	7	...	23	...	10
Blacksmiths, - - -	9	10	...	6	...	9	...	2
Shoemakers, - - -	10	11	...	5	...	8	...	1
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Hosiery Knitters, - - -	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	...
Distillers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Butchers, - - -	4	6	3	1	...	14	3	8
Other trades, - - -	12	14	1	10	1	21	3	1
Totals, - - -	68	75	7	43	9	126	14	31

TABLE XLI.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	CUMBERNAULD.				KIRKINTIL- LOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					Total.
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Waterside.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Duntocher and Hardgate.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers, -	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Blacksmiths, -	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Bootmakers, -	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Butchers, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	4
Distilleries, -	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Dressmakers, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5
Hosiery Knitters, -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	3	1
Joiners and Carpenters, -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8
Laundries, -	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
Motor Engineers, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	7
Plumbers, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Saddlers, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Tailors, -	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	6
Miscellaneous, -	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, -	14	3	4	21	4	2	6	16	4	20	8	9	4	...	21	68
INSPECTIONS, -	14	3	4	21	4	2	6	16	4	20	8	9	4	...	21	68

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The position with regard to the improvement of private roads and footways as at 31st December, 1929, is as follows :—

BEARSDEN.

Colquhoun Drive,	-	-	-	-	Transferred to County Road Board.
Campbell Drive,	-	-	-	-	Do.
Ledcameroch Crescent,	-	-	-	-	Pending.
North Erskine Park,	-	-	-	-	Do.
Grange Road,	-	-	-	-	Do.
West Chapelton Avenue (both sections),					Do.
Whitehill Road (from Thorn Road to Ledcameroch Road),	-	-	-	-	Do.
South Erskine Park,	-	-	-	-	Do.
Westbourne Drive (as far as feuing has gone),	-	-	-	-	Do.
Glenburn Road West (as far as feuing has gone),	-	-	-	-	Do.
Kirk Road,	-	-	-	-	Do.
Ralston Road,	-	-	-	-	Do.
Boclair Avenue,	-	-	-	-	Do.

WATERSIDE.

Burnbrae Road, Waterside,	-	-	Remitted to District Engineer.
Hamburg Road,	„	-	Remitted to District Engineer.
South Albion Street, Waterside,	-	-	Remitted to District Engineer.
Road Leading to Waterside Farm, Waterside (and garage),	-	-	Remitted to District Engineer.

BURIALS.

During the year the Local Authority had to undertake the burial of three bodies, viz. :—

1. Body of a man—Unclaimed.
2. Body of a child—Cost of burial recovered.
3. Body of a man—Cost of burial recovered.

The condition of the burial grounds in the district is satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

The total inspections conducted in the execution of the work of this Department are shown against the various subjects as follows:—

Buildings (New),	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190
Buildings (Dangerous),	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Burials,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Complaints,	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Dairies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
Factories and Workshops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Housing (Insanitary Areas),	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,385
Housing (Rural Workers),	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
Investigation of Infectious Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	564
Nuisances,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,415
Shops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Slaughter-houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Special Drainage Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	623
Special Lighting Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,973
Special Scavenging Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,981
Other matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,147
Total,							31,340

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. M'KENDRICK.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF
DUNBARTON.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Municipal Buildings,
Dumbarton, 21st April, 1930.

To the Department of Health for Scotland
and the Eastern District Committee
for the County of Dunbarton.

Gentlemen,

As requested by the Department of Health for Scotland in virtue of their powers under section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, I beg to submit a report of the work undertaken by this Department during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts.

No administrative difficulties were encountered during the year.

The majority of inspections were carried out, as formerly, during the spring and autumn, when it was noted that improvements were effected, or were in course of completion, in all defective byres and milkhouses in this district. During alterations water bowls were introduced into a number of byres.

Several dairymen in this district were interested in a Clean Milk Competition carried out by the Clydebank Co-operative Society. Samples of milk were taken at intervals from October, 1928, to October, 1929, from all herds supplying this society. The results of the tests were quite satisfactory.

The West of Scotland Agricultural College are endeavouring to assist in interesting all dairymen in the quality and purity of the milk they are marketing by continuing their offer to test samples of milk monthly at a nominal charge of £1 per year.

A fair number of producers have taken advantage of this offer.

These tests enable farmers to see how their milk compares with graded milk, and, where the farmer is having trouble with "weeded" milk, tests are made as far as possible to locate the trouble. The results of these tests are kept strictly confidential.

Inspection of Cattle.

In accordance with regulations in the Eastern District, one inspection of cattle in all registered dairies and in premises not registered was carried out during the year, with additional visits as the occasion arose. The inspections were as follows, viz. :—

Parishes.	Registered Dairies.	Number of Cows.	Non-Registered Dairies.	Number of Cows.
East Kilpatrick, -	35	942	2	4
West Kilpatrick, -	13	338	1	2
Kirkintilloch, -	24	461	3	184
Cumbernauld, -	42	733	3	20
Totals, -	114	2474	9	210

A report of each visit was sent to the Clerk to the Local Authority for the information of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Cleanliness, Health, and Diet of Cows.

The general condition, cleanliness, and health of the cattle throughout the district was found on an average good. In some cases improvements in cleanliness were very marked. The clipping of hair from tails, flank, and udders of dairy cows was regularly carried out.

The diet supplied to all dairy cows in this district was found to produce a good quality of milk. Owing to the unsuccessful marketing of oats and potatoes, these foods were used by most farmers for feeding purposes along with the usual meals, cakes, fodder, turnips, and beet.

The number of animals detected with diseased udders during inspections, apart from tuberculosis, was as follows, viz. :—

Atrophy, - - - - -	84
Mammitis, - - - - -	14
Indurations non-tubercular, - - - - -	9
Eruptions on teats, - - - - -	2
Total, - - - - -	109

This compares favourably with last year's Report, which showed a total of 151 animals.

The diseased animals were removed permanently or temporarily from the milking herds as the cases required, and the milk either destroyed or used, after boiling, for feeding young stock. The practice of feeding calves with this milk is decreasing.

Tuberculosis among Dairy Cows.

The number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 was as follows, viz.:—

Class of Animal.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough.	Totals.	Post-Mortem Examination.		
					Ad.	Non-Ad.	Totals.
Cows in Milk,	1	1	4	6	1	5	6
Other Cows,	—	4	5	9	6	3	9
Totals,	1	5	9	15	7	8	15

The above statement shows a total of 15 animals dealt with, compared with 13 animals during 1928.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one dairy herd was examined for suspected tuberculosis. A clinical examination of the herd was carried out, and one animal found to be suffering from tuberculosis with chronic cough. Two cows were found with indurated udders, and samples of milk were sent to the laboratory for examination. Tubercle bacilli was found in one sample, and staphylococci in the other sample. The two tuberculous cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order as recorded above. After removing these three animals from the dairy herd a mixed sample of milk was retested and found to be free from any organisms liable to infect or contaminate the milk supply. The results of the examination were communicated to the Local Authority and the Medical Officer of Health.

Samples of milk were taken from 11 cows with suspicious indurations of the udders. No trace of tubercle bacilli was found in any sample. The Bacteriologist certified one sample to contain staphylococci, one staphylococci with coliform bacilli, two streptococci, two "diphtheroid" bacilli, and five negative. The Local Authority and the Medical Officer of Health were notified accordingly.

The tuberculin test under section 22 of the Act was not applied to any animals during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1923.

The number of producers holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle-free herds, during the year 1929, were as follows, viz. :—

Name and Address of Dairyman.	Average Number of Herd.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
CERTIFIED.		
James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden, - - -	44	28,600
Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, Maryhill, - - -	53	44,328
IN PROCESS OF ACCREDITATION.		
William Veitch, Drumry Mains Farm, Drumchapel, - - -	40	29,200
Robert Richmond, West Millichen Farm, Summerston, - - -	14	10,948
Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie	92	83,950

The marketing of certified milk has so far been very disappointing. One producer only managed to dispose of five gallons of certified milk per day. Two gallons were sold as grade A "T.T." milk, and the remainder, about seventy gallons, was sold as ordinary milk.

Sections 13 and 14 of the Act of 1914 were complied with as far as known.

The statutory inspections of tubercle-free herds were carried out in accordance with the Order, and at all times the cattle were found in excellent condition. One herd has now become self-supporting, and this will tend to lessen the danger of tuberculosis being brought into the herd from an outside source.

Meat Inspection.

Supervision of the two private slaughter-houses in Cumbernauld was maintained throughout the year. My attendance for examination of carcasses was requested on one occasion by the Sanitary Inspector, who acts as Detention Officer.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within this Special District continues to be satisfactory, but the question of additional storage will soon require to receive consideration. The quantity of water in store in May was equal to about nine days' supply, and, but for a change in the weather conditions, recourse to a supply from Dumbarton Town Council would have been necessary.

A number of improvements were made at the filter-house and in the pipe lines throughout the Special District. It is also of interest to mention that the wastage was kept at a very low figure, and at one time during the year the "night line" on the charts of the waste detecting meter was practically zero.

An analysis of the water showed a certain amount of surface water pollution from sources which were formerly taken to be spring water. The Medical Officer of Health arranged to have a series of samples taken for bacteriological analysis, and measures have now been taken to remove this difficulty.

A large amount of work was done in making a special examination of the pipe lines in the Glasgow-Dumbarton road, in view of the new asphalt surfacing, and improvements were effected, including the raising of the tobies on the valves and stop-cocks, part of the cost of the work being borne by the Road Department.

The question of the supply to the properties belonging to the Trustees of the late Col. Fergusson-Buchanan received further consideration, and arrangements have been made to carry out the work at an early date.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Careful observations have been made during the year with a view to eliminating wastage. These efforts, together with the effects of a circular letter to the consumers, were successful, and the consumpt has remained normal.

In connection with the considerable difference between the water rate of this Special District and that of the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, from whose area the supply is obtained, a request was made to the Town Council by the Sub-Committee for a reduction in their charge. The charge is now £3 12s. 6d. per 100,000 gallons, which is the current rate for a supply outwith the Burgh.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—No difficulty was experienced with the sewers in the Special District during the year, and no other work than the usual maintenance was undertaken. This work included the raising of the manhole covers in the Glasgow-Dumbarton road consequent upon the new asphalt surfacing.

The Sub-Committee also made a recommendation to extend the boundaries of the Special District to take in an area of ground west of Freeland's Place, and the question is receiving further consideration.

An estimated capital expenditure of £275 received approval for the necessary sewers in connection with the proposed Housing Scheme on the Recreation Ground site, subject to negotiations being concluded for the acquisition of the ground.

An application by the Road Surveyor for a connection for surface water at Caledonia Terrace could not, unfortunately, be granted on account of the capacity of the sewer not being sufficient for the purpose.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—A number of improvements were carried out to the sewers in the Duntocher-Bearsden road, which included the raising of the manhole covers consequent upon the asphalt surfacing, the cost of the latter work being borne by the Road Department.

A serious chokeage occurred in the main sewer at Hardgate, which resulted in the flooding of one property, but the damage was remedied without delay. Investigation of another case of flooding showed the sewer in the main road west of Duntocher Hospital, Hardgate, to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and this sewer is being kept under observation.

The condition of the outfall sewer in Duntocher Burn south of the London Midland and Scottish Railway has also been under review, and the Sub-Committee sanctioned an expenditure of £75 for repairs, but the work has meantime been postponed.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The new main drainage contract was completed on the 30th April, the final measurement for the work, including engineers' fees, amounting to £83,550. Since the date of completion the new system has given general satisfaction. Trouble, however, was experienced with flooding at Aitkenhead Farm, stated to be due to the construction of the sewer in the Manse Burn. A new

wall was built for the proprietor at a cost of £36 4s. Dampness in the Pumping Station at Hillfoot has also been in evidence, and the matter is under consideration. Shortly after the expiry of the maintenance period for the contract on the 30th October, a serious defect, alleged to be due to the new outfall sewer, in the condition of the 4-inch diameter C.I. water main in Hawick Street, Yoker, was intimated by the Corporation Water Department. The only practical solution was the relaying of the water main, which was done at a cost of £198 3s. 2d., and the question of the allocation between the parties of this sum is now under consideration.

New sewers were constructed as shown in the undernoted statement :—

Contract.	Contractor.	Cost.
Lochend and Westerton,	Mr. J. Freebairn, Kilsyth,	£1096 15 2
Lands of Thorn and Thorn Road (3rd Ex- tension),	Mr. Robt. Anderson, Stepps,	350 0 0 (Estimated).
Douglas Park Terrace, Ferguston Terrace and Roman Road,		
	Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher,	180 0 0 (Estimated).

The Sub-Committee also approved of a short extension to the Manse Burn sewer to accommodate the drainage of Hillfoot Lodge.

Consideration was also given to the demolition of the Sewage Disposal Works at Westerton, and negotiations are taking place with the estate factor.

Trouble was experienced in wet weather with the sewer in the Bearsden-Duntocher road at Courthill, and a certain amount of flooding was caused. The matter is receiving attention, but it is obvious that this sewer is quite incapable of dealing with the drainage requirements of this area. The sewer in Station Road was also under review, and, while a temporary improvement has been effected, a fairly large sum of money will be required to complete the work.

The burn between Garscadden and Garscube Estates was cleaned out during the year, and is now in satisfactory condition.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—There is nothing to report in this Special District other than the usual work of maintenance. This work included a number of chokages, which were quickly rectified.

The condition of the stream known as the Dalshannon Goat is still unsatisfactory, and will require to receive attention.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The condition of the sewers in this Special District has been satisfactory throughout the year. A short sewer extension, costing £39 12s., was made to deal with the drainage from the second development of the Housing Scheme.

The tanks and distributors again required special attention during the winter months.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewers and works are in satisfactory condition, and no other work than the usual maintenance was undertaken during the year.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The condition of the sewers in this Special District has occasioned no special work during the year.

The complaint regarding an offensive smell from the Luggie Water near the outfall sewer during dry weather was under consideration, and a scheme, including a new intercepting sewer and a proposed sewage disposal works situated on ground at Merkland Farm, was submitted to the Sub-Committee. The question is expected to be settled at an early date.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The formation of a Special Drainage District for Croy was approved of by the Eastern District Committee on 4th September. The estimated capital cost of the proposed sewers and sewage disposal works is £3900, and application is being made to the Unemployment Grants Committee for a grant in respect of the contract.

The scheme will provide proper facilities for the drainage of the existing properties and the new Housing Scheme at present under consideration.

The work has not yet been put in hand.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The negotiations in connection with the repair of the private streets at Waterside mentioned in the report of last year were continued, and it was finally agreed to allow the proprietors to carry out the work individually. This arrangement has not proved very satisfactory, although certain repairs have been carried out. The position of Hamburg, Waterside, is still under review with the Department of Health.

The following is a list of streets in the Bearsden Special Scavenging District, in respect of which it was recommended

that notices under section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, should be served:—

Ledcameroch Crescent, Whitehill Road (from Thorn Road to Ledcameroch Road), North Erskine Park, Grange Road, West Chapelton Avenue (both sections), South Erskine Park, Westbourne Drive (so far as feued), Kirk Road, and Ralston Road.

Consideration was also given to the condition of Mount Pleasant Road, Old Kilpatrick, and a plan and estimate were prepared, but it was agreed to leave the matter over meantime.

GENERAL.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.—During the year renewals were granted in respect of the existing licences. The following is a list of the premises:—

- No. 1. Twechar Institute, Twechar.
- No. 2. Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie.
- No. 3. "Peoples" Hall, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
- No. 4. Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld.
- No. 5. Public Hall, Duntocher.

In connection with the Public Hall, Duntocher, certain improvements were asked for before the licence was renewed. Generally the premises were conducted in compliance with the Regulations.

FIRE BRIGADES.—Satisfactory service was given by the Fire Brigades of Glasgow and Clydebank in their respective districts, and the following table shows the attendance at outbreaks during the year:—

Glasgow Fire Brigade,	-	-	-	13
Clydebank Fire Brigade,	-	-	-	3
				—
				16

On two occasions the services of the Glasgow Fire Brigade were erroneously called to outbreaks outwith the County area, and, to assist the Firemaster, maps on a larger scale are at present in preparation.

A number of new fire plugs were installed to meet the requirements of building development, and inspections of the fire plugs were made periodically.

On account of the charge for the pumping of water at one farm fire, a report on the fire-extinguishing arrange-

ments at farms within the County was requested, and the information is being compiled.

WATER SUPPLY.—The question of acquiring the waterworks belonging to Major W. A. Baird at Old Kilpatrick was again under consideration during the year, but, pending a report on a larger scheme, decision on the question has been deferred.

The Water Supplies Committee concurred in the proposals of the similar Committee in the Western District regarding a combined water supply area for the County, and these suggestions are detailed in the Western District Report on page .

In Cumbernauld Supplementary Water District a supply was given to Lenzie Mill Farm, Cumbernauld Station, and a request was also sent to the Middle Ward Committee of the County Council of Lanark for a meeting with a view to a reduction in the water rate in this area.

DRAINAGE.—In connection with a projected scheme of development at Drumclog, Milngavie, the District Committee agreed to exercise their powers regarding drainage facilities, and a sewer was constructed by Mr. R. Anderson, Stepps, at a cost of £295 14s. 6d. The sewer is outwith a Special Drainage District, and is partly situated in the Burgh of Milngavie.