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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 COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1930.

KIRKINTILLOCH:
D. MACLEOD, LIMITED, COWGATE.
1931.

County of Dunbarton : Public Health Department.

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.

(Eastern Area.)

JOHN D. MCKENDRICK.

(Western Area.)

THOMAS ALLAN.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

JOHN L. MOWAT.

WILLIAM ARTHUR.

JAMES GREIG.

A. LAWSON RIDDELL.*

WILLIAM B. SAMSON.

NEIL MACDONALD.

HUGH C. SLATER.*

ARTHUR MILLER.†

* Commenced duty 1st September, 1930.

* Commenced duty 3rd November, 1930.

† Commenced as Junior Assistant on 16th May, 1930.

County Engineer.

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

Assistant Engineers.

MALCOLM ROSS.

J. C. MACKENZIE.*

ALEX. PARK.†

JOHN NICOLSON.

JAS. WATSON, B.Sc. (Edin.)*

HENRY DONALDSON.†

A. GERRARD.†

* Commenced duty 27th Oct., 1930. † Junior Assistant. * Resigned 27th Sept., 1930.

† Apprentice Engineers.

County Veterinary Inspector.

JAMES McDOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S.

(Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs).

Health Visitors.

(Eastern Area.)

JANET L. TURNBULL.

J. CLARA MACBETH.

ISABELLA McCRIRICK.

LILY PRIESTNER.*(a)

FRANCES IRELAND.*(a)

(Western Area.)

ELSIE GEORGE.

CHRISTINA J. MAITLAND.

ISA. R. MACKENZIE.

RACHEL D. COLVILLE.*(b)

* District Nurses: employed part time.

(a) Burgh of Milngavie.

(b) Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.

Clerical Staff.

GEORGE S. BROWNE (Chief Clerk).

AGNES McM. KENNEDY.(1)

JESSIE G. S. SMALL.(1)

JEAN McMILLAN.(1)

THOMAS F. McGLASHAN.(1)

MARION McDONALD.(2)

JOSEPH BAIRD.(3)

ANNIE GRANT.(3)

JEAN McDONALD.(3)

ELIZABETH MUIR.(4)

CHRISTINE MCGREGOR.(4)*

(1) Clerks in Central Office.

(2) Clerk in Veterinary Inspector's Office.

(3) Clerks in Sanitary Inspector's Office, Glasgow.

(4) Clerks in Sanitary Inspector's Office, Alexandria.

* Commenced duty 18th August, 1930.

County Analysts.

Messrs. TATLOCK & THOMSON, Bath Street, Glasgow.

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

The School Medical Officers (Dr. M. M. L. CATHELS and Dr. A. D. COWAN) have been appointed Assistant Medical Officers of Health for purposes of administration.

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*To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the County
Council of the County of Dunbarton.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County during the year 1930. There are also included in this Report, the Annual Reports of the County Sanitary Inspectors and Reports by the Veterinary Inspector and the County Engineer.

At the request of the Department of Health for Scotland, the Report now submitted includes figures relating to the smaller Burghs, from 1st January to 15th May, 1930, that is to say for a period of four and a half months prior to the change over of administration under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. In order to meet the changed circumstances, a number of the tables have had to be left out or materially altered. It will be noticed that for this year separate figures are given in several instances for the smaller Burghs; whether this can be continued in future depends on the returns which are received annually from the Registrar General for Scotland.

I have included in the Report the preliminary census figures for 1931. These figures show that the population of the County in certain areas has materially decreased, but it must be remembered that the census of 1921 was taken at an awkward time, when places such as Helensburgh, Cove and Kilcreggan had a considerable number of visitors, who were counted in amongst the normal residents. As regards the Health Statistics, it is difficult, owing to the altered areas, to make any definite comparison with previous years.

It will be noted, however, that the Infantile Mortality rate is still too high, and that the birth rate, although higher in the County districts than in the previous years, is, taken all over, lower. The figures are given in Table III.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the unfailing co-operation of all members of the Public Health Staff and also the assistance at Duntocher Clinic of Mrs. Keay and of Mrs. Jones at Alexandria Clinic. These two ladies are voluntary workers who have been associated with our clinic work for a number of years. There are three organisations in the County whose help I would also like to acknowledge. I would refer first to the valuable work done throughout the County by the Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who is always ready to help the Department in following up cases of child neglect where the efforts of the Health Visitors have been unavailing. Further, I would mention that I highly appreciate the work done by the Helensburgh Child Welfare Committee, who have during the year co-operated most heartily in the work of the Child Welfare Clinic and Creche. I would also mention the assistance which has been given to me by the representative of the West of Scotland Mission to the Outdoor Blind, whose knowledge of the cases in the County has been of much value to me in carrying out my duties in connection with the Blind Persons Act.

The subjects referred to in the Report are in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, as set out in the circular issued to Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.


I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.



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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1930.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—An official estimation of the population is made annually by the Registrar-General. At the middle of 1930 he estimated that the population in the County area, including the small burghs, amounted to 81,081. Table I. shows how this population is distributed, also the figures for the census of 1921 and the estimated population in the middle of 1929. It has been usual in the Annual Report to frame an estimate on the Valuation Roll, but owing to the altered circumstances this year this is hardly possible as the figure produced could not be compared with previous figures. The census figures of 1931 will, however, give a basis on which calculations can be made in the future. The population as given in the Preliminary Report on this Census is shown in Table I.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—The total number of births in the County area during 1930 was 1363. Table III. shows how these births are distributed throughout the County and also indicates the numbers transferred in or out as the case may be. The birth-rate, calculated on the population referred to above is 16·8 per 1000.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—After allowing for transfers the total number of deaths in the County area during 1930 was 938. The death-rate, therefore, for the whole area amounted to 11·5. Tables III. and IV. gives full particulars of these figures.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1930 was 111. Taken over the whole County the infantile mortality rate amounted to 81·4 per 1000 births. The majority of deaths were, as in the past, due to diseases of early infancy or malformations, although there were quite a number of deaths during the year from respiratory causes.

TABLE I.—SHOWING CENSUS POPULATION COMPARED
WITH ESTIMATIONS BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

AREA.	Census Population 1921.	Estimated Population in 1929.	Estimated Population in 1930.	Census Population 1931 (Preliminary Report)
County (Landward), -	54,149	53,878	53,956	52,522*
Kirkintilloch, -	11,689	12,149	12,132	11,817
Helensburgh, -	9,701	9,348	9,349	8,893
Milngavie, -	4,434	4,745	4,719	5,056
Cove and Kilcreggan, -	1,447	928	925	954
Totals, -	81,420	81,048	81,081	79,242

*The Glasgow extension of 1925 is estimated to have reduced the population in the Landward Area by about 350, while the extension of Clydebank in the same year further reduced the population by about 70.

TABLE II.—SHOWING ACREAGE IN COUNTY AREA
AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

AREA.	1921.	1930.	Density of population per acre, 1930.
County (Landward), -	151,539	150,267	·35
Kirkintilloch, -	841	841	14·42
Helensburgh, -	1,093	1,093	8·55
Milngavie, -	554	554	8·51
Cove and Kilcreggan, -	447	447	2·07
Totals, -	154,474	153,202	·52

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of deaths from infectious diseases for the whole County during the year was 31. Whooping-cough accounted for 9, measles 8, diphtheria 5, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, scarlet fever 2, encephalitis lethargica 2. A statement regarding the total number of cases of infectious disease will be found in Tables V. and VI.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—There were only 11 deaths from influenza during 1930. The disease was not very prevalent in the County during the year.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—Sixty-one deaths were due to this disease in 1930. In each case pneumonia was uncomplicated by any other infectious disease.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—There were 111 deaths from this disease during 1930: of these 53 were males and 58 were females.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1930 the number of deaths registered as having occurred from all forms of Tuberculosis was 39, and the death-rate for the County is, therefore, .48. Of the 39 cases mentioned above, 30 referred to Tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for the County for this type of Tuberculosis of .37. Deaths from other Tuberculosis amounted to 9, giving a death-rate of .11.

The figures given this year, of course, are not comparable with those of last year, which included County Landward figures only. This year the Small Burghs are also included.

Of all the known cases of Tuberculosis in the County, 39 died during 1930, 30 of these being Pulmonary deaths and 9 Non-Pulmonary. The following Table gives particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not notified or notified only at or after death	3	1	2	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	...	4	4	...
" from 1 to 3 months " "	1	...	...	...
" " 3 to 6 " "	2	5	1	...
" " 6 to 12 " "	...	1	...	...
" " 1 to 2 years " "	1	2	...	1
" " over 2 years " "	5	5	...	...
Totals	12	18	7	2
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution ...	...	3	1	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	5	...	...

TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

NUMBERS.	RATE PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						
	Eastern Area.	Western Area.	Kirkintilloch.	Helensburgh.	Milngavie.	Cove and Kilcreggan.	
Births (Corrected for Transfers),	442	516	224	114	58	9	
Do. Illegitimate (do.), - - -	22	44	6	5	3	...	
Marriages (Uncorrected), - - -	123	178	82	37	25	...	
Deaths (do.), - - -	326	258	131	110	39	6	
Do. (Transferred Out), - - -	107	17	19	17	...	...
Do. (Transferred In), - - -	77	79	31	23	11	7	
Do. (Corrected), both Sexes, - - -	296	320	143	116	50	13	
RATE PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.							
Birth Rate (Corrected for Transfers), -	19.0	16.8	18.5	12.2	12.3	9.7	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 100 Births, -	5.0	8.5	2.7	4.4	5.2	...	
Marriage Rate (Uncorrected), -	5.3	5.8	6.8	4.0	5.3	...	
Death Rate—All Causes (do.), -	14.0	8.4	10.8	11.8	8.3	6.5	
Do. (Corrected for Transfers), -	12.7	10.4	11.8	12.4	10.6	14.1	
Do. (Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution), -	13.1	10.4	13.0	11.0	10.6	11.8	
Do. —Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.34	0.46	0.33	0.21	0.42	...	
Do. —All Tuberculosis (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.60	0.46	0.49	0.21	0.64	...	
Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases (Corrected for Transfers), -	0.86	0.23	0.16	0.21	0.21	...	
Infantile Mortality Rate, - - -	109	72	67	88	17	...	

TABLE IV.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHs)—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS) FOR 1930 COMPILED FROM FIGURES 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, - - - - -	8	7	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - - - -	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - - - -	9	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, - - - - -	5	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, - - - - -	11	7	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - - - -	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - - - -	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, - - - - -	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), - - - - -	30	12	18	2	12	5	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, - - - - -	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum, - - - - -	4	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours, - - - - -	111	53	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	27	36	15	2
Rheumatic Fever, - - - - -	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, - - - - -	9	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, - - - - -	107	52	55	...	4	3	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease, - - - - -	106	52	54	...	4	3	2	6	6	10	22	44	29	23	4
Disease of Arteries, - - - - -	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis, - - - - -	56	28	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, - - - - -	61	32	29	4	2	3	2	4	4	7	8	11	16	7	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, - - - - -	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), - - - - -	8	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, - - - - -	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), - - - - -	23	9	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	4	4	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), - - - - -	32	14	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	8	6	...
Puerperal Sepsis, - - - - -	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, - - - - -	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, - - - - -	39	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, - - - - -	6	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths, - - - - -	40	34	6	1	4	3	2	4	1	3	7	8	4	3	...
Other Defined Diseases, - - - - -	198	98	100	15	5	3	2	4	2	7	17	36	47	43	17
Ill-defined or Unknown, - - - - -	15	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	6	2	1
All Causes, - - - - -	938	484	454	111	33	17	12	35	26	44	92	149	222	157	40

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Department of Health as set out in their circular regarding the framing of Annual Reports for the year 1930, figures have been obtained from the Smaller Burghs for the period January 1st to May 15th, 1930, and these figures are incorporated in the following statement and also in the Tables Nos. V. and VI. on pages 15 and 16.

Enteric Fever.—Twelve cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. Of these cases seven showed an infection with the organism of Para-typhoid "B" only; three showed a mixed infection of Typhoid and Para-typhoid "B," and two gave no reaction, although clinically they had the appearance of an infection with the Enteric Fever group of organisms. All the patients recovered satisfactorily.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 301 cases of this disease notified during the year. Although generally speaking the cases were of a mild nature, there were instances in which the attack was severe and two deaths occurred, the age of the patients being 6 years in both instances.

Diphtheria.—One hundred and forty-four cases were reported during 1930. There is still a prevalence of the disease in the Bonhill Parish as will be seen from Table No. V. Five deaths were attributable to this cause in the County Area.

Erysipelas.—Of the eighty-four cases notified 20 were from Bonhill Parish and 20 from Kirkintilloch Burgh. The only interesting point in connection with the disease is that increasing numbers of these cases are being nursed in Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were only three cases of Puerperal Fever notified during 1930, all from Kirkintilloch Burgh. On the other hand there were eleven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified from the whole area. Quite a number of these cases were finally classified as being the former disease.

Primary Pneumonia.—Of the one hundred and nineteen cases notified nearly one-third were nursed in Hospital. There can be no doubt that the admission of such cases to an infectious disease Hospital is of great benefit to the

TABLE V.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING 1930.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Epidemic Jaundice.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bonhill, ...	2	52	43	20	...	4	17	...	28	...	...	...	1	13	11	191
Cardross, ...	1	12	11	3	...	1	2	...	45	1	...	...	1	5	5	87
Dunbarton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kilmarnock, ...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Luss, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
Rosneath (Landward), ...	1	12	2	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	27
Rosneath (Burghal), ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	10
Rhu (Landward), ...	...	7	...	...	...	1	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	28
Rhu (Burghal), ...	...	39	6	8	...	...	16	...	47	...	...	3	3	6	4	132
West Kilpatrick, ...	1	53	6	10	...	2	19	2	26	2	1	...	1	6	10	139
East Kilpatrick (Landward), ...	...	13	21	6	...	1	13	...	31	...	1	...	...	4	2	92
East Kilpatrick (Burghal), ...	1	6	5	2	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	...	2	3	49
Kirkintilloch (Landward), ...	3	19	16	8	...	...	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	6	8	73
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), ...	2	62	23	20	3	1	17	7	9	...	...	...	1	8	11	164
Cumbernauld, ...	...	13	9	5	...	...	11	1	27	...	1	...	...	9	4	80
Totals, ...	12	301	144	84	3	11	119	13	267	3	4	3	10	66	60	1100
Removed to Hospital, ...	11	276	132	20	3	5	34	2	8	3	...	...	2	55	19	550

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.
 TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING
 IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN 1930.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases in Institutions.	Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.		
Enteric Fever, - - -	...	5	3	1	...	3*	...	12
Scarlet Fever, - - -	14	126	68	22	11	29	8	278
Diphtheria, - - - ;	3	56	39	15	6	13	4	136
Erysipelas, - - -	5	26	15	5	...	8	7	66
Puerperal Fever, - - -	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chickenpox, - - -	4	82	56	33	15	66	7	263
Infective Jaundice, - - -	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Infantile Paralysis, - - -	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
Primary Pneumonia, - - -	3	40	21	12	6	13†	1	96
Influenzal Pneumonia, - - -	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia, - - -	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	11
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, - - -	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3

* 1 Seaman on a merchant vessel.

† 3 Lascars on merchant vessels.

community, as nursing facilities for such cases in the average working-class home are not conducive to speedy recovery.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—There was very little Influenza in the County during 1930, and consequently the amount of Pneumonia from this source was almost negligible. Only thirteen cases were notified, two of which were taken to Hospital.

Chickenpox.—This disease is still notifiable. The actual advantage gained by notification is almost entirely countered by the fact that large numbers of cases are never seen by a medical man. This can readily be seen from Table No. V., where it will be noticed that while there were 45 cases notified from the Renton and Cardross areas, there were only 28 notified from the Bonhill Parish which has about four times the population. It would also appear as if only nine cases had occurred in Kirkintilloch, which is not at all likely.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Three cases were notified, all from the landward area. These cases were confirmed by bacteriological examination. All the patients died.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Four cases were notified. These cases were not associated, and as will be seen from Table No. V. they occurred in widely scattered areas.

Epidemic Jaundice.—Three cases were notified, all in one family, but the cases were not confirmed and were probably only jaundice of a catarrhal nature.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—It is satisfactory to note that all the ten children affected recovered without loss of vision or, indeed, any serious impairment.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—Quite a number of cases of infectious disease occurred during the year in farms supplying milk to the public. In one instance typhoid fever occurred on a milk purveyor's premises, but adequate steps were taken and no spread to customers occurred. In no fewer than seven instances scarlet fever occurred in the family of a dairy farmer or milker. In three instances, only strict inspection and disinfection after removal of the patient was carried out. In two instances the milk supply was voluntarily discontinued for a period of ten days. In one instance, the disease being in the home of a milker, that

individual was given other work about the farm until after the end of the incubation period, while in another instance the cows were temporarily milked by persons living outside the farm buildings. As far as could be ascertained no spread of the disease occurred from any of these farms. A case of diphtheria occurred in a dairy farm during the year, and arrangements were made for the cows to be milked by workers from another farm until all risk of infection of the supply had passed. Where measles or chickenpox occur at farms no action is taken as these diseases do not appear to be conveyed by the agency of milk.

Infections at Children's Homes, etc.—Our County Hospitals have to be prepared to take in cases of infectious disease of any nature from institutions in the County, of which there are a large number. During the year the following cases occurred :—

Scarlet Fever—

Hillside Holiday Home, Clynder,	1 case.
McQueen-McIntosh Home, Cove,	3 cases.
Broomfield Maternity Home,	1 case.
Henry Brock Hospital,	2 cases.

Diphtheria—

McQueen-McIntosh Home, Cove,	1 case.
Hillfoot Holiday Home,	2 cases.
Greenyards Convalescent Home,	1 case.

Erysipelas—

Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Drumchapel,	1 case.
Woodilee Mental Hospital,	1 case.
Hillfoot Holiday Home,	1 case.
Schaw Memorial Home,	1 case.
Waverley Park Home,	1 case.
Broomhill Home,	1 case.

Chickenpox—

Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Drumchapel,	1 case.
Hillfoot Holiday Home,	6 cases.

Ships in Gareloch.—Owing to the large number of ships laid up in the Gareloch with crews on board, there is an increasing possibility that the hospitals may have to deal with outbreaks of disease. During the year the following cases were notified :—Typhoid 1, Pneumonia 3, Chickenpox 4.

Closure of Schools.—During 1930 it was not found necessary to close any school in the County Landward or Small Burghs on account of infectious disease.

Smallpox.—During 1930 no case of Smallpox was reported in the County and there were no contacts intimated. The question of building a Smallpox Hospital, which had been considered in 1928 and the beginning of 1929, did not come up for discussion during the year.

Vaccination.—The following Table shows the numbers of conscientious objections to vaccination recorded during the year :—

Registration District.	Number.
Arrochar,	3
Bonhill,	192
Cardross,	3
Dumbarton,	Nil.
Kilcreggan and Cove,	Nil.
Kilmarnock,	Nil.
Luss,	1
Renton,	85
Rosneath (Landward),	Nil.
Rosneath (Burghal),	Nil.
Rhu (Landward),	7
Rhu (Burghal),	61
Cumbernauld,	52
East Kilpatrick,	5
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	67
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	133
Milngavie (Landward),	3
Milngavie (Burghal),	15
West Kilpatrick,	45
	<hr/>
	672
	<hr/>

As regards school inspection, out of 7618 children examined 3783, or 49·6 per cent., were found to be unvaccinated. This shows a decrease in vaccination to the extent of 10·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The lowest percentage of unvaccinated children is found in the New Kilpatrick School Management area with 23·1 per cent., while the highest, excluding Clydebank and Dumbarton, is found in the Vale of Leven area where the figure is 56·9 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The area of the County Tuberculosis Scheme included, from 15th May, the small burghal areas of Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Milngavie, Cove and Kilcreggan. The combined statistics for the whole area are given, and, for various reasons, exact comparison cannot be made with previous years.

At the end of 1930, the number of cases on the roll was 669,

274 being Pulmonary cases
and 395 being Non-Pulmonary cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Sixty-six cases (36 males and 30 females) were notified during 1930, and in the sputa of 32 cases tubercle bacilli were found. 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
3	4	2	15	20	13	9	...	66

Of this number

38 were treated in Sanatoria,
3 received domiciliary treatment,
16 died before end of year,
3 had left the district,

and in 13 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

One patient, who was notified as having Pulmonary Tuberculosis, died, and was certified as having died from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis; this death is included in the table referring to Non-Pulmonary deaths. It should be noted also that the total of 66 cases includes 3 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely 16, does not include 1 death in this Institution, which, for statistical purposes, is transferred to another Local Authority. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 8·31 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.	In Death Returns.
16	...	4	1	6	1	...	1	3

The conditions disclosed by the table are unsatisfactory in that one-fifth of the notified cases died within nine months of notification. A satisfactory explanation was given in two of the cases found in the Death Returns.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 60 cases (31 males and 29 females) were notified. 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, -	5	7	4	2	4	2	3	...	27
Bones and Joints, -	1	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	11
Abdomen, -	3	6	1	3	...	2	...	...	15
Spine, -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meninges, -	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skin, -	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Other, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	10	18	10	7	6	6	3	...	60

Of this number

19 were treated in Sanatoria,
4 received domiciliary treatment,
4 had died before end of year,
and in 8 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

It should be noted that the total of 60 cases includes 3 from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely 4, does not include 2 deaths in this Institution, which, for statistical purposes, are transferred to other Local Authorities. Two cases, which had not been notified, were found in the Death Returns.

The following table, which includes 1 Pulmonary case which was certified as having died from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, shows the duration of life after notification. The average period of survival (including this death) was 4.43 days.

Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week.	1 Month.	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	Over.	Notified at Death.	In Death Returns.
7	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2

The large proportion of cases dying within so short a period is accounted for by 4 cases of Tuberculous Meningitis, a case admitted to hospital as an Acute Abdomen, and 2 cases of Acute Abdominal and Generalised Tuberculosis.

The statistics for the year show a satisfactory decrease in the total death-rate, from .74 in 1929 to .48 this year. This decrease is shared by the Pulmonary rate, .56 in 1929 to .37, and the Non-Pulmonary rate, .18 in 1929 to .11.

This decrease is gratifying, but there is no cause for congratulation in the fact that such a large proportion of the Non-Pulmonary lesions, estimated up to 40%, is caused by Tuberculous milk. These bovine infections figure less in death returns, but bulk largely in the incidence rate, and are the cause of much disablement, much invalidism, and the all too common disfiguring scars on the neck. It should not be left to a few enlightened farmers to strive against the handicap of increased price to turn out milk which is as innocuous as nutritious. Milk should be sold only in two categories, from tuberculin-tested cattle, or competently pasteurised. No raw milk should be sold from untested cattle. Much of the work of the Veterinary Inspector is wasted, as cattle change frequently in the usual commercial dairy herd, and it is impossible to have every cow clinically examined before its milk is sold. The scrutiny of a careful dairyman, and they are not all careful, which leads to the Inspector being summoned to examine a suspect beast, is not adequate. Two children of an experienced and careful dairyman developed serious tuberculous bone lesions, undoubtedly from home milk. Examination of the herd showed no abnormality, the affected animal having probably been sold undetected when it "went dry." The task of adequate supervision is too great for the small veterinary staff provided.

The factors in the propagation of Tuberculosis are sometimes obscure, and their elimination will require slow social changes, but the obvious and expensive folly of permitting the sale of potentially tuberculous milk will quickly become perceptible, even to an imperfectly educated general health conscience.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—The previous arrangements for treatment continue unchanged. Difficulty is found in providing proper treatment for adult Non-Pulmonary cases, and undue delay frequently occurs. This ought to be provided for in the provision of hospital services in the County. Helensburgh Hospital, which has a small corrugated iron annexe used for Tuberculosis, now belongs to the County, but the accommodation is not too satisfactory.

During the year there were 149 patients treated in Sanatoria, 10 of whom had treatment in more than one Institution. The following table gives the names of the Sanatoria and the number of patients who received treatment in each.

Name of Sanatorium.	Number of Patients.
Glenlomond,	25
Ochil Hills,	1
Bridge-of-Weir,	8
Hairmyres,	2
Lennox,	50
Dumbarton,	10
Helensburgh,	30
Southfield,	2
Strathblane,	1
St. Andrew's	17
Biggart,	12
Rockvale,	1

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—There were 102 patients (41 Pulmonary and 61 Non-Pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment during the year, the cost of which amounted to, approximately, £448 11s. 5d. The following tables show the total number of patients and the total number of months during which these patients were receiving the medical extras. The average duration of treatment for all Pulmonary patients was 5·61 months, and for Non-Pulmonary patients, 7·19 months,

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	25	121	4·84
	Children,	2	12	6·0
FEMALES.	Adults,	13	96	7·38
	Children,	1	1	1·0

		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	8	76	9·5
	Children,	19	150	7·89
FEMALES.	Adults,	11	46	4·18
	Children,	23	167	7·26

Domiciliary treatment is limited to the provision of milk, eggs, and cod liver oil and malt, and is always given in preference to drugs. It will be noted that most has been given to Non-Pulmonary cases, chiefly children. The bulk of this has gone to the depressed industrial areas of the County.

DRUGS.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £19 12s. 8d.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—In addition to the Clinics at Renton, Alexandria, and Duntocher, there is a weekly Clinic held at Kirkintilloch. These are used for examination of suspect cases, observation of contacts, and supervision. All patients are first visited at home by the Tuberculosis Officer so that environment, etc., may be noted, and patients attend the Clinic subsequently if it is conveniently near.

The equipment is increased by the addition of a separate hut in the grounds of Helensburgh Fever Hospital, equipped with two Westminster Arc lamps. An up-to-date Ultra-Violet Light equipment will also be installed in the new clinic to be erected in Kirkintilloch.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—Patients are examined at Ruchill Hospital. It is hoped that the new hospital service may provide facilities for this. The Clinic at Kirkintilloch, if equipped with X-Ray, would serve as a well equipped diagnostic centre for the detached portion of the County, thus linking up with the Insurance service.

In the County Scheme, the value of X-Ray examination is in diagnosis, or confirmation of diagnosis. It is also used in considering the possibility of pneumothorax, and the appropriate sanatorium. All Pulmonary cases with negative sputum are confirmed by X-Ray.

During 1930, 61 X-Ray examinations were carried out, 48 for Pulmonary and 13 for Non-Pulmonary conditions. Nineteen of the Pulmonary conditions gave positive and 29 negative results. Of the 13 Non-Pulmonary conditions, 6 gave positive and 7 negative results. The following table gives particulars of the conditions with regard to localisation of disease, etc., and relative results.

Localisation of Disease.	Number of Patients.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Chest	48	19	29
Spine	6	3	3
Knee	1	1	0
Hip	1	0	1
Ankle	3	1	2
Os Calcis	1	1	0
Sternum... ..	1	0	1

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.—During the year, the Ultra-Violet Light facilities in the County have been increased by the taking over, under the 1929 Act, of Helensburgh Fever Hospital. There, in a separate hut, with a bathroom and small dressing-room, is an installation of two Westminster Carbon Arc Lamps. These will be used for general Public Health work in the district.

The only other installation at present is in Alexandria Clinic, which has been described in previous Reports. This consists of a K. B. B. Atmospheric Type Mercury Vapour Lamp and two Sun-Ray Long Flaming Arcs. Recently the Mercury Vapour Lamp has been fitted with a lens and quartz rod applicators for pressure treatment and for intranasal lupus. It is too early yet to say anything about results from the new fittings. There will be a similar installation in the Clinic under construction at Kirkintilloch.

The justification for Ultra-Violet Treatment lies mainly in the results obtained in treatment of glands and other superficial manifestations of Tuberculosis, and for debility and rickets in Maternity and Child Welfare Work. Details of treatment are given below.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	9	6	3
Malnutrition,	7	4	3
Infantile Paralysis,	1	—	1
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	7	5	2
* Onychia,	1	—	1

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility,	7	7	—
Bronchitis,	1	—	1
Psoriasis,	1	—	1
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	1	1	—
Malnutrition,	2	1	1
Rickets,	1	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	61
Total number of treatments,	2018
Average number of treatments,	33

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	30	22	8
Bones,	4	3	1
Joints,	3	3	—
Lupus,	12	8	4
Abdominal,	10	6	4
Suspected abdominal,	2	1	1

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) area for 1930 :—

- 48 Pulmonary notifications.
- 42 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 28 Deaths.
- 29 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 66 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 52$, compared with $\cdot 74$ in 1929; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 41$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 11$.

The statistics for the small burghs taken over under the 1929 Act are as follows :—

KIRKINTILLOCH—

- 8 Pulmonary notifications.
- 11 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 6 Deaths.
- 15 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 9 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 49$, compared with $\cdot 66$ in 1929; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 33$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 16$.

MILNGAVIE—

- 2 Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Deaths.
- 6 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 64$, compared with $\cdot 63$ in 1929; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 42$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 22$.

HELENSBURGH—

- 6 Pulmonary notifications.
- 4 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 2 Deaths.
- 7 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 7 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 21$, compared with $\cdot 96$ in 1929; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 21$, as both deaths were of Pulmonary patients.

COVE AND KILCREGGAN—

- 2 Pulmonary notifications.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—For the use of the inhabitants of the County of Dunbarton, including the smaller Burghs, there are at the present time four infectious disease hospitals. Two of these hospitals, viz., Helensburgh and Duntocher, are owned solely by the County Council, while the other two, Lennox Joint Hospital and Dumbarton Joint Hospital, are owned by a combination of authorities. In the case of Lennox Joint Hospital the County Council at present owns two-thirds while the County Council of Stirling owns one-third. In the case of Dumbarton Joint Hospital the County Council owns one-half and the Dumbarton Town Council owns the other half. The following are the details regarding these hospitals:—

HELENSBURGH INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.—This hospital is stated to contain accommodation for thirty-eight patients. The main portion of the hospital was originally a private dwelling and is not very suitable for the treatment of infectious cases. The question of its future use is at present before a Committee of the County Council.

DUNTOCHER JOINT HOSPITAL.—This hospital is stated to have accommodation for twenty-four patients. It is quite an up-to-date hospital although small. It is conveniently situated for the area which it serves, and the only adverse remark which can be made about it relates to the ambulance, which is now not in a very satisfactory condition. A sub-committee of the County Council have at present the question of the provision of a new ambulance before them.

DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL.—This hospital is situated slightly west of Dumbarton Burgh. It is stated to have accommodation for forty-five patients. As mentioned in last year's Annual Report, I am strongly of opinion that this hospital should be enlarged by the provision of a ward somewhat similar to that opened at the Lennox Hospital last year. A detailed statement setting out my reasons for suggesting this enlargement will be found on pages 39 to 43 of last year's Annual Report.

LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL.—This hospital is situated in Stirlingshire outside the Burgh of Kirkintilloch. Since its extension last year it has been found to have ample accom-

TABLE VII.—ADMISSIONS TO HELENSBURGH HOSPITAL, 1930.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH	
SCARLET FEVER—																		
Recovered	5	5	9	7	5	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	19	38
Remaining	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
PARA-TYPHOID FEVER—																		
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DIPHTHERIA—																		
Recovered	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Remaining	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
PNEUMONIA—																		
Recovered	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
MEASLES—																		
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
MEASLES and PNEUMONIA—																		
Recovered	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
WHOOPING COUGH—																		
Recovered	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
RHEUMATISM (Nursing Mother and Baby)—																		
Recovered	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
TUBERCULOSIS—																		
Discharged	...	...	2	...	3	4	2	4	3	3	...	...	3	1	11	11	22
Died	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	5	7
Remaining	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	3	3	10
Totals	10	9	12	8	10	10	6	11	8	6	3	1	4	2	51	49	100	

TABLE VIII.—ADMISSIONS TO DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL, 1930.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered	9	10	6	19	6	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	42	63
Remaining	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered	1	3	2	6	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	23
Remaining	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Died	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	6	5	11
Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
MEASLES—																	
Recovered	2	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
MEASLES and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
MEASLES and APPENDICITIS—																	
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	2	12
Remaining	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
WHOOPING COUGH and PNEUMONIA—																	
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS																	
Died	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
CHICKEN POX																	
Recovered	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	17	26	13	37	12	17	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	7	60	92	152

TABLE IX.—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1930.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH.
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered ...	14	21	26	22	11	10	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	55	58	113
Remaining ...	1	3	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered ...	12	17	7	12	10	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	31	42	73	
Remaining ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Died ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	9
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered ...	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	
Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	4
WHOOPING COUGH and PNEUMONIA—																	
Remaining ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Died ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
MEASLES—																	
Recovered ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3
TYPHOID—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS																	
Recovered ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS—																	
Died ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary)—																	
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	9	6	15
Remaining ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	3	11	11
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Totals ...	31	46	39	56	37	25	15	11	11	6	6	3	4	143	131	274	274

TABLE X.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL, 1930.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH.
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered ...	18	22	21	24	8	7	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	49	59	108
Remaining ...	1	...	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Died ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered ...	6	7	12	11	2	8	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	25	29	54
Remaining ...	...	2	3	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	11	15
Died ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
MEASLES—																	
Recovered ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
MEASLES and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered ...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Remaining ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS—																	
Died ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary)—																	
Discharged ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	9	13
Remaining ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	9	6	15
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
PLEURISY—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	31	38	43	48	14	24	9	17	7	9	4	3	...	108	139	247	

modation for the needs of the district. The question of extending the administrative block was before various committees during the year, and the matter had not been finally adjusted by the end of 1930. It is, of course, obvious that some extension of the administrative block is urgently required.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.—There are two general hospitals in the County area, viz., the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh, which is stated to contain accommodation for 24 patients, and the Henry Brock Hospital in Alexandria with accommodation for 22 patients. These hospitals are run by voluntary agencies and the beds in them are almost always fully occupied. The numbers dealt with at these hospitals during 1930 were :—

Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh,	160
Bromley Hospital, Alexandria,	345

CONVALESCENT HOMES IN CONNECTION WITH GENERAL HOSPITALS.—There are also the following Convalescent Hospitals connected with Institutions in Glasgow :—Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Country Branch, Drumchapel, containing 75 beds. This hospital was extended last year. The Schaw Memorial Home, Bearsden, also containing 75 beds. This is a Convalescent Hospital for the Royal Infirmary.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.—The Broomhill Homes at Kirkintilloch have accommodation for 128. At this hospital there is also a portion known as the Lanfine Homes which is used for Tuberculous cases. The number of beds available is 33.

HOMES FOR CONVALESCENTS.—There are also the following homes for convalescents all run by voluntary agencies :—

Broomfield Maternity Home, Rhu,	12 beds.
Agnes Miller Wilson Home, Shandon,	76 „
The Grove, Clynder,	32 „
McQueen-McIntosh Home, Cove,	60 „
Hillside Home, Clynder,	14 „
Greenyards Convalescent Home, Cumbernauld,	32 „

HOME FOR BLIND PERSONS.—The West of Scotland Blind Persons Committee own a small Home at Clynder for blind men at which there are 12 beds.

The only other Home in the County for convalescents is owned by the Glasgow Corporation and is used in connection with their Education Scheme. This building is situated in Bearsden and is known as the Hillfoot Holiday Home.

The question of the hospital policy in the County of Dunbarton has been under the consideration of a Joint Committee on a number of occasions, and the matter was still under review at the end of 1930. The whole question is a very complicated one on account of the fact that the general hospitals in Glasgow receive a considerable measure of support from the industrial areas in the County and in return deal with large numbers of cases annually. How far the facilities available are to be continued and what additional hospital accommodation is required are matters which must necessarily take some time to decide. It will probably be necessary eventually for the County Council to provide additional general hospital accommodation in combination with the large Burghs in the County.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Infectious Diseases.

HELENSBURGH JOINT HOSPITAL.—Each Infectious Disease Hospital has an ambulance connected with it. The Helensburgh Fever Hospital has a horse ambulance which has in the past been quite suitable for taking any cases from the burghal area. It has, however, been found convenient during the past year to obtain the loan of the Dumbartonshire Joint Motor Ambulance for taking any cases to Helensburgh Hospital from areas outwith the burgh. As referred to under "Hospitals," the future use of this Infectious Disease Hospital is at present under consideration.

DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL.—There is an up-to-date motor ambulance at this hospital owned by the combining authorities.

DUNTOCHER JOINT HOSPITAL.—The ambulance at this hospital has been previously referred to. It is not very satisfactory being somewhat out of date and simply a horse-drawn body on a Ford ton-chassis. The provision of an up-to-date ambulance is at present under consideration.

LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL.—This hospital has an arrangement with a hirer who owns an ambulance which is garaged in Kirkintilloch. A certain fixed sum is paid for each run from Milton of Campsie and Lennoxton in Stirlingshire

and Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire. Any runs beyond these places are charged 9d. per mile. This arrangement appears to be satisfactory, the ambulance being available for use when required.

Illnesses and Accidents.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.—The local authority has no ambulances available for removing cases of general illness or accident to hospital. The question of making some arrangement was before a special committee during the year, and although a scheme had not been fixed on by the end of 1930, there did not appear to be any great difficulty in making arrangements with voluntary institutions or private individuals owning ambulances, for the use of these ambulances when required. This matter is still under discussion.

OTHER LOCAL SERVICES.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS, CLINICS, ETC.—The following table shows the existing Child Welfare and School Clinics throughout the County. I have included the school clinics in the large burghs because they are managed by the County Council. As regards pre-natal clinics, certain of the Child Welfare Clinics have already been fitted up for this purpose, and it is proposed to fit up the remainder in the same way.

The County Council have approved of the provision of two orthopædic clinics, one to be situated in Dumbarton and one in Clydebank. These were not ready for use by the end of 1930.

There are no venereal disease clinics in the County of Dumbarton as the patients all go to centres in Glasgow, the County of Dumbarton being in combination with Glasgow for that purpose. The only exception is the Burgh of Kirkintilloch; patients from the Burgh are supposed to go to centres in Lanarkshire. As a matter of fact a large number go to Glasgow. It is hoped that this arrangement will soon be altered and that patients from the whole of the Dumbarton area will go to the Glasgow Centres.

TABLE OF CLINICS.

The following Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have been established:—

- Helensburgh—Army Hut specially adapted.
- Alexandria—Specially constructed clinic.
- Renton—Specially constructed clinic.
- Duntocher—Specially constructed clinic.

- Old Kilpatrick—Hall and Waiting Room, rented.
 Milngavie—Room in Public School used.
 Kirkintilloch—Rooms in Council Chambers adapted for
 use.
 Cumbernauld—Rooms rented in Masonic Buildings.
 Twechar—Rooms rented in Miners' Institute.

(Pre-natal cases requiring skilled advice are sent to the Pre-natal Clinics of the Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and may be admitted to the wards there if necessary.)

Under the scheme for the Medical Treatment of School Children the following clinics, which are also available for children referred from the Child Welfare Clinics, have been established :—

Tonsils and Adenoids Clinics—

- Clydebank—Specially built and equipped clinic.
 Dumbarton—Specially fitted clinic.
 Kirkintilloch—Specially fitted clinic.

Dental Clinics—

- Clydebank—Specially built and equipped clinic.
 Dumbarton—Specially fitted clinic.
 Alexandria—Specially built and equipped clinic.
 Kirkintilloch—Room in school, also used for other purposes.
 Helensburgh—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Milngavie—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Duntocher—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Twechar—Specially fitted clinic in school.

Eye Clinics—

- Dumbarton—Specially fitted clinic.
 Clydebank—Specially constructed clinic.
 Helensburgh—Specially fitted medical room.
 Kirkintilloch—Schoolroom.
 Milngavie—Schoolroom.

Skin and General Clinics—

- Dumbarton—Specially fitted clinic.
 Clydebank—Specially constructed clinic.
 Kirkintilloch—Specially fitted clinic.
 Alexandria—Specially constructed clinic.
 Helensburgh—Adapted army hut.
 Twechar—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Milngavie—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Duntocher—Specially fitted clinic in school.
 Croy—Specially fitted clinic in school.

X-Ray Clinic—

Clydebank—Specially built and equipped clinic.

There have also been established in the County a number of Tuberculosis Clinics and two Ultra-Violet Light Clinics. These are as follows :—

Tuberculosis Clinics—

Special Tuberculosis clinic days are arranged at the undernoted clinics :—

Alexandria—In Child Welfare Clinic premises.

Renton—In Child Welfare Clinic premises.

Duntocher—In Child Welfare Clinic premises.

Kirkintilloch—In Child Welfare Clinic premises.

U.-V. Light Clinics—

Alexandria—Specially built and equipped clinic.

Helensburgh—Installation at Helensburgh Hospital.

(Children from other parts of the County are dealt with at Blawarthill Hospital by arrangement or privately by a general practitioner in Kirkintilloch.)

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR.—The question of providing a more satisfactory service has been before Committees during the year. No definite alteration in the existing scheme has yet been made. The existing arrangements differ only very slightly in the various areas in the County. As regards medical care, the arrangements in existence contemplate the provision of a doctor for all cases on the Poor Roll and for the dependents of insured unemployed and other persons who cannot afford the services of a doctor, the provision of the necessary medicines and appliances for the treatment of illnesses or accidents and the provision of dental treatment on a certificate of the District Medical Officer, including the provision of dentures where considered necessary by the County Medical Officer and, finally, the removal to hospital of any cases requiring institutional treatment. The only actual alterations are (1) that the County Medical Officer should be responsible for deciding as to the provision of dentures, and (2) that all maternity cases should come under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme and not under the Public Assistance.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

At the end of 1930 there were 152 names on the Register of Blind Persons kept in the office here. The details are shown in the table below. These figures exclude the Burgh of Dumbarton.

During 1930 one patient was admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind; there were five persons being trained in the Institution from the County area and five were awaiting admission. One blind person was in training for the ministry in the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, during the year.

At the end of the year there were 3 blind persons in the Combination Hospital, Dumbarton, from the following Parishes or Burghs:—Bonhill Parish, West Kilpatrick Parish, and Burgh of Clydebank.

	On Register at 1/1/30.	Added during year.		Died during year.	Left district during year.	On Register at 31/12/30.
Burgh of Clydebank. -	52	18	70	14	9	47
Burgh of Kirkintilloch,	13	4	17	4	...	13
Burgh of Helensburgh,	6	6	12	...	...	12
Burgh of Milngavie, -	5	3	8	3	...	5
Burgh of Kilcreggan, -	3	...	3	2	...	1
Eastern District (Landward), - -	19	11	30	6	1	23
Western District (Landward), - -	40	21	61	8	2	51
	138	63	201	37	12	152

During the year 10 certificates were issued to persons on the Register to enable them to obtain free Wireless Licences. Travelling facilities were granted to one person.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table gives details of the work done in the various Glasgow Clinics during 1930:—

Fifteen patients from the County were granted travelling facilities to the Glasgow Clinics, the total cost being £15 18/-.

Thirty-five specimens of blood were sent to Glasgow Corporation Laboratories for the Wasserman Test. Of these 9 were positive and 26 negative.

TABLE XI.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1930.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Burgh of Helensburgh.		Burgh of Kirkintilloch.		Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.		Dun- tocher Hospital.		Helens- burgh Hospital.		Schools.		Burgh of Dum- barton.		Dum- barton Joint Hospital.		Lennox Joint Hospital.		Totals.
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli, -	22	86	7	90	2	22	6	6	4	15	2	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	78	13	40	14	32	462
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli,	42	124	37	92	7	26	3	19	3	16	...	4	4	56	1	4	...	...	18	183	100	204	46	171	1160
Blood Agglutination—Typhoid or Paratyphoid, -	6	24	2	20	1	5	...	6	2	7	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	8	3	3	105
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6
Hair for Ringworm, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fluid for Meningococci, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	12
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Totals, -	70	235	46	203	10	53	9	31	9	40	2	11	7	58	1	12	1	1	29	273	121	257	63	207	1749

TABLE XII.—RAINFALL DURING 1930.

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.													
Whistlefield, Clear Water Tank,	Neil M'Kellar, Water Superintendent.	8 in.	1 0	342 ft.	8.90	1.08	1.97	4.40	2.75	1.34	1.20	8.29	5.65	10.44	7.46	7.33	60.81
Rhu, Filter House,	John Black, Water Superintendent.	8 in.	1 0	350	8.70	0.97	4.06	4.13	4.13	3.56	5.29	7.93	6.49	9.54	6.26	7.75	68.81
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	James N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor.	8 in.	1 0	293	7.17	0.44	3.32	2.38	2.83	3.82	3.42	6.96	4.78	8.65	7.56	5.67	57.00
Estate Office, Rosneath,	Wm. Rankine	...	...	...	7.38	0.27	3.46	2.41	3.01	3.60	3.67	6.89	4.58	7.62	6.80	5.25	54.94
Glen Finlas,	George Beaton, Water Superintendent.	...	...	...	8.90	0.45	4.82	2.76	4.55	4.70	5.42	10.27	5.44	11.26	9.60	7.70	75.87
Renton Filters,	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent.	4 in.	4 0	292	6.47	0.34	3.77	2.23	2.05	2.77	2.45	6.54	4.57	7.56	6.44	5.37	50.56
Garshake,	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent.	8 in.	1 0	235	5.70	0.35	2.80	1.60	1.95	2.50	2.80	6.00	4.00	6.25	4.95	4.95	43.85
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8 in.	1 0	1052	7.25	0.30	3.30	0.80	2.40	3.05	3.50	7.80	5.15	8.15	7.40	5.30	54.40
Cochno Filters,	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent.	5 in.	1 0	400	5.74	0.15	2.68	1.45	1.90	2.95	4.03	6.73	4.08	5.46	6.30	4.55	46.02
Cochno Loch,	Do.	5 in.	1 0	909	8.29	0.40	1.21	1.78	3.32	2.64	4.87	6.56	4.67	7.06	7.15	6.25	54.20
Jaw Reservoir,	Do.	5 in.	1 0	912	9.81	0.37	1.23	2.11	3.44	2.23	4.93	6.43	4.53	6.99	6.87	6.21	55.15
Greenside Reservoir,	Do.	5 in.	1 0	875	8.72	0.50	1.97	1.86	3.33	2.94	5.20	6.41	4.79	7.32	6.72	5.34	55.10
Mingavie,	Rev. Malcolm M'Lean	5 in.	1 0	175	5.41	0.27	2.08	1.41	2.20	3.02	3.32	5.88	4.42	5.93	5.69	4.33	43.96
Mean Rainfall (Scotland).	Meteorological Reports	...	...	...	4.47	0.79	2.49	1.79	1.59	2.40	2.87	5.50	4.47	4.85	4.72	3.97	39.91

Five specimens of exudate were also sent, of which 1 was positive, 1 doubtful, and 3 were negative.

Novarsenobenzol was supplied to one general practitioner at a cost of 9s. 3d.

No propaganda meetings were held during the year.

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF TREATMENT AT VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOV. 30TH, 1930.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary	7	417
Eye Infirmary	16	7	287
Black Street Dispensary	31	532
Broomielaw Treatment Centre	11	262
Belvidere Hospital	107	...	...
Bellahouston Treatment Centre	5	65
Lock Hospital ...	1	42	6	78
Baird Street Hospital	1	25
Sick Children's Hospital	74
Maternity Hospital	1
Totals ...	1	165	68	1741

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table XI. shows the number of bacteriological examinations carried out in the County Laboratory during 1930.

METEOROLOGY.

It will be observed from Table XII. that all observation stations in the County continue to record a rainfall in excess of the mean rainfall for Scotland, and it may be of interest to note that during last year October holds the unenviable position of being the month with the greatest number of days on which rain fell. August follows very closely behind in respect of wet days and takes first place as regards the amount of rain which fell. February had most dry days, and it will be noted that at Cochno Filters only 0·15 inch of rain fell during that month.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

A full statement of the samples taken and the results of analyses and action taken thereafter, if necessary, will be found in the Reports of the County Sanitary Inspectors. Nothing of outstanding interest occurred during the year. Although the Preservatives Regulations appear to be better understood, there are still a number of butchers using excessive quantities of preservatives. In one case during the year the amount actually reached 2,700 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million, whereas the utmost amount allowed at any time is 450 parts per million. As a matter of fact, this particular sample was taken at a time when no preservative was allowed. Although the imposition of a fine in such cases may be a deterrent, a little more publicity in the reporting of such cases would have an even better effect.

As regards Milk samples, it is interesting to notice that in the majority of instances the fat content is well above 3 per cent.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

In company with the County Sanitary Inspectors, numerous inspections of Farms were carried out during the year.

It is encouraging to the officials that much greater interest is now being taken by the Owners and Farm Tenants in Dairy Farm premises and in the bringing of these up to a satisfactory standard. Full details regarding the conditions of Farms is referred to in the County Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.

As regards infectious diseases at farms, it was not necessary during the year to take any statutory action under the sections relating to such matters, although, where necessary, precautions were taken against the spread of infection.

As regards milk consigned to other areas, reports were from time to time received from outside authorities regarding the cleanliness of the milk, the bacterial content, or the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus. As regards the first two mentioned conditions special inspections were made during milking hours by the County Sanitary Inspectors and advice given to the farmers regarding improvements in methods, whilst, as regards the last mentioned, the County Veterinary Inspector was notified in each case and

appropriate action taken. No outbreak of infectious disease was reported during the year as associated with milk supplies.

As regards the question of grading of milk in the district, whilst every encouragement is given to farmers to arrange for the production of designated milk, trade depression in the area is so great that producers hesitate at the present time to incur a liability of this kind, as it would naturally increase the price of milk to the consumer, and there is no guarantee that the consumer would be willing to pay an enhanced price. Details of the actual number of licences granted during 1930 will be found in the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.

WATER SUPPLY.

Table XIII. gives the particulars and details of water analyses carried out during the year. In past Reports the actual source of the sample was given, but the numbers of the samples taken have increased so much within the last few years that it would appear to be better to tabulate the analyses according to quality. In doing this, the analyses have been divided into three grades, "Good," "Useable," and "Bad."

A "good" quality water is one which is entirely beyond reproach as regards both appearance and chemical constituents. A "useable" water is one which, although not coming up to first quality, might still reasonably be drunk without any fear of bad results, the amount of ammonias and nitrates being taken into consideration. A "bad" water, on the other hand, is one which from its source and composition would lead one to suppose that it was polluted.

In the case of "useable" waters, efforts were made to have any objectionable features removed, but in the case of "bad" waters discontinuance of the supply was always considered. It is of course not always possible in country districts to find an alternative supply, and therefore, where no other supply is available, steps are taken to bring the water up to at least useable quality, or precautions suggested to prevent any danger from its use.

WATER SUPPLIES.—The question of the supply of water in special districts is referred to in detail by the County Engineer in his Report at the end of this volume. There are, however, one or two points of interest which might be specially referred to.

At the end of 1929 a complaint was received regarding dark spongy material in the Vale of Leven water supply. In some cases the water supply was cut off by this material

TABLE XIII.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES, 1930.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	1	...	1	...	...	...
Deep Wells, - - -	...	...	2	1	...	1
Shallow Wells, - - -	7	6	10	2	...	...
Springs, - - - -	...	2	...	2	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	2	1	...	...	...	...
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	2	1	...	3	...	1
Surface Water, - - -	2	...	...	2	1	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	1	...	1	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, - - - -	1	...	3	1	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	2	...	...	1	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	2	3	...	2	...	...
Burn Water, - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	1	1	...	2	1	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Deep Wells, - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gravitation (Bowling), -	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gravitation (Kilpatrick), -	2	...	...	...	...	...
Gravitation (Cardross), -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Upland Surface, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...
CAMPERS—						
Shallow Wells, - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...
Burns, - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, - - -	29	16	16	23	2	2

choking house connections. A specimen of the material was submitted to the Zoology Department at Glasgow University, where it was pronounced to be composed of Polyzoa, in a dead or winter state. In reporting on this matter, Mr. Staig, of the Zoology Department, writes as follows :—

“ It is one of the Freshwater Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and apparently a species of *Plumatella* of the *Alcyonella Fungosa* type. It is in the dead winter state, *i.e.*, the colony individuals have died out and there are now dark ovoid chitirous bodies in the otherwise empty tubes. These seed-like chitirous bodies (technically *statoblasts*) are capsules out of which, and very soon (March, or earlier), the young colony founders emerge.

“ If the *statoblasts* could be got rid of or destroyed now, that would, of course, considerably reduce the nuisance. The main source, however, is the loch or reservoir, in which this polyzoa is probably superabundant; but efficient sand-filtration ought to be effective.”

With a view to getting rid of this undesirable inhabitant of the water, I made a number of enquiries which all pointed to the necessity of further filtration.

In 1930, the Vale of Leven Committee agreed to instal open rapid gravity type filters as supplied by Messrs. Paterson Engineering Company, London, and it is to be hoped that no further trouble from this source will be experienced.

In the autumn of 1930 a complaint was received from those using water from the private supply to Old Kilpatrick. This complaint referred to the taste of the water. On enquiry being made, it was found that the taste was undoubtedly due to some form of Algae which was growing in the reservoir. Shortly after this, and before any action could be taken, a spell of very wet weather occurred and no further complaint was received.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The question of general sanitation is dealt with in the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports. The only occasions on which matters were referred to the Medical Officer related to the following :—

BEARSDEN AND DUNTOCHER DRAINAGE.—Inspections were made during the year in connection with complaints regarding the storm overflow from the sewer at the junction of Thorn Drive and Drymen Road, Bearsden. Previous to the introduction of this storm overflow there had been

complaints regarding the flooding of pathways and the deposition of sewage in gardens owing to the overflow of the sewer through manholes. After the sewer overflow was put in, the complaints referred to the condition of the Manse Burn. As the result of a number of inspections I came to the conclusion that the complaints were very much exaggerated as no evidence of sewage could be found in the Burn.

In connection with the Bearsden drainage question the Corporation of Glasgow promoted a bill at the end of 1929, certain clauses of which related to the Bearsden Outfall Sewer. The Corporation sought powers to join the Bearsden Outfall Sewer to one of the Glasgow sewers so as to avoid a discharge into the Clyde at Yoker. The whole question of the rights of the County Council as regards this outfall had been gone into in 1928, and the Department of Health had upheld the rights of the County Council but suggested that an agreement might be come to.

During the course of negotiations in connection with the Bill referred to, an agreement was reached whereby Glasgow undertook to deal with the sewage from Bearsden Special District for a payment of £1000 and a sum equal to the proceeds at the rate of 3d. in the pound on the annual rateable value of the Bearsden Special District. With this was coupled the Duntocher Special Drainage District, the sewage from which was discharged into the Duntocher Burn near its junction with the Clyde. In this case the Corporation of Glasgow agreed to treat the sewage at a rate equivalent to 2d. per pound on the annual rateable value of the Duntocher Special Drainage District. There is a proviso that at the end of 15 years either party may call for a revision of the rates, which, failing agreement, are to be determined by the Department of Health. At the end of the year, however, arrangements for connecting up the sewers had not been fully carried out. In connection with this Bill, a precognition was prepared much on the same lines as for the previous enquiry which was referred to in the Annual Report for 1928.

DRAINAGE INTO YOKER BURN.—One other matter which was referred to the Medical Officer related to the alleged pollution of the Yoker Burn. The position here was that certain houses were built on a site which made it impossible, or at any rate extremely difficult to drain them into the main sewer. At the time they were built septic tanks were provided, the effluent from these tanks going into Yoker Burn. Inspections made on several occasions

failed to reveal the presence of sewage in the Burn, and analyses showed very little pollution, if any. The septic tanks were opened up and cleaned, and where necessary repaired, and it was arranged that observation would be made from time to time in order to detect any pollution in the Burn in question.

VALE OF LEVEN DRAINAGE.—A matter of great importance came before the County Council and its Sub-Committees during the year. This referred to the possibility of introducing a drainage system in the Vale of Leven. There has never been a comprehensive drainage scheme in this district. Certain small sewage works have been in use in the district for some time, but for the most part the sewage has run into the river in a crude state at a number of points. Except for the sewage works referred to, all solid material runs direct into the river with the exception that on certain of the main sewers sumps have been provided which would tend to intercept some of the solids.

After very considerable discussion, it was agreed to go on with the scheme, which would remove a very large proportion of the solid material from the river and would relieve the upper reaches of the Leven of the sewage pollution which had existed for many years.

It is hoped to be able to publish full details of the scheme in the next Report.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVER LEVEN.—No complaint was received during the year in connection with this river. This was, no doubt, partially due to the fact that the river was fairly full during the summer months and that the amount of effluent from the works was considerably reduced owing to the diminished production. A number of visits were paid to the new Silk Works with a view to inspecting the arrangements for the disposal of their effluent, and assurance has been given that the effluent in question will not in any way pollute the river.

RIVER ENDRICK.—A somewhat serious pollution of the River Endrick was reported at the beginning of July. This pollution was caused by the accidental discharge of a tank of creosote into the Catter Burn, whence it found its way into the Endrick. As there appeared to be a danger of further pollution occurring at the next spate owing to the pools below this tank being full of creosote, it was arranged with the owner of the tank that the debris in these pools should be dug out and taken back from the stream. As far as could be ascertained this arrangement prevented

any further destruction of fish life. In order to prevent any such accident occurring in future an extra tank has been constructed to intercept any accidental discharges at that point.

AUCHENTOSHAN BURN.—Complaints were again received regarding smells coming from this burn at the point where it runs parallel to the main road. After some correspondence the owners of the distillery arranged for the cleaning out of this portion of the burn, but as the smell complained of arises from decomposition in the burn of material contained in the effluent discharged from the distillery, a recurrence of the trouble may be expected.

YOKER BURN.—Complaints were received during the year regarding the presence of sewage in this burn. Although this area is really drained into the Bearsden sewer, there are one or two houses on the banks of the burn which are at such a level that a connection cannot be got to the sewer in the road adjacent. An arrangement was made a number of years ago that these houses should have septic tanks. In one instance a tank had become defective, and after repair had been made no further complaint was received. Inspections made of the burn from time to time did not reveal the presence of any sewage in it.

MANSE BURN, BEARSDEN.—The introduction of a storm overflow to relieve the sewer in the Drymen Road caused a number of complaints from persons residing in the district. The overflow was arranged so as to come into operation only when the sewer was overtaxed with storm water, and this, naturally, was at a time when the burn was fairly full. Repeated inspections did not show that there was any just cause for complaint. The overflow, which was still in operation at the end of the year, is a temporary measure, and will be removed as soon as the condition can be permanently met otherwise.

RIVER ALLANDER.—The question of permanent froth on the River Allander was again under consideration, and the attention of the company whose effluent caused this was called to the matter. Since then no further complaints have been received.

RIVER KELVIN.—No complaints were received during the year regarding the condition of this river.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLIN.—Inspections were made from time to time, and although it cannot be said that these streams are in good condition, no actual complaint regarding pollution was received.

HOUSING.

During 1930 representations affecting 82 houses were made to the Local Authority, and Closing Orders in respect of 77 houses were issued under Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, or under Sections 16 (3) and (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. A list of the houses regarding which closing orders were made is appended.

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.
169 Main St., Jamestown,	1	—	1	—	—
267 Main St., Bonhill,	2	—	2	—	—
4 Raglan St., Bonhill,	1	—	1	—	—
10 Raglan St., Bonhill,	1	—	1	—	—
32 Burn St., Bonhill,	2	2	—	—	—
13 Random St., Alexandria,	3	—	2	1	—
17 Random St., Alexandria,	2	—	2	—	—
19 Random St., Alexandria,	2	—	2	—	—
82 Crescent, Alexandria,	1	—	—	1	—
1 Steven St., Alexandria,	1	1	—	—	—
42 Lennox St., Alexandria,	1	—	—	1	—
43 Mitchell St., Alexandria,	4	—	4	—	—
18 Dalvait Rd., Balloch,	1	—	1	—	—
49 Hillbank St., Bonhill,	1	1	—	—	—
Stevenson Place, Susannah St., Alexandria,	1	1	—	—	—
13 Campbell St., Bonhill,	2	—	2	—	—
34 Susannah St. Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
	27	5	19	3	—

RENTON.

40 Stirling St.,	1	1	—	—	—
44 Stirling St.,	1	—	1	—	—
42 Stirling St.,	1	—	1	—	—
137 Back St.,	1	1	—	—	—
140 Back St.,	1	—	1	—	—
113 Back St.,	1	—	1	—	—
115 Back St.,	1	—	1	—	—
117 Back St.,	1	1	—	—	—
109 Back St.,	2	—	2	—	—
111 Back St.,	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Carry forward,</i>	11	3	8	—	—

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	11	3	8	—	—
42 Main St.,	2	—	2	—	—
44 Main St.,	2	—	2	—	—
46 Main St.,	3	2	1	—	—
58 Main St.,	2	—	2	—	—
267 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
21 Station St.,	2	2	—	—	—
25 Station St.,	2	2	—	—	—
38 Stirling St.,	1	—	1	—	—
188 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
31 Back St.,	1	—	1	—	—
155 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
157 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
159 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
159 Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
	32	9	23	—	—

DUNTOCHER.

Filshie's Land, Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
41 New St.,	1	1	—	—	—
45 William St.,	1	—	1	—	—
45 William St.,	1	—	1	—	—
	4	1	3	—	—

CUMBERNAULD, ETC.

Waddell's Property, Main St.,	2	2	—	—	—
South Muirhead,	1	—	—	1	—
West End Cottage, Barnhill,	2	—	—	2	—
Calder's Property, Main St.,	1	—	1	—	—
Shearer's Property, Main St.,	1	1	—	—	—
17 Smithstone Row, Croy,	1	—	1	—	—
56 Smithstone Row, Croy,	1	—	1	—	—
63 Smithstone Row, Croy,	1	—	1	—	—
2 Overcroy Row, Croy,	1	—	1	—	—
18 Overcroy Row, Croy,	1	—	1	—	—
	12	3	6	3	—

CONDORRAT.

Kirkview, Main Road,	1	1	—	—	—
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

WATERSIDE.

Factory Property, Burnbrae Rd.,	1	1	—	—	—
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Totals,	77	20	51	6	—
---------------	----	----	----	---	---

DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS.

During the year a number of applications were made by proprietors for the determination of Closing Orders, after repairs had been made to the extent of rendering properties fit for human habitation or to enable the properties to be used for some other purpose. The following is a list of the properties dealt with:—

Reconditioned and Sanction given for Use as Dwelling-Houses.

Filshie's Land, Duntocher,	1 house.
22 Old Street Duntocher,	1 „
Milton Douglas, Duntocher,	2 houses
(Re-construction involved two houses and other premises which were eventually converted into three houses.)	
41 New Street, Duntocher,	4 „
42 New Street, Duntocher,	2 „
43 New Street, Duntocher,	1 house.
44 New Street, Duntocher,	1 „
(The above 8 houses, together with one house for which no Closing Order had been issued, were converted into 7 houses.)	
Old Manse, Hardgate,	6 houses
(These houses were converted into 3 houses.)	
Donald's Land, Hardgate,	1 house.
Barnhill, Cumbernauld,	2 houses
42 Alexander Street, Alexandria,	1 house.
49 Hillbank Street, Bonhill,	1 „
Bankhead, Balloch,	1 „

Sanction given for Conversion into Business Premises, Etc.

Stirling's Property, Waterside,	1 house.
(To be used as a shop.)	
Kirkview, Condorrat,	1 „
(To be used as a lumber room.)	
Stark's Land, Old Kilpatrick,	2 houses
(To be used as a store.)	
166 Main Street, Renton,	1 house.
(To be used as an office.)	
Smellie's Land, Old Kilpatrick.	
(Permission was granted to convert these premises into two consulting rooms, shop and store.)	

Back Building, Old Church Place, Old Kilpatrick.

(Permission was granted to convert these premises into a Bakery; this was not carried out and the building was eventually removed.)

An application to use No. 42 Stirling Street, Renton, as a Shoemaker's Shop was refused.

DEMOLITION ORDERS.

The following is a list of the Demolition Orders made by the Committees during the year :—

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.
89 Back Street, Renton,	1
91 Back Street, Renton,	1
South Carman Cottage, Renton,	1
Bremner's Land, Duntocher,	15
Livingstone's Land, Duntocher,	7
33 New Street, Duntocher,	6
Kay's Land, Old Kilpatrick,	4
Manse Gate, Old Kilpatrick,	1
MacArthur's Land, Old Kilpatrick,	9
Crichton's, Wynd (back), Cumbernauld,	5
Crichton's, Wynd, Cumbernauld,	7
Railway Cottages, Cumbernauld,	4
Arniebog, Cumbernauld,	1
South Muirhead, Cumbernauld,	1
Factory Property, Waterside,	1
Overcroy Row, Croy,	5
Smithstone Row, Croy,	12
	—
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DETERMINATION OF DEMOLITION ORDERS.

In certain instances the Committee agreed to repairs being carried out where Demolition Orders had been issued. In such cases the Closing and Demolition Orders were determined. The following is a list of such cases :—

	No. of Houses.
Factory, Waterside,	1
(Premises to be repaired and used as a shop.)	
South Carman Cottage, Renton,	1
(The Committee agreed to allow the proprietor to carry out repairs in order to make the house habitable.)	

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

During the year no fewer than 349 inspections of houses were made by the County Sanitary Inspectors under this Act, and, with the inclusion of a number of houses inspected in the previous year, reports on the condition of 443 houses were submitted to the Committees. A detailed report on each house was submitted to the Health Committee, who instructed that the scheme under the Act should be brought to the notice of the various proprietors, many of whom took advantage of the financial assistance offered.

In all 103 houses were dealt with during the year, but, on account of the conversion of several smaller houses into houses containing more apartments, the total number of houses made available for occupancy was only 89. The following statement shows the nature of the work done:—

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Bandry, Luss,	4	Water supply and sinks introduced.
Boiden, Luss,	1	Water supply, sink, and w.c. introduced. New drainage and septic tank provided.
Claddochbeg, Tarbet, .	1	Water supply introduced and new drainage system and septic tank installed.
Merkins Farm, Kilmarnock,	1	General reconstruction and introduction of water, sinks, and w.c. accommodation. Installation of new drainage system and septic tank.
South Lodge, Strathleven Estate,	1	Provision of scullery, w.c. Introduction of water, renewal of drainage system and installation of septic tank and renewal of floors.
High Dykes Farm, Strathleven Estate,	2	Reconstruction of building and provision of scullery, larder, and w.c. accommodation. Renewal of drainage system and provision of septic tank.
Aitkenbar, Dumbarton,	1	General improvements including introduction of water, sinks, and w.c. accommodation. Renewal of drainage system including septic tank.
Westerhill, Ardoch, ...	1	Provision of scullery accommodation including coal-cellar, w.c., and renewal of drainage system and introduction of septic tank.
Ardoch Gardens, Cardross,	1	Introduction of water supply, sink, tubs, w.c., and installation of new drainage system and provision of septic tank.

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Arthurston Mill, Jamestown,	1	General repair of house, introduction of bath and w.c. accommodation. Provision of scullery and renewal of drainage system and provision of septic tank.
Ballevoulin, Glen Fruin,	1	Introduction of water supply, provision of sink including provision of drainage and installation of septic tank.
South Lodge, Arden, Loch Lomondside,	1	Provision of scullery, including introduction of water and sink. Provision of bath, w.c., etc.
Craigton, Luss,	2	Introduction of water supply. Rebuilding of chimney heads. Improvement of house generally. Provision of drainage.
Brackenhurst, Dumbarton,	2	Additional bedroom accommodation, provision of scullery, sinks, water, w.c., and new drainage system including septic tank.
Ardardan, Cardross, ..	1	Provision of new floors. Introduction of sub-floor ventilation, and provision of sub-soil drainage, and general repair.
Upper Lyleston, Cardross,	1	Provision of new floors. Introduction of sub-floor ventilation. General repair of roof, walls, etc. Provision of water, sink, and w.c. accommodation. Renewal of drainage system and provision of septic tank.
Ardleish, Ardlui,	1	General repair of walls and roof of house. Provision of tiled drainage. Stripping of roof and re-slating. Provision of additional window.
Auchensail Cottage, Cardross,	1	Strapping and lathing walls. Provision of drainage round foundations of building. Provision of sub-floor ventilation and provision of wash-house accommodation.
Inchmurrin, Loch Lomond,	1	Reconstruction of shepherd's cottage. Provision of w.c. and bathroom accommodation. Introduction of water supply. Renewal of drainage system and provision of septic tank.
Inverioch, Arrochar, .	1	General repair of dwelling. Overhaul of roof and external walls. Provision of sink and w.c. accommodation. Introduction of drainage system and septic tank.

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Glenloin, Arrochar, ..	1	Provision of new floors and sub-floor ventilation. General repair of walls and roof. Excavation of soil in rear of building and provision of sub-soil drainage.
Luss Village,	10	Introduction of water supply and sinks and renewal of drainage system.
CUMBERNAULD :—		
Mine-Mouth Cottage,	1	Reconstruction, new floors, doors, and windows, lining of walls and addition of scullery.
Blair's Property, Main Street,	2	Reconstructed. New floors, windows, lining of walls and provision of 2 sinks and 2 w.c.'s.
Findlay's Property, Barnhill,	3	Conversion of 2 1-apt. and 1 4-apt. houses to 2 3-apt. houses with bathroom and scullery.
Waddell's Old Pro- perty Clifford Place,	3	Conversion of 2 1-apt. houses to 1 2-apt. house and reconstruction of 1 2-apt. house. Provision of 2 w.c.'s and 2 sinks.
M'Neill's Property, Clifford Place, .	2	Reconstruction of 2 houses and the provision of w.c. and scullery at each house.
M'Neill's Property, Roadside,	1	Reconstruction of 1 3-apt. house and the provision of w.c. and sink.
Harkin's Property, Barnhill,	2	Conversion of 2 2-apt. houses to 1 3-apt. house and the provision of a scullery.
Shearer's Property, Main Street,	2	Reconstruction of 2 2-apt. houses and the provision of scullery and w.c. at each house.
Crichton's Property, Wynd,	2	Reconstruction of 2 2-apt. houses and the provision of w.c. at each house.
East and West Waterhead,	2	Reconstruction of 2 3-apt. houses and the provision of w.c. and scullery at each house. Drainage and water supply introduced.
Seafar Cottage,	1	Reconstruction of 1 2-apt. house and scullery and w.c. provided. Drainage and water supply introduced.
DUNTOCHER :—		
40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 New St., and 45 and 46 William Street,	34	22 1-apt. and 12 2-apt. houses reconstructed to form 23 2-apt. houses. Seven new w.c.'s provided.
Edinbarnet Estate— Gamekeeper's House,	1	Reconstruction and provision of scullery and bathroom.

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out
Shepherd's House, ..	1	Reconstruction and provision of porch, w.c., and sink.
Law Farm Cottage,	1	Reconstruction and addition of porch, w.c., and sink. Drainage introduced.
Low Muirhouse,	1	Reconstruction and addition of scullery and w.c.
BEARSDEN :—		
Westerton Cottages,	2	Reconstruction of 2 2-apt. houses and 2 w.c.'s provided. Drainage introduced.
Tambowie Farm,	1	Reconstruction of 1 2-apt. house and the provision of w.c. and wash-house.
Baljaffray Cottages,	4	Addition of w.c. and porch to 3 houses and w.c. to 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, 1930, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-houses, compiled from the registers kept by the County Sanitary Inspectors :—

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	957
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,	388

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders under Section 8,	74
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 8,	74
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),	64

6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation,	46
7. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 3 (1),	Nil.
8. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under Section 3 (1),	Nil.
9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were deemed to have become operative under Section 3 (1),	Nil.
10. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under Section 3 (2), ..	Nil.
11. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—	
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners,	52
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	Nil.
(c) cases still pending,	11
12. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111,	Nil.

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

13 Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply :—	
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners,	48
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	Nil.
(c) cases still pending,	Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1),	Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1),	Nil.

16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1),	Nil.
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1),	Nil.
18. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1),	6
19. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 18 :—	
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation,	Nil.
(b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit,	Nil.
(c) in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3),	Nil.
(d) in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4),	3
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation,	Nil.
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced,	Nil.

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

The following figures show the estimated needs in the County set forth in the method required by the Department of Health for Scotland :—

(a) Number of houses required to relieve overcrowding,	111
(b) Number of houses required to replace houses at present occupied which should be closed and demolished (and not included under paragraph (c)),	314
(c) To rehouse persons who will be dispossessed under a reconstruction scheme, ..	Nil.
(d) To accommodate persons living in furnished apartments,	15

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 County.

The 200 houses in the Vale of Leven referred to in last year's Report were all completed and occupied early in the year.

Utilisation of Vacant Sites.

145/151 MAIN STREET, RENTON.—This block of 6 tenemental houses of two apartments is in course of erection, and will be ready for occupation by February, 1931.

323/337 MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 12 tenemental houses of three apartments to be erected here are in process of construction.

361/373 MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The plans of the 6 three-apartment and 3 two-apartment tenemental houses proposed for this site were delayed for some time pending proposals for the acquisition of the site of the adjacent tenement, but a decision was come to that the houses thereon could not be condemned. The Architect, however, has prepared a scheme for 6 tenemental houses for this site whereby if at any time this property becomes unfit for human habitation these houses can be erected without disturbing the scheme at 361/373 Main Street, or the new tenement at the corner of Croft Street and Main Street, Bonhill.

CORNER OF CROFT STREET AND MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 6 tenemental houses of 3 apartments on this site are in course of erection.

Acquisition of New Sites.

It is hoped that a start will be made with the houses to be erected on certain areas of ground in Susannah Street and Alexander Street in the spring of next year, but with regard to the proposal to erect 24 houses at James Street, Alexandria, difficulties have arisen with regard to the acquisition of the site here. The Architect informs me, however, that he hopes to be able to have this scheme started during next year.

At Stirling Street, Renton, a layout plan was prepared for 60 houses, 30 of which are to be erected under the 1924 Housing Act and 30 under the 1930 Act, and schedules were issued for the first 30 houses, comprising 24 three-apartment and 6 two-apartment houses.

At Back Street, Renton, it was decided to acquire a site there and erect thereon 6 three-apartment tenemental houses, and at Red Row, Renton, it was agreed to erect 6 two-apartment tenemental houses.

CROY.—Final plans with layout were prepared for the erection of 72 houses here, and schedules issued, and it is hoped that a start will be made early next year.

MILTON.—Schedules for this scheme of 8 houses were issued towards the end of the year, and a start will be made to build early next year.

CONDORRAT.—The question of site and layout plan is receiving the attention of the Architect.

STUART STREET, OLD KILPATRICK.—It was decided to acquire ground here for the erection of 36 flatted houses, and layout plan has been prepared, and it is hoped that a start will be made to build next spring.

ADMIRALTY HOUSING SITE, ALEXANDRIA.—The acquisition of this site was under consideration.

HARDGATE AND DUNTOCHER.—The erection of further housing here is meantime under consideration.

It might be of interest to mention that all tenemental houses referred to have good sized balconies private to each house.

Subsidised Houses.

Fifteen applications were received during the year in respect of 152 houses. Applications affecting 4 houses were withdrawn. In all, subsidies on 74 houses completed during the year were paid over.

Housing of Rural Workers.

During the year 44 applications were made for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and all were approved, involving grants amounting to £7555 6s. 10d.

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 twelve patients. The total cost of these supplies was £46 6s. 7d.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The transfer of services from the small burghs has resulted in an addition to the Health Visiting staff of the County of two full time and three part time Health Visitors with three Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, together with the Day Nursery previously conducted under the control of the Helensburgh Town Council.

The statistics relating to these transferred services have, at the request of the Department of Health, been included with the other County figures for the entire year and the various tables showing the work done have been re-drafted to meet the altered requirements.

The Child Welfare work in Helensburgh is carried on in a special building in Sinclair Street, at the Hermitage Park. The premises are divided into two portions. One of these consists of a small waiting room, a very small weighing room, and a consulting room, and is used for the Child Welfare Clinics and also for a School Clinic. The other portion consists of a nurse's room, a small kitchen, children's room with verandah, and a small nurse's bedroom, and is used as a Day Nursery.

The premises in Milngavie and Kirkintilloch which are used for Child Welfare Clinic purposes are merely rented and consist of a Clinic Room and a Waiting Room.

There are no Clinic premises in Cove and Kilcreggan, and indeed the necessity there does not arise.

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO BOARD OF HEALTH'S CIRCULAR DATED 27TH DECEMBER, 1929.

By the above Circular a detailed statement of particulars in connection with the Child Welfare Schemes of the County 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. *Births*.—(a) Number registered—(i) legitimate, 1234; (ii) illegitimate, 67. (b) Number notified, 1334. (This figure includes 55 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 505; midwife only, 539; both doctor and midwife, 234; not attended by either doctor or midwife, 1. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 49.

2. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 111; (b) Rate per 1000 births, 81·4. (c) Number of deaths and rates per 1000 births classified according to age groups and causes of death (see Table XVII.).

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 5. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 3.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 35 midwives practising in the County; only 9 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 1930, as required by the Central Midwives' Board:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered in 1930,	1301				
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1930,	539				
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1930,	23				
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	6				
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1930,	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Births,</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td> <td>Nil.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Births,	1	Deaths,	Nil.
Births,	1				
Deaths,	Nil.				

In addition to the above, 55 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Eight of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1930,	10
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	6
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1930,	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1930,	3				
*Total Number of deaths during 1930,	3				
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	2				
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	2				
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1930,	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cases,</td> <td>Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td> <td>Nil.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cases,	Nil.	Deaths,	Nil.
Cases,	Nil.				
Deaths,	Nil.				

(* Two patients whose deaths were certified as being due to "Puerperal Sepsis" were notified as "Puerperal Pyrexia.")

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—

Total number of cases during 1930,	11
Total number of deaths during 1930,	1
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	3
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	Nil.
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1930,	} Cases, Nil. Deaths, Nil.

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1930,	49
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1930,	20

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 139 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows :—

Miscarriage,	4
Pregnancy complicated by :—	
Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	2
Chill,	1
Weak heart,	1
Eclampsia,	1
Premature labour	4
Delivery complicated by :—	
Placenta prævia,	1
Delay in labour,	44
Twins (locked heads),	1
Malpresentation,	2
Foot presentation,	1
Funis presentation,	2
Face presentation,	1
Occipital posterior presentation,	7
Breech presentation,	10
Transverse presentation,	1
Contracted pelvis,	4
Hæmorrhage,	1
Displacement of uterus,	1
Rigid perineum,	1

Delivery complicated by (*Continued*):—

Rigid cervix,	2
Fainting fits,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Weakness,	2
Impacted head: encephalocele,	1
Rupture of perineum,	11
Retained placenta, ..	4
Post-partum hæmorrhage,	2
Puerperium complicated by:—	
Weakness,	2
Anæmia and pain at heart,	1
Sore breast,	1
Severe pain in head and body,	1
High temperature,	4
Threatened goitre,	1
Swelling of face and legs,	1
Inability to pass urine,	1
Still birth,	3
Premature baby,	2
Illness of baby,	5
Baby unable to pass urine,	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum,	2

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NOTIFICATIONS:—

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

Notification of still-birth,	15
Notification of liability to be a source of infection,	7
Notification of artificial feeding,	1

The following supplementary figures are of interest:—

The number of births notified in the County was 1334* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 97·5.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 42·0.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 39·5.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 18·5.

The percentage of still-births was 3·8.

* This figure includes 55 births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants,	1302	10,023
Children (1-5 years),	5404	11,208
Expectant mothers,	309	1,164
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	7015	22,395

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

7, 8, and 9. *Ante-natal, Post-natal, and Child Welfare Consultations.*—The information requested under these three headings will be found in Tables Nos.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Committee, 83 children were treated; 38 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 5 children were referred to the Eye Clinics, and 40 children were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions. Under the scheme dentures were supplied to 10 nursing or expectant mothers in the course of the year.

Ultra-Violet Light treatment is given at the Alexandria Clinic, and the number of attendances made by Child Welfare patients during the year totalled 507. Twenty-five cases were dealt with, and the following statement gives details of the conditions treated and the results obtained:—

Condition.	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	9	6	3
Malnutrition,	7	4	3
Infantile Paralysis,	1	—	1
Adenitis associated with Septic Tonsils, etc., .	7	5	2
Onychia,	1	—	1

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play Centres.*—The Day Nursery at Helensburgh was taken over by the County during the year. The total number of children attending was 46, of whom 18 were under one year and 28 over one year. The children under one year made 351 attendances, and those over one year 1550 attendances—a total of 1901.

12. *Food and Milk*.—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk—(i) mothers, 129; (ii) children, 162. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 104; (ii) children, 138. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 104; (ii) children, 138.

13. *Measles*.—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths—(i) from measles, none; (ii) from sequelæ, cerebral meningitis, 1; lobar pneumonia, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 4. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 19. (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 9 deaths took place, the disease being uncomplicated in two cases, while in the remaining seven cases the fatal complications were as follows:—Broncho pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 2; enteritis and cardiac failure, 1; rickets and convulsions, 1. Two patients were removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—(a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 7; (ii) by midwife, 3; (iii) by institution, none. (b) Number of cases in which infection is gonococcal, not known. (c) Number treated in residential institutions, 2. (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 conducted by the County Council, but by arrangement during the year 21 women from the County were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and notifications were received for 43 births which had occurred in the Labour Wards of that Hospital. The conditions found in the 21 Ante-natal cases were—Hyperemesis, 5; Threatened Abortion, 4; Pyelitis, 3; Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, 3; Albuminuria, 3; Eclampsia, 1; Placenta Prævia, 1; Heart Disease, 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, 15 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.*—No special classes, lectures, or demonstrations were held in the County during the year.

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

24. *Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*—

(1) Total number of cases (corrected figures as finally diagnosed)—	
(a) Puerperal Fever,	7
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	6
(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital—	
(a) Puerperal Fever,	7
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	Nil.
(3) Total number of deaths,	4
(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—	
(a) Puerperal Fever,	Nil.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	1
(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4,	1
(6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for :—	
(1) Consultant service,	1
(2) Bacteriological examinations,	Nil.
(3) Skilled nursing at home,	Nil.
(4) Hospital Treatment,	8

One case sent to hospital as Puerperal Fever was re-diagnosed as Scarlet Fever.

25. *Other Provisions.*—Arrangements have been made under the Scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinements, and 44 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 29 were granted, and 15 were refused.

TABLE XIV.—HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	AREA.									
	County Totals.	Vale of Leven.	Rest of Western Area (Landward).	Helensburgh (Burghal).	Cove and Kilcreggan (Burghal).	East & West Kilpatrick (Landward).	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Mingavie (Burghal).	
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year -	1334	305	204	109	7	217	199	225	68	
Number of First Visits:—	1807	356	252	128	20	260	304	330	157	
To Children under 1 year -	1302	309	208	108	7	196	217	187	70	
To Children from 1 to 5 years	196	7	4	6	6	20	37	116	87	
To Expectant Mothers -	309	40	40	14	7	44	50	27		
Number of Revisits:—	20588	4026	2939	2437	638	2949	3054	2787	1758	
To Children under 1 year -	8421	1798	911	823	112	1084	1486	1876	631	
To Children from 1 to 5 years	11012	2136	1999	1537	448	1622	1499	870	901	
To Expectant Mothers -	855	92	29	77	78	243	69	41	226	
Number of Visits to Midwives -	151	23	16	8	...	23	71	10	...	
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry -	362	97	44	4	...	20	67	62	68	
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases -	361	11	26	...	...	84	93	85	62
Total Visits, -	23269	4513	3277	2577	658	3336	3580	3274	2045	

TABLE XVI.—DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS.

DISEASES.	County Totals.	CLINIC DETAILS.								
		Alex- andria.	Ren- ton.	Helens- burgh.	Dunto- cher	Old Kilpatrick	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
GENERAL CONDITIONS:										
General Debility - - - -	56	9	7	19	3	...	7	...	8	3
Malnutrition - - - - -	53	27	5	4	10	3	...	1	4	...
Anaemia - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets - - - - -	30	12	5	3	...	...	3	1	6	...
Snuffles - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
NERVOUS DISEASES:										
Chorea - - - - -	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paresis of Face - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis - - -	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
THROAT, NOSE AND EAR CONDITIONS:										
Tonsils and Adenoids - - -	22	8	3	2	...	...	1	...	8	...
Tonsillitis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tongue-Tie - - - - -	10	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Otorrhea - - - - -	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Other Ear Diseases - - - -	15	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nasal Conditions - -	14	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
EYE DISEASES:										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis - - - - -	13	...	...	3	2	3	1	2	2	...
Blepharitis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Squint - - - - -	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
RESPIRATORY DISEASES:										
Bronchitis - - - - -	16	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	...
Other Respiratory Diseases -	58	24	6	17	7	3	...	...	1	...
DENTAL CONDITIONS:										
Dental Caries - - - - -	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Other Dental Conditions - -	19	9	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
ALIMENTARY DISEASES:										
Conditions relating to Feeding -	49	21	11	4	...	3	1	...	9	...
Vomiting - - - - -	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Indigestion - - - - -	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Gastritis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis - - - - -	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Hernia - - - - -	13	1	3	...	3	...	1	1	4	...
Threadworms - - - - -	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea - - - - -	21	15	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...
Constipation - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Alimentary Conditions -	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
SKIN DISEASES:										
Dermatitis - - - - -	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Psoriasis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Impetigo - - - - -	52	26	4	11	2	...	1	3	5	...
Eczema - - - - -	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2
Alopecia - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seborrhoea - - - - -	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Septic Sores - - - - -	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Vaccination - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nettlerash - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases - - - -	14	8	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
OTHER CONDITIONS:										
Anal Prolapse - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phimosis - - - - -	13	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Conditions affecting Umbilicus -	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enlarged Glands - - - - -	9	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Abscesses - - - - -	9	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Sarcoma - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscular Atrophy - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spina Bifida - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Club Foot - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mental Condition - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Burns - - - - -	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Delay in Speaking - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mastitis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
No Disease noted - - - - -	51	...	10	8	13	6	...	...	14	...
Attendances for weighing only -	346	30	45	71	18	...	38	73	44	27

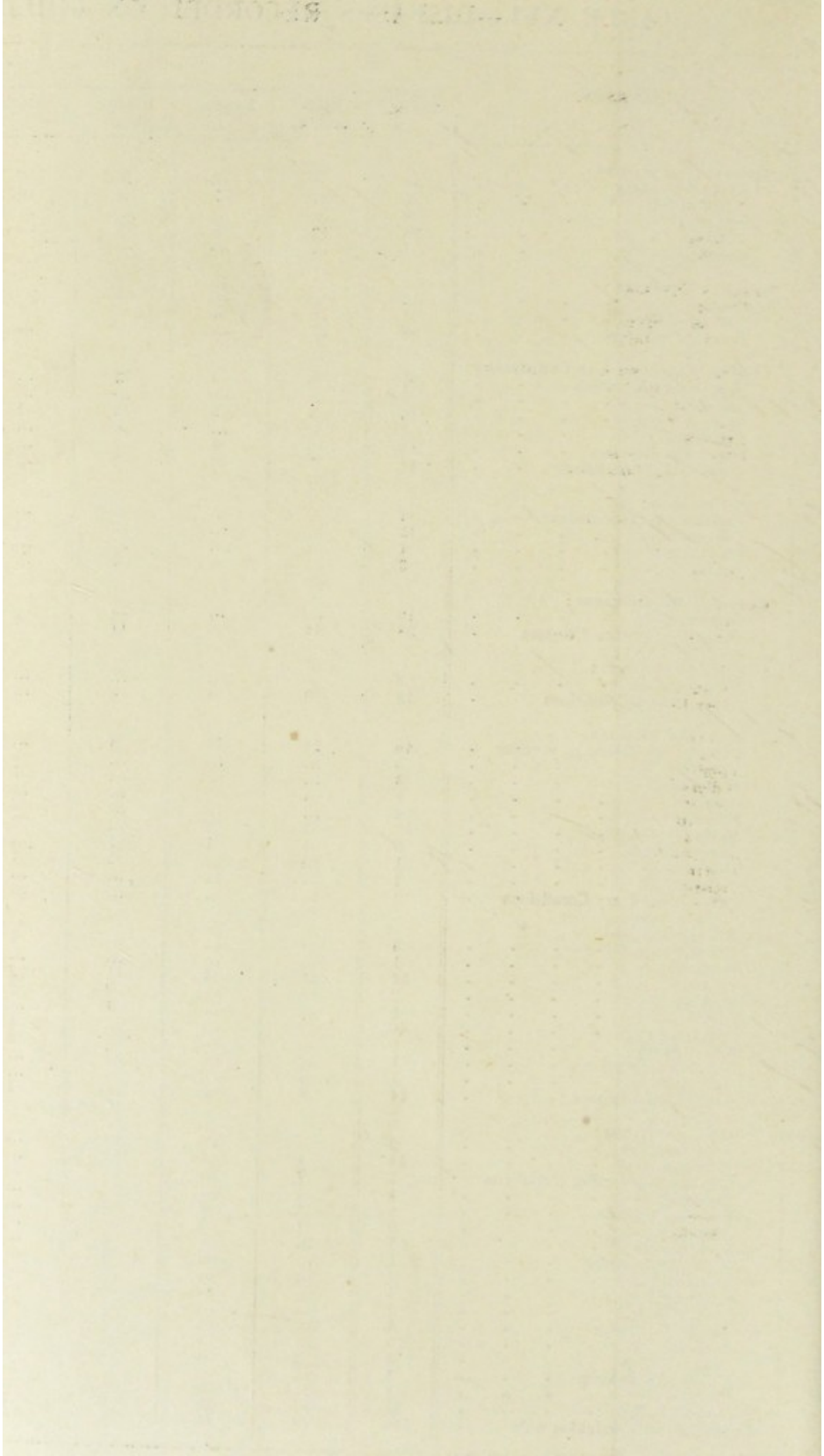


TABLE XV.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME CLINICS.

PARTICULARS.	CLINICS.									
	County Totals.	Alexandria.	Renton.	Helensburgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.
Number of Clinics held—										
Health Visitor only attending ...	193	51	43	...	50	...	...	...	49	...
Doctor and Health Visitor attending ...	460	50	49	51	51	50	50	45	62	52
Ante-Natal Consultations—										
Number attending ...	93	29	32	...	4	5	1	1	18	3
Total attendances ...	306	89	131	...	46	9	2	1	23	5
Referred to pre-natal Wards ...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Referred to Family Doctor ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treated at Clinic ...	87	29	29	...	3	3	1	1	18	3
Post-Natal or other Consultations	723	85	153	...	162	41	12	6	261	3
Child Welfare Consultations—										
Number attending—										
Under 1 year ...	645	121	92	66	61	19	64	55	138	29
Over 1 year ...	436	102	31	97	12	7	21	43	120	3
Total Attendances—										
Under 1 year ...	3165	558	347	424	310	113	386	256	601	170
Over 1 year ...	2598	513	332	563	356	135	193	128	340	58
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications ...	1048	62	30	26	19	5	39	6	849	12

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE XVII.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3 Months, and under 6 Months.	6 Months, and under 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.	Rate per 1000 Births.
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·74
Scarlet Fever, - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, -	...	1	1	1	2	3	7	5·18
Diphtheria, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·74
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·74
Other Tuberculous Diseases, - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·74
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2·96
Hydrocephalus, - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·74
Convulsions, - - -	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	2·96
Pneumonia (all forms),	...	2	2	1	4	7	14	10·36
Bronchitis, - - -	...	2	2	3	3	3	11	8·14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	...	2	2	1	3	1	7	5·18
Other Digestive Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	·74
Congenital Heart, -	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	2·22
Premature Birth, -	14	3	17	1	...	...	18	13·32
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, - - -	5	5	10	3	1	2	16	11·84
Atelectasis, - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	·74
Injury at Birth, - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	·74
Suffocation, overlaying,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - -	5	3	8	4	4	3	19	14·06
Total, - - -	29	23	52	15	21	23	111	81·4

RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following joint report was submitted to the County Council, and gives an indication of the work done and results obtained during the Rat Week.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

RAT WEEK, 31ST MARCH TO APRIL 7TH, 1930.

In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter from the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a campaign against rats and mice was instituted during the week commencing 31st March, and a report on the action taken is appended.

The campaign was carried out on the usual lines with the co-operation of the Sanitary Inspectors and Burgh Surveyors of the Burghs within the County.

Farmers, piggery and stable owners, railway companies, shipowners, and mineowners were circularised, and, so far as possible, visits were paid before and during Rat Week to all premises where there was any likelihood of infestation, and farmers were urged to take every step possible to eliminate the vermin by netting the stacks while threshing was in progress, also making their buildings rat proof.

A supply of three colour posters and handbills of striking design, drawing attention to the Rat Week, were obtained from the Rodent and Insect Pest Destruction Company, London, and these were displayed in the railway stations, burghs, and villages within the District. The usual advertisement attracting the attention of the public to the campaign was inserted in the newspapers.

As in former years, permission was granted by the Chief Constable to keep rat poison in the Police Stations during Rat Week.

Extensive poisoning was carried out at the coups and sewage disposal works within the area, good results being obtained. In very few cases were the baits found untouched, while numerous dead and dying rats were collected.

Only one serious infestation was reported from the Burgh of Dumbarton; a stable with double lined partitions where the rats were nesting being involved. The partitions were ferreted and seventy-three rats were accounted for.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to prevail upon livestock owners to use poison of any description owing to the danger of poisoning their stock, these people preferring to rely on traps, cats, and dogs to keep down the vermin.

During Rat Week, fifteen dozen tins of Rodine, fourteen pounds of Red Squill Biscuits, and one gross of Red Squill Sausage Bait were disposed of.

In conclusion it may be said that although it is impossible to give a true return of the number of rats killed during Rat Week, we are quite convinced that in the County of Dunbarton the rat population "suffered a severe reverse."

(Signed) THOMAS ALLAN,
 (,,) J. D. M'KENDRICK,
County Sanitary Inspectors.

At a later period of the year, after complaints from occupiers and proprietors of premises situated in one area within the Burgh of Milngavie had been received intimating that their properties were becoming affected by the presence of rats, thirty-one letters were served on occupiers and owners in the following terms:—

LETTER TO OCCUPIER.
 24 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

Clober Crescent, Milngavie.

I have to direct your attention, as occupier of premises at above, to the provision of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, an excerpt from which is attached.

I am aware that several of the owners and occupiers have been, for a considerable period, endeavouring to clear their premises of vermin, but their efforts in this respect have been practically nullified by the inaction of other owners and occupiers.

Communications are to-day being forwarded to all parties concerned, and I trust that such action will be taken by you immediately to comply with the provisions of the Act referred to above, as will make it unnecessary for me to deal further with the matter.

It will be obvious to you that satisfactory results will be obtained only by combined action on the part of owners and occupiers.

An inspection will be made of your premises within the next three weeks.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. D. M'KENDRICK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

LETTER TO PROPRIETOR.

24 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Clober Crescent, Milngavie.

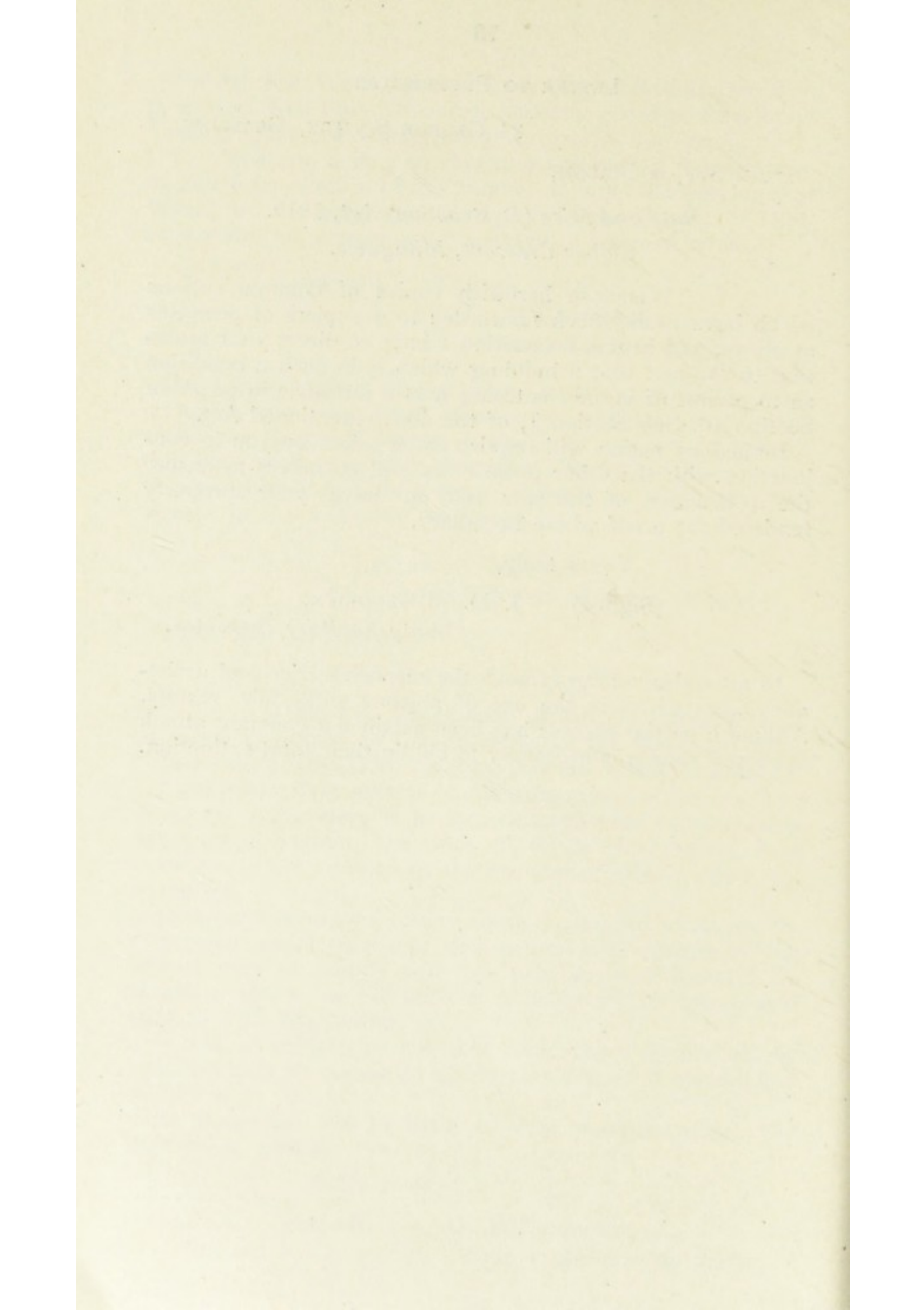
I enclose herewith copies of communications which have to-day been forwarded to occupiers of premises at above, and in this connection I have to direct your attention to the fact that a building which is in such a condition as to permit of vermin entering it is a nuisance in terms of Section 16, Sub-Section I, of the above-mentioned Act.

Immediate action will require to be taken by you in conjunction with the other proprietors and occupiers to ensure the destruction of the rats and to have your property rendered rat proof where necessary.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. D. M'KENDRICK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

In an endeavour to remove the menace advice and assistance were given in the use of poisons with fair results. Although partial success has been attained a constant attack upon the vermin is necessary to obtain their total extinction.



**REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,
IN THE WESTERN AREA.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1930, 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 100 plans passed for buildings to be erected under the Building Bye-laws. This is an increase from the previous year when only 63 plans were passed. It will be observed that the plans approved of, as shown on Table No. XVIII., included the erection of 49 bungalows, the laying down of 11 petrol tanks and the erection of 8 garages, 2 shops, 2 work-shops, 2 tea-rooms and 2 halls.

In my last Annual Report attention was drawn to the fact that there is no provision in the present Building Regulations, in force throughout this District, to regulate or control the erection of advertisement hoardings. The Building Bye-laws merely stipulate that no person shall commence to build or rebuild a house or building until he has lodged suitable plans for approval by the Local Authority. It is observed from the press, however, that this point has been receiving consideration from various Associations, and it is possible that legislation will be introduced to deal with the matter.

The buildings erected under the Building Regulations were regularly inspected during the course of construction, and, generally speaking, it was found that the buildings were erected in accordance with plans submitted, and it is satisfactory to note that there is a growing tendency on the part of builders to co-operate with the Officials of the Local Authority for the completion of the work in a satisfactory

and tradesmanlike manner. Where houses were erected outwith Special Drainage Areas septic tanks were introduced for dealing with the drainage. These tanks are constructed according to a plan approved of by the Local Authority and subject to no nuisance being created by the effluent from the tank.

The number of houses completed during the year without State assistance was 4.

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

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

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

- 9/11 Campbell Street, Bonhill (2 houses dangerous).
- Ballagan, by Balloch (dangerous south wall).
- 202/204 Main Street, Renton (dangerous building).

DRAINAGE.

MAIN DRAINAGE—VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON.—After very careful consideration by the County Council it was decided to proceed with a main drainage scheme to deal with the drainage from Vale of Leven and Renton at an estimated cost of £135,000, and a start has been made on the first part of the scheme, viz. :—the area between Bonhill and Jamestown.

VALE OF LEVEN.—A new sewer has been laid in Drymen Road, Balloch, at a cost of £122 6s. 2d.

It has been decided to abolish the existing sewage tanks in rear of Haldane Terrace, Mill of Haldane, Balloch, and to provide a new sewer and lay a new tank and filter at a cost of £192 18s. 1d.

A number of the trays in connection with Fisherwood Filter, Balloch, were renewed during the year.

In order to deal with the possibility of flooding of the Housing Scheme gardens and houses at Millburn, Alexandria, the burn on the high ground immediately west of the scheme was widened and the banks pitched.

A new bridge was erected on the Millburn Road. The total cost of the improvement amounted to £848 10s. 11d.

The drainage system at Balloch Castle was reconstructed and a sewage purification installation provided.

TABLE XVIII.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—WESTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.				
	New Buildings.			Alterations			Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Total.	2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments and over.	Total.
	Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Amended.										Total.
Arrochar,	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	7	...	7	2	1	1	3	7
Bonhill,	...	...	5	7	...	...	12	7	5	12	...	4	5	31	31
Cardross,	3	...	2	6	...	...	11	10	2	12	3	3	1	12	12
Dunbarton,	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	5	...	5	1	...	...	5	5
Kilmarnock,	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	9	1	10	1	...	...	10	10
Luss,	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	8	...	8	3	2	1	8	8
Rosneath,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhu,	...	...	1	3	2	1	7	3	3	6	2	2	1	6	6
Total,	6	...	8	37	2	1	54	49	11	60	12	40	12	15	79

46 Sets of Plans were also passed for:—11 Petrol Tanks, 8 Garages, 2 Shops, 2 Workshops, 2 Kiosks, 2 Cinema Boxes, 2 Tea-rooms, 2 Sheds, 2 Halls, 1 Workman's Dormitory, 1 Filter House, 1 Public Convenience, 1 Yacht Store, 1 Police Station, 1 Automatic Exchange, 1 Hut, 1 School, 1 Power House, 1 Range of Tomato Houses, 1 Byre, 1 Bank, 1 Shelter.

CARDROSS.—The sewer in Barrs Road, Cardross, was extended and a ventilating shaft provided.

The drainage system connected with Darleith Mansion House, Cardross, was reconstructed and a septic tank installed.

RENTON.—Five manholes have been introduced on the sewer passing through Dalquhurn Works, Renton.

The drainage system at Gartocharn Hotel was reconstructed and a septic tank installed.

During the year a number of old drainage systems were tested and reports issued to the owners intimating the result of the test and outlining the schemes of improvement.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

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

Loads removed.	No. of bins and pits emptied.	Miles travelled.	Petrol consumpt. Gallons.
5827½	144,795	27682.3	4343

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 6.37.

The work within this district continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The new method of collection has been maintained during the year, viz.:—that the wagons are loaded on the relay system thus obviating the time lost by the loaders under the old method of waiting the return of the empty motor vehicle from the depot. In connection with this system I wish to record my appreciation of the cleansing staff in adapting themselves to the new system of collection. It is sometimes very difficult to get a squad of men to fall in line and adapt themselves to new ideas, especially when old methods have been in vogue for years.

Taking into consideration the fact that there has been an increase in the number of ashbins and ashpits emptied to the extent of 12,496 as compared with last year's total, this is a clear indication that the bins and pits have been emptied at shorter intervals, and this is a great feature to be aimed at in public cleansing, viz.:—that all refuse be removed to the depot from the vicinity of dwelling-houses as soon as possible.

The transport work within this district is undertaken by three Albion motor lorries and one Vulcan motor lorry. The Albion lorries have been in continuous service for ten

years, and in order to make provision for having some form of transport to fall back on in the event of a breakdown it was considered a wise method to purchase an additional vehicle and utilise one of the ten year old Albions as an emergency vehicle. The Committee, after inspecting a number of different types of refuse collection wagons, decided to purchase a new 30-cwt. Albion motor lorry fitted with a special type of refuse collecting body. The body is fitted with metal top semi-circular cover divided into four sections, so constructed that one section slips underneath the other section on the opposite side, thus bringing the possibility of atmospheric pollution down to a minimum. The new vehicle cost £430. This decision on the part of the Committee to make provision for having an emergency vehicle has already proved a wise one in respect that the Committee have been able to loan to the Renton Committee the use of the spare vehicle.

With the view of generally increasing the standard of public cleansing by keeping the streets clean every opportunity is taken to bring to the notice of the public the importance of everyone doing his or her share to co-operate with the Cleansing Department in keeping the streets clean and tidy, and it is pleasing for me to record that within a populous area such as the Vale of Leven the streets are as a rule found to be fairly clean and tidy.

Progress continues to be made in my endeavour to reduce the number of ashpits within the district. During the year 16 ashpits were abolished and ashbins introduced.

The coup at Auchencarroch continues to be fairly well maintained, and the made-up portion of the depot will in course of time be a valuable asset to the proprietor.

The destruction of rats on the coup continues to receive special attention, and periodical raids are made with the object of destroying the vermin.

RENTON.—The following is a summary of the work done within Renton Special Scavenging District during the year :—

Loads removed.	No. of bins and pits emptied.	Miles travelled.	Petrol consumpt. Gallons.
1470	35,741	1,456	519

The average number of miles per gallon travelled was 2.81.

During the year it was found that the Albion motor wagon in use within the district was no longer in a condition to be worked due to mechanical defects which were referred to by me in my last Annual Report. The transport work

was carried out by means of a horse, and recently the Vale of Leven Scavenging Committee agreed to give the Renton Committee the use of their spare motor wagon pending a decision being arrived at for the purchase of a new vehicle.

The cleansing work within this district continues to be carried out in an efficient manner, and it is satisfactory for me to report that a high standard of public cleansing has also been noted within this district. The increase in the number of ashbins and ashpits emptied during the year as compared with last year is 4230, thus there is a shorter interval between the times of collection. The coup at Pillanflats has been maintained in a satisfactory manner, and the made-up portion of the ground is yielding very satisfactory crops to the farmer. Steps are taken at regular intervals to destroy rats in and around the depot.

RHU.—The scavenging work within Rhu Special Scavenging District has been carried out during the year in a fairly satisfactory manner by Mr. Alexander M'Dougall, Contractor, Rhu.

The nature of the ground at the refuse depot is such that every possible opportunity has to be taken by the contractor in order to get sufficient soil for top dressing purposes. The ground is of a rocky description, and regular inspections have to be made in order to make sure that full advantage is taken of the soil available for top dressing.

CRAIGENDORAN.—The work within this district continues to be carried out by Messrs. Waldie and Company, Contractors, Helensburgh, in a fairly satisfactory manner.

GARELOCHHEAD.—The scavenging work within this district has been carried out during the year by Mr. B. M'Lean, Contractor, in a satisfactory manner. The drain in the coup was extended for dealing with the surface water. This coup is situated in a strip of wood and requires very careful handling by the contractor in order to make the most of an unsatisfactory form of refuse depot.

SHANDON, CLYNDER AND ROSNEATH.—As pointed out in my last Annual Report I prepared and submitted to the Committee a report on the possibility of forming the whole of the Garelochside area from Rhu to Rosneath into one Special Scavenging District. When this report was considered the feeling was expressed that Clynder and Rosneath should be formed into an independent Special Scavenging District and that it should not be linked up with Garelochhead and Rhu. I thereupon devoted my attention to the

possibility of acquiring a piece of ground, suitable as a refuse depot, in the Clynder and Rosneath area. I selected what to my mind were suitable sites and approached those responsible for the administration of this estate. Objection was taken to every site selected, thus, of course, putting a serious obstacle in the way of the proposal to form a scavenging district. One proprietor, however, was good enough to offer two sites for selection, but on examination I came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to select any of the sites from the point of view (a) proximity to dwelling-house and (b) inaccessibility. In view of these circumstances I again furnished an amended report strongly recommending the formation of a scavenging district to include the whole area from Rhu to Rosneath with an additional refuse depot in the Garelochhead section.

In support of my recommendation I appealed to the Committee to take a broad view of this subject and to look upon the whole of the Garelochside area as being the particular area under their charge, and to take the viewpoint that not only are they responsible for maintaining a certain standard of public cleansing within Garelochhead but that they are also responsible for maintaining that standard in Clynder, Rosneath and Shandon. It was pointed out that the whole area was so rare in natural beauty that this scheme, which had behind it an attempt to preserve the amenity and beauty of the district, deserved the full support of the Committee. It is with a feeling of regret that I have to record that the Committee decided to delay proceeding with the scheme in the meantime. I have the feeling that had I been able to procure a site within the Clynder and Rosneath area as a refuse depot the proposal to form Clynder and Rosneath into a Special Scavenging District would have received very favourable consideration. I consider that a County Council should have powers to acquire the necessary suitable ground for refuse disposal, because after all is this not an important public health function? Has the time not arrived when all unsightly refuse heaps and dumps should be a thing of the past, and this could only be done by having the scavenging of all villages and hamlets put on a methodical basis of collection and disposal.

ARROCHAR AND TARBET.—As pointed out in my last report I furnished a report, which was considered by the old Parish Council, on the present unsatisfactory method of scavenging within Arrochar and Tarbet villages. During the year I again furnished a report to the Committee in charge of

affairs within this district. The Parish Council in considering my first report were of opinion that there was no need for a scavenging district, but under the new administration it is pleasing for me to report that my report is, at least up to this stage, receiving very favourable consideration and up to the time of writing it has been decided to hold a public meeting in Arrochar when the question is to receive consideration by the ratepayers. I am hopeful that I will be able to persuade them that it would be in their interest from a public health point of view and from a financial point of view that they should preserve the amenity of this beautiful district.

CARDROSS.—The question of forming Cardross into a Special Scavenging District has again been receiving consideration by the Committee. The Local Committee dealing with the matter are favourable to the scheme and a suitable piece of ground on the outskirts of the village has been found as a refuse dump. The scheme has yet to be approved of by the County Council, but I am hopeful that a Scavenging District will be formed in Cardross.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

It has been decided to erect public conveniences in Arrochar and Tarbet villages. The Committee have still under consideration the possibility of erecting a public convenience in the vicinity of the Fountain, Alexandria. A great difficulty is being experienced in getting a suitable piece of ground on which to erect this structure. Negotiations are, however, at the present time, going on between the County Clerk and the proprietor of a suitable piece of ground, and it is hoped that these negotiations will be successful.

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

Balloch (old),	£22	17	3
Balloch (new),	44	2	9
Cardross,	5	19	0
Bonhill,	2	16	3
Luss,	26	11	5
Christie Park,	4	16	9
Garelochhead,	9	4	9
Rhu,	7	11	4

£123 19 6

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, &c., AND HOUSES WITHOUT 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 common water-closets in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5 or more tenants, number of houses without water supply and sink inside house, and the number of dry closets, privy middens and ashpits still in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5 or more tenants. The statement also shows the number of privies converted into w.c.'s, and the number of privies, earth closets and privy middens remaining at end of year.

Populous Places.	Privies, &c., converted to W.C.'s.	Privies.	Remaining at end of year.	
			Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria, - - -	13	35	—	81
Bonhill, - - -	11	45	—	12
Balloch and Jamestown, - - -	4	19	—	122
Renton, - - -	2	9	—	13
Total, - - -	30	108	—	228

It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the tendency to economise, the number of privies converted into w.c.'s during the year shows an increase as compared with my last report. The number of privies converted to w.c.'s during 1929 was 13, whereas during 1930 the number is 30. I am hopeful that a still greater advance will be recorded in the near future.

LIGHTING.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The number of lamps within the District continues to increase, there being 563 lamps as compared with 473 last year.

During the year a number of lamps were damaged by motor buses and motor cars, and claims to the value of £37 19s. 4½d. were made against the parties concerned.

At the commencement of the lighting season 1930-31 the Lighting Improvement Scheme within the Vale of Leven District, as outlined in my last Annual Report, was put into operation. The introduction of the Lighting Improvement Scheme has been successful and much appreciated by the community.

RENTON.—There has been a general improvement in the lighting of Renton due to the district now being supplied

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	2 | 3 | 4 | 5
Alexandria, - - -	41	232 160 69 27	20 6 10 6	16 6 32 21	27 8 26 56
Bonhill, - - -	36	56 27 15 6	26 6 5 3	1 2 3 5	2 2 9 12
Jamestown and Balloch,	27	10 44 6 2	7 7 2 1	53 40 ... 19	... 37 ... 40
Renton, - - -	74	51 71 59 26	4 1 1 ...	1 ... 1 6	1 ... 1 6
Total, - - -	178	349 302 149 61	57 20 18 10	71 48 36 51	30 47 36 114

with gas from the Vale of Leven. The number of lamps within this district is 101.

A number of lamps were damaged during the year by motor buses and motor cars, and claims to the value of £7 1s. 8d. were made against the parties concerned.

The following table gives information regarding 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,	563	1607	3208	259	2969 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.73	45.2
Renton, - -	101	212	464	259	2969 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.59	56.4

CARDROSS.—The lighting scheme within this village continues to give satisfaction, and the Committee have had under consideration the advisability of erecting additional lamps in Barrs Road and Peel Street. This matter is still receiving consideration.

A claim to the value of £6 2s. 7d. was made against the party concerned in connection with a lamp damaged during the year.

RHU.—A report was furnished by me to the Local Committee outlining a scheme of lighting within Rhu District. On consideration it was decided to delay going on with the scheme at present.

CRAIGENDORAN.—The Committee decided to delay meantime the question of forming Craigendoran into a Special Lighting District.

LIGHTING GENERAL.

In my last Annual Report special reference was made to a scheme of improved lighting of the main roads within Vale of Leven District, from Millburn to Balloch Station; Bank Street; Main Street, Bonhill; Jamestown Road to Mill of Haldane; Stirling Road to Balloch Station. This scheme of improved lighting has been in operation throughout the lighting season, and, in my opinion, the satisfactory results obtained have warranted the expenditure. As time permits I am continuing the plotting out of the side streets with regard to further lighting improvement, and hope to furnish the Committee with a report on the subject at an early date.

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.
7	7	—	—

NUISANCES.

Table XX. contains a detailed record of the nuisances dealt with during the year.

3659 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances.

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

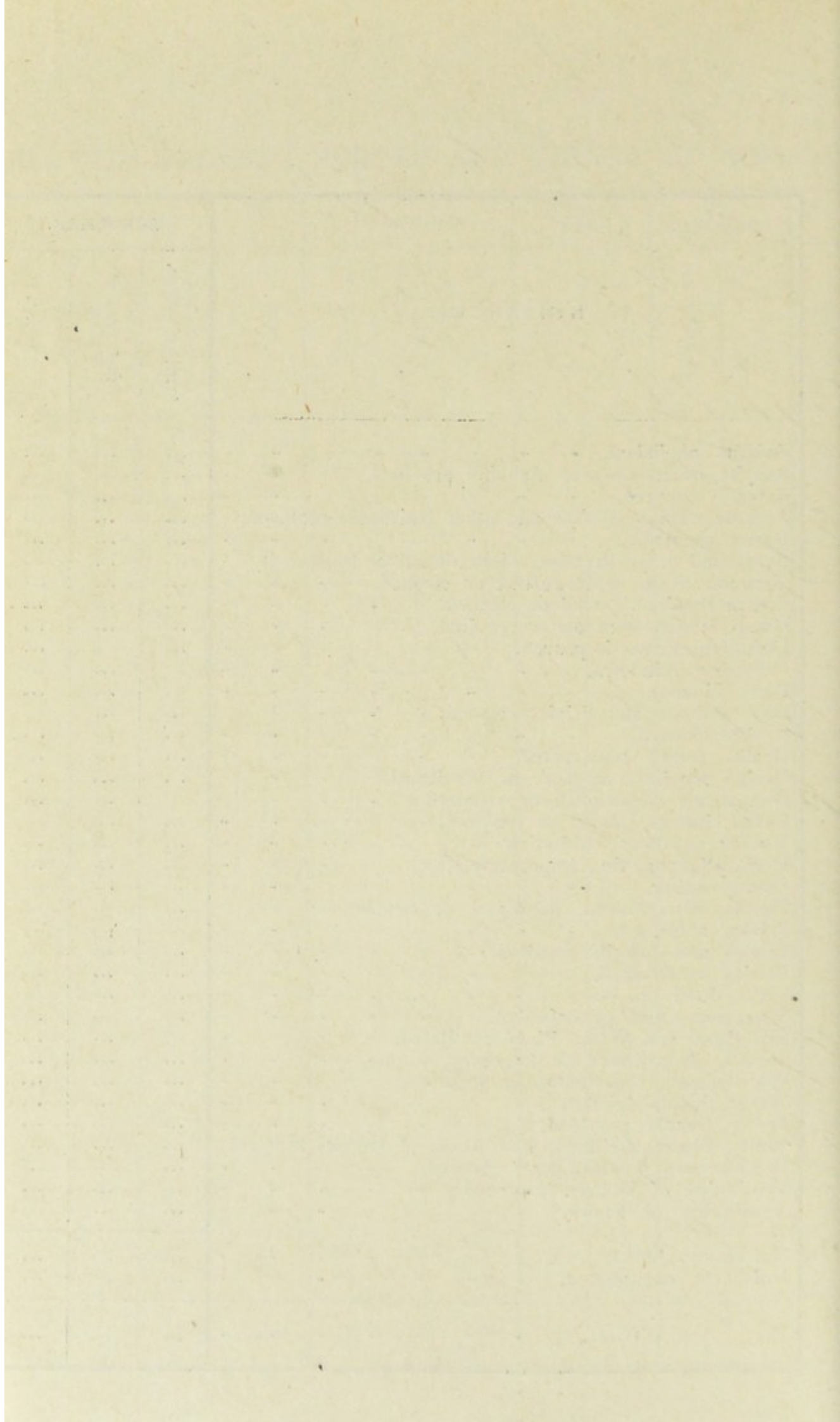
MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Much time was devoted during the year to the inspection of dairy farms, making up reports on same and meeting the interested parties on the farms with the view of carrying out repairs in order to make the premises to comply with the Bye-laws framed under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

Table No. XXI. gives in detail the number of dairy farms dealt with under the new Bye-laws, and also a note with regard to the defects existing and removed.

In compiling my Annual Report I consider it only right that I should take full advantage of the opportunity given to me to make special reference to this very important branch of public health work.

I would emphasise the importance of the personal element in the milking business in the production of a clean milk supply. The part of the Bye-laws which deals with the procedure to be adopted before, during, and after milking operations is the most important part of the Dairy Bye-laws, and if carried out as outlined would go a long way to insure a clean milk supply. I fully appreciate the difficulties that dairy farmers have to contend with, the bad and dirty weather conditions, the rush to get the milking done in the morning to be at the road-end in time, the careless and indifferent maid who is probably not in love with her job, and other little snags that crop up from time to time only known to the master and mistress, but all acting against the smooth and efficient working of the business. I realise all these difficulties, but at the same time I also know that those who are connected with the trade as milk producers have been endowed with a grit and determination which, when applied, will surmount all difficulties.



DAIRY BYE-LAWS.—MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.
TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF FARMS DEALT WITH AND REPAIRS COMPLETED UNDER THE ACT.

	BYE-LAWS.																	
	Farms.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	36
To be completed 1929, - - - - -																		
PARISH—Arrochar, - - - - -	41	33	21	21	2	17	23	38	2	11	25	14	11	15	13	...	3	2
Bonhill, - - - - -	...	5	3	...	1	5	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...
Cardross, - - - - -	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, - - - - -	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Luss, - - - - -	5	5	4	4	1	5	3	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	1
Rhu, - - - - -	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rosneath, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helensburgh, - - - - -	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, - - - - -	64	52	32	31	6	29	34	56	4	15	32	16	12	18	19	1	4	4
Registration Certificates Withdrawn, - - - - -	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...
Not now used as Dairy Premises, - - - - -	4	4	4	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
Repairs Completed:—																		
PARISH—Arrochar, - - - - -	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bonhill, - - - - -	4	4	2	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Cardross, - - - - -	6	5	1	2	...	2	3	5	...	1	3	2	1	2	4	...	2	1
Dumbarton, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, - - - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Luss, - - - - -	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
Rhu, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosneath, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helensburgh, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, - - - - -	20	19	12	8	3	12	11	19	...	5	13	5	7	8	10	...	2	4
Total Completed, Etc., - - - - -	44	33	20	23	3	17	23	37	4	10	19	11	5	10	9	1	2	...
Total to be Completed, - - - - -																		

NOTE:—In addition to the above, 2 completely new Byres were provided in Kilmarnock Parish.

- Bye-Law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wall-heads 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.

I would like to emphasise the importance of good artificial lighting during milking operations throughout the winter months. Groping about in semi-darkness is useless and is very often the cause of a great deal of contamination finding its way into the milk. The contamination of milk is greater at the actual milking than at any other period, and for that reason I would like to see the covered type of milk pail used to a greater extent than it is. I have a feeling that those engaged in the business are very reluctant to adopt anything new or to change their method of procedure during milking operations.

I would also like to emphasise the importance of milkers wearing clean over-alls at all times of milking, apart from the fact that the wearing of clean over-alls is an essential feature in the production of clean milk, the fact of your milkers going into over-alls at milking time gives them the necessary warning that they are about to undertake work that is recognised as important, and that milking is not just one of the many routine jobs of the farm.

I would again appeal to the milk producers within the Western area of the County not to be content to keep in line with other districts but to be ahead of them and to be recognised throughout Scotland as leaders in the production of clean milk.

In summing up the position as it appears to me at the moment I am of opinion that the time has arrived for fixing a standard of cleanliness in milk. Recent results have shown that within this district the bacterial count per c.c. of milk may be as low as 700. This, of course, is exceptional when one considers that a certified milk may be sold as such provided the bacterial count does not exceed 30,000 per c.c. I am not going to suggest what the standard should be. This can only be arrived at after careful deliberation and taking into account the views of practical men on the one hand and the technical advisers of the Government on the other.

For years past the question with regard to whether the standard fixed for butter fat in milk is the proper one or not has been the subject of very studied deliberation, and many a long case has been fought out in Court on this question.

I admit that it is essential to have a fixed standard for the butter fat in milk, but I submit that it is also essential that no matter what the standard of milk fat is, whether 3%, 3.5% or 4%, there should be a fixed standard for cleanliness which to my mind is as equally important as a fixed standard for butter fat.

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

Parishes.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar, - -	5	25	...	...
Bonhill, - -	22	440	8	5
Cardross, - -	23	692	3	3
Dunbarton, - -	6	201	...	...
Kilmarnock, - -	38	852	...	...
Luss, - - -	9	146	...	...
Rosneath, - -	14	261	...	...
Rhu, - - -	11	195	...	...
Burghs.				
Cove & Kilcreggan,	...	...	...	...
Helensburgh, -	3	94	7	...
Totals, - -	131	2906	18	8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The following Table shows licences granted under the above Order :—

Producers' Licences :—

CERTIFIED MILK.

Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.

GRADE A (T.T.) MILK.

William Watt, Camiseskan Farm, Helensburgh.

Claud Allan, Kilmahew, Cardross.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Dealers' Licences :—

CERTIFIED MILK.

James Murray, Dairyman, Helensburgh.

William Freeland, Dairyman, Helensburgh.

GRADE A (T.T.) MILK.

James Murray, Dairyman, Helensburgh.

Mrs. Mary Girvan, Letrualt Farm, Rhu.

William Young, Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton.

The following dairymen were registered during the year as producers and retailers of milk :—

George Gray, Kilmaronock Farm, Kilmaronock.
Robert Colquhoun, Little Dumfin, Arden.

The following licences were granted for purveyors of milk :—

Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Mr. Johnston, Cardross.
David Ferguson, Cardross.
Mrs. A. M'Kellar, Garelochhead.
Samuel M'Kinlay, Ardoch Farm, Cardross.

With the view of ascertaining and recording the condition of the milk despatched from the district to the Burghs, as far as cleanliness is concerned, periodical tests were made in the morning and specimens taken of the milk supply just prior to its despatch. In this way it was possible to take immediate steps to improve on the methods of production and to ascertain and advise dairymen as to where the source of contamination was. Repeated early morning visits took place to the byres and the milking operations were observed and noted all with the view of producing a cleaner milk supply.

The Committee have decided to withdraw the registration certificates from three farms within the district that do not comply with the regulations. It was intimated from the owners concerned that they do not intend to reconstruct the premises in order to make them comply with the Regulations, and intimation has been made to the dairymen that their registration certificates will be withdrawn within a specified time in order to give them an opportunity to clear off their dairy stock.

During the year a dairyman outwith the county boundary was found selling milk within the County without a registration certificate. He was also selling skimmed milk from a can on which there was no label to indicate that the contents contained skimmed milk. A prosecution followed on these two points, and the accused was fined Four Pounds Sterling.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Act and Regulations 91 samples were procured at intervals during the year,—75 official samples and 16 test samples. This figure includes 10 official

samples taken within the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan, and 9 official samples taken within the Burgh of Helensburgh. From the following statement it will be observed that 5 of the samples were not genuine—1 test and 4 official samples. The test sample was sweet milk and the official samples were 1 sweet milk and 3 mince.

The two samples of milk—1 test and 1 official—were taken from the same dairyman. On analysis it was found that the percentage of milk fat in the first case was 2.76 and on the second occasion 2.85. The sampling was carried out on the second occasion at the place of delivery, and the total quantity of milk was delivered in eleven different milk cans. The sample which did not reach the standard was from a four-gallon can, and on inquiry it was found that this contained the milk from an individual cow. On the farmer's attention being drawn to the matter he undertook to have the milk supply properly mixed before despatch from the farm.

With regard to the 3 samples of mince found to contain preservatives during the month of November, proceedings were instituted against the offenders and fines amounting to £6, £4 and £3 were imposed.

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

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Arrochar, ...	W53*	Margarine ...	—	—	Genuine
"	W54	Sweet milk, ...	3.93	8.95	"
"	W55	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
Bonhill	W19*	Sweet milk ...	2.76	8.90	Not Genuine
"	W20	Mince ...	—	—	Genuine
"	W21	Sweet milk, ...	3.24	8.89	"
"	W22*	" ...	3.52	9.00	"
"	W23	" ...	3.35	9.01	"
"	W24	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	W25	Sausage ...	—	—	"
"	W26	Sweet milk, ...	3.41	8.83	"
"	W27	" ...	4.45	8.75	"
"	W28	Sausage ...	—	—	"
"	W29	Sweet milk, ...	3.44	8.74	"
"	W30	" ...	4.42	8.89	"
"	W31	Mince ...	—	—	"
"	W39	Sweet milk, ...	3.09	8.67	"
"	W40	" ...	6.68	8.56	"
"	W41	" ...	3.55	8.81	"
"	W42	" ...	3.67	8.97	"
"	W43	" ...	2.85	8.78	Not Genuine
"	W44	" ...	3.39	8.76	Genuine
"	W45	" ...	3.41	9.12	"
"	W46	" ...	4.26	8.75	"
"	W47	" ...	4.51	8.95	"
"	W48	" ...	5.36	8.72	"
"	W49	" ...	6.21	8.61	"

* Test Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill	W50	Sweet Milk	3.02	8.97	Genuine
"	W63*	"	3.60	8.43	"
"	W64*	"	3.72	9.14	"
"	W65*	"	3.89	8.83	"
"	W66*	"	3.02	8.56	"
"	W67*	"	4.00	8.94	"
"	W68*	"	3.91	9.00	"
"	W69	Mince,	—	—	"
"	W70	"	—	—	"
"	W71	"	—	—	"
"	W72	"	—	—	Adulterated
"	W73	"	—	—	"
"	W74	"	—	—	Genuine
Cardross	W 1	Sweet milk (Certified) ...	3.65	8.79	"
"	W 2	" (Pasteurised) ...	3.19	8.85	"
"	W 6	"	3.93	8.98	"
"	W 7	"	3.22	9.04	"
"	W 8*	" (Grade "A" (T.T.))	5.03	9.02	"
"	W 9*	" (Certified) ...	4.79	8.81	"
"	W56	" (") ...	4.32	9.05	"
"	W57	" (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4.17	8.88	"
"	W58	" " " " " "	3.71	8.72	"
"	W59	Skimmed milk " ... "	3.21	9.04	"
"	W60	Sweet milk,	3.42	8.79	"
"	W61	"	3.73	8.83	"
"	W62	"	3.88	9.26	"
"	W75	Mince "	—	—	Adulterated
"	W76	"	—	—	Genuine
"	W77	"	—	—	"
"	W78	"	—	—	"
"	W89	Sweet milk (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4.07	9.33	"
"	W90	" " " " " "	4.96	9.17	"
"	W91	Sweet Milk (Certified) ...	4.18	9.50	"
Kilmarnock	W32*	"	3.68	8.95	"
"	W33*	"	3.14	8.83	"
"	W34*	"	3.75	8.76	"
"	W35	"	3.71	9.10	"
"	W36	Skimmed milk, ... ..	.57	9.45	"
"	W37*	Sweet milk,	3.21	8.87	"
"	W38*	"	3.79	9.15	"
Luss	W51	"	4.42	8.93	"
"	W52	Margarine	—	—	"
Rhu	W 3	Sweet milk (Certified) ...	3.62	8.88	"
"	W 4	Sweet milk	3.12	8.92	"
"	W 5	"	3.24	8.93	"
Burgh of Cove and Kilcregan.	W79	"	3.34	8.81	"
"	W80	"	4.10	9.37	"
"	W81	"	3.95	9.01	"
"	W82	"	4.31	8.52	"
"	W83	"	3.50	8.51	"
"	W84	"	4.17	8.53	"
"	W85	"	3.24	8.68	"
"	W86	"	3.69	8.79	"
"	W87	"	3.38	8.82	"
"	W88	Mince	—	—	"
Burgh of Helensburgh	W10	Sweet milk,	3.69	8.82	"
"	W11	" (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4.33	9.07	"
"	W12	"	3.67	8.99	"
"	W13	"	4.16	8.81	"
"	W14	"	3.57	8.82	"
"	W15	" (Pasteurised)	3.45	9.13	"
"	W16	"	3.01	8.33	"
"	W17	"	3.30	9.14	"
"	W18	"	3.18	8.82	"

* Test Samples.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Eliz. Wilson, Villafield, Cardross, for premises at Villafield, Cardross.

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

Mr. Joseph Wilson, the holder of the licence for the slaughter-house at Cardross, died during the year and a certificate was renewed to his widow.

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

CLASS OF ANIMAL.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	562	...	11	206
Sheep,	1160	2	10	212
Pigs,	95	...	...	...

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

Nine licences were granted during the year to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The captive bolt type of killing instrument is now in use at all the slaughter houses within the district. It has been agreed to recommend the County Council to make a Bye-law in terms of this Act for the slaughtering of swine.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

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

During the year 388 inspections were made under the Shops Act.

Periodical inspections were made at closing time and on the weekly half-holidays to ascertain if the Act was being observed. Generally speaking, the half-holiday regulation is observed. The chief offenders under this Act are ice-cream merchants and shop-keepers with small general stores. There has been a tendency for ice-cream vendors, especially in winter months, to sell fish and chips after 10 p.m. They are allowed to remain open provided that the main part of their shop has been shut off by means of a partition for a carrying out trade only. I have two objections to this concession, one is that I do not consider it in the interests of public health to prepare fish and chips for sale in an apartment closely connected with articles stored for the other branch of the business, and the second objection I have is that the fact that they can remain open after 10 p.m. is a loop-hole which they can take advantage of for the sale of other articles. I am of opinion that legislation should be introduced prohibiting the preparation and sale of fish and chips from a shop which is used as an ice-cream shop or any other business whatever.

Regarding the class of shop that sells anything and everything, this type has always proved a difficulty. One of the regulations in connection with a shop of this type is that a notice should be exhibited stating that this shop is closed except for the sale of certain defined articles. One can very well imagine the opportunities the shop-keeper of this class of shop has for contravening the regulations, and I submit that it would not be a hardship to make a weekly half-holiday apply to a shop of this type in the same way as it applies to drapers, bootmakers, grocers, etc.

During the year the County Council made an order agreeing to extend the hours during the summer months for (a) the sale of pictorial postcards, tobacco and smokers' requisites and (b) the sale of groceries up to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 9 p.m. on other days in the Balloch District. This Order operates during the months of June, July, August and September.

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.	Clothers & Tailors.	Cycle Agents.	Confectioners.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardware and Drysalers.	Ice Cream & Aerated Water Manufacturers.	Newsagents and Stationers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Tobaccoconists.	Watchmakers.	Tea Rooms and Restaurants.	Total.
Arrochar, -	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	14
Bonhill, -	20	10	6	4	2	31	10	19	5	2	13	5	22	6	10	12	13	1	5	19	3	9	227
Cardross, -	4	6	2	1	...	21	3	6	2	2	5	3	10	2	3	3	8	...	3	1	1	...	86
Dumbarton, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Luss, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Rhu, -	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rosneath, -	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total, -	31	18	8	7	2	58	13	29	7	4	20	8	45	9	14	15	28	1	9	20	4	16	366

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year potato diggers were accommodated on twenty farms throughout the district. The greatest number of diggers was housed in Cardross Parish. There were 189 males and 175 females engaged in this work and they were so engaged for periods varying from eight to twenty-one days. The Bye-laws relating to the Housing of Seasonal Workers have now been in force for a number of years, and farmers and employers are gradually becoming acquainted with the provisions of the Bye-laws. There were no glaring contraventions noted during the year. Notwithstanding that, however, it is important that regular inspections should take place in order to let the farmers, employers and employees understand that the officials of the Local Authority are in earnest and that the Bye-laws have to be recognised and adhered to.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND HOUSEBOATS.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.—During the year 758 inspections were made of tents, vans and sheds occupied chiefly during the summer months. The number of people occupying these tents, vans or sheds was 415 male adults, 147 female adults, and 142 children. The sleeping accommodation consisted of 82 cottage tents, 55 bell tents, 53 bivouacs, 3 caravans, 3 motor trailers, and 1 dugout.

There is, unfortunately, no recognised camping ground within the Western Area of Dumbartonshire where the bulk of the campers could be more or less confined to a particular area which would make for more supervision and possibly the introduction of a proper water supply and modern sanitary conveniences. Camping properly organised is, generally speaking, a healthy life and in many instances gives an opportunity to get a happy and healthy holiday at a moderate cost, and in my opinion all Local Authorities should control an area suitable for the establishing of a camp and encourage the establishing of a recognised camping ground, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the campers would come from the city areas, the health of the man, woman and child would in the majority of instances be improved by a camping holiday. I am of opinion that the County Councils should be empowered, if they considered it necessary to do so, to establish a recognised camping ground within their area.

HOUSEBOATS.—As in former years the houseboats moored in the River Leven at Balloch were inspected under the Bye-laws. The boats were found to be occupied by 98

male adults, 37 female adults and 27 children. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the boats are rather restricted as far as cubic space is concerned, generally speaking they were found to be in a fairly good condition.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

VALE OF LEVEN.—North Street, Steven Street and Lennox Street have been improved and brought up to highway standard and taken over by the Highway Authority. Milton Loan and Burnside Crescent, Jamestown and Arthurston Road, Jamestown, were improved during the year. Croft Loan, Campbell Street and Raglan Street, Bonhill, are at present receiving the consideration of the Committee.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

During the year 157 inspections were made of business premises within the district (see Table No. XXIII.). Twelve notices were issued as a result of these inspections to occupiers of the premises—7 with regard to cleanliness, 4 with regard to lavatory accommodation, and 1 with regard to the drainage of floors. In 10 instances the defects reported have been made good. The total number of workshops at the end of year was 105, as shown in Table No. XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops Employing Both Sexes.	Workshops Employing Males only.	Workshops Employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers (retail), -	10	10	1	6	3	30	7	4
Dressmakers, } -	11	11	...	...	11	22	22	...
Milliners, } -								
Tailors, - - -	5	5	1	4	...	6	1	...
Joiners, Cartwrights, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c., - - -	23	24	...	23	...	47	...	6
Blacksmiths, - -	13	13	...	13	...	37	...	8
Shoemakers, - -	15	16	...	15	...	16	...	...
Saddlers, - -	11	11	...	11	...	9	...	1
Laundrykeepers, -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cyclemakers, - -	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Trades, - -	14	15	1	13	...	15	...	...
Totals, - - -	105	109	3	87	15	184	32	19

TABLE XXIII.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT—WESTERN AREA.

LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Arrochar.		Bonhill.				Cardross.		Dumbar-ton.		Kilmarno- nock.		Luss.		Rosneath.			Rhu.				Total.				
	Arrochar & Tarbet.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Dumbar-ton.	Total.	Kilmarno- nock.	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	4	1	...	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blacksmiths, - -	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	15
Bootmakers, - -	1	...	1	4	1	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11
Cycle Makers, - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers & Milliners,	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Joiners & Cabinetmakers,	1	...	1	6	1	...	7	2	2	4	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	5	23
Laundries, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, - - -	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	13
Saddlers, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship & Boat Builders, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4
Tailors, - - -	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	5
Miscellaneous, - -	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	10
Totals, - - -	4	...	4	39	5	...	48	14	6	20	...	...	6	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	9	9	1	1	19	105
Inspections, - -	4	...	4	56	10	...	74	26	12	38	...	...	6	6	1	2	3	2	8	10	11	9	2	2	22	157

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1931.

Buildings (new),	249
Buildings (dangerous),	33
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops,	239
Factories and Workshops,	157
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	443
Nuisances,	3,659
Pigsties,	46
Seasonal Workers,	126
Shops,	388
Slaughter-houses,	541
Special Drainage Districts,	544
Special Scavenging Districts,	8,701
Special Lighting Districts,	6,558
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats,	758
Inspections under Housing and Town Plan- ning, Rural Workers and Rent Restric- tions Acts, &c.,	701
	23,143

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS ALLAN,
County Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR, IN THE EASTERN AREA.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW, C.2.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland I submit to you a Report on the work of this Department during the year 1930, under the old and new administrations as defined by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The building operations continue at the same level as in previous years and may be gauged from a comparison of the number of plans passed in recent years, viz., 1927 (152), 1928 (139), 1929 (152), and 1930 (151). On reference to Table XXV. will be found an account of the number of plans passed, number of buildings and number of houses of various sizes. Included in this Table are houses altered under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

The total houses built and completed without State assistance is similar to the previous year when the number was 42. The details are as follows:—

2 Apt..	3 Apt.	4 Apt.	5 Apt.	Over 5 Apt.	Total.
—	1	12	27	2	42

Before a new building was approved for occupancy an examination was made of the structure and the drains tested. A good deal of time is devoted to this work in its various stages, and any defects in construction, or improvements possible, are brought to the notice of the builder before the work has reached an advanced stage, with beneficial results to all concerned, viz.:—Owner, Builder, and Local Authority.

With the exception of one instance builders adhered strictly to the building plan as approved by the Committee, and the contravention which occurred was due to the contractor erecting in the hall of a bungalow a stairway which was not indicated on the plan. As the stair was erected to give access to an attic apartment which had not been shown as likely to form part of the house, the proprietor was called upon to have it removed. The builder,

TABLE XXV.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.			No. of Houses.				Total.			
	New Buildings.			Alterations			Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	2 Apartment.		3 Apartment.	4 Apartment.	5 Apartment and over.
	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Total.											
Cumbernauld, - - -	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	13	2	15	14	7	...	...	21
Kirkintilloch, - - -	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	...	1	2	1	4		
East Kilpatrick, - - -	26	1	4	11	4	46	113	6	8	127	7	3	82	47	139		
West Kilpatrick, - - -	1	...	...	2	2	5	1	4	5	10	24	7	...	...	31
Total, - - -	28	2	4	26	9	69	115	25	16	156	45	18	84	48	195		

who prepared the plan on behalf of the applicant, and being more or less responsible for guiding him as to the procedure, will, I feel sure, be more careful in the future.

When an applicant or builder contract to erect a building on behalf of a client they should make themselves fully conversant with the requirements of the Local Authority, and, by strictly complying, prevent the owner being placed in a position similar to the one referred to above.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

There were no notices served under section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, but it was found necessary to expedite the demolition of several of the properties condemned under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, which were, or would have become, dangerous before the orders expired.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage systems of several properties were renewed on account of defects found on examination. In addition to the supervision of drainage for new buildings and premises altered, complaints were investigated in company with the County Engineer, who is responsible for drainage (other than the foregoing) and the treatment of sewage.

Complaints having been received regarding flooding at the junction of Thorn Drive and Drymen Road, Bearsden, a storm overflow was installed in the manhole at that point, which, during excessive rainfall, discharges the surplus water into the stream. This overflow, while removing the original complaint of flooding, brought a protest from adjoining residents regarding the discharge of sewage into the stream, but this proved to be entirely unfounded as no trace of sewage could at any time be seen in or on the banks of the stream.

NAMING OF STREETS, BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892, SECTION 145.

With the continued building development new roads are being formed, and in order to avoid inconvenience to the prospective occupiers of the new houses a name has to be decided on and the "christening" performed without delay. During the year name plates have been prominently placed at the corner of roads and streets to allow of ready recognition. The method previously adopted of indicating the name on a street lamp was not so easily detected, and the new arrangement is much more convenient to all.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year the work executed within the three Special Scavenging Districts, viz., Bearsden, Kilpatrick and Bowling, and Duntocher, has attained a higher standard of efficiency since the introduction of an additional wagon to the service within Bearsden District on January, 1930.

In addition to the removal of household refuse within Bearsden Special Scavenging District, the scheme introduced in the year 1920 for the removal of garden refuse continues in favour, as may be seen from the following summary:—

Year.	No. of Occupiers enrolled.	Revenue.
1920-21	26	£21 13 6
1921-22	28	35 6 10
1922-23	74	75 12 3
1923-24	68	68 13 0
1924-25	79	78 10 9
1925-26	120	106 15 11
1926-27	121	109 13 5
1927-28	165	148 11 2
1928-29	192	167 7 10
1929-30	207	172 18 6
1930-31	206	178 5 4

By arrangement, furnace ashes are removed from five premises, and the revenue derived from this source is £19 11/-.

Household refuse is removed from two houses situated outwith but near to the boundary of Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District and the scavenging rate applicable in the district is paid by the occupiers.

All private streets and footways within each Special Scavenging District were regularly swept and the gullies cleaned.

A record of the work in each district is shown as follows:

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse. Tons. Cwts.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
2243	128,237	3,396 —	17,555	2,809

The average weight of each load removed was 30.236 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 6.204.

Service—2 Wagons (full time); 1 Wagon (half time).

Staff—3 Motor Drivers (1 half time); 6 Scavengers (2 half time); 1 Roadman; 1 Coup Attendant (half time).

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse.		Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
		Tons.	Cwts.		
917	52,929	1,373	—	8,643	1,232

The average weight of each load removed was 29.956 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 7.015.

Service—1 Wagon.

Staff—1 Motor Driver; 2 Scavengers; 1 Coup Attendant.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits Emptied.	Weight of Refuse.		Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
		Tons.	Cwts.		
706	53,912	1,057	—	4,552	787

The average weight of each load removed was 29.957 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 5.784.

Service—1 Wagon (half time).

Staff—1 Motor Driver (half time); 2 Scavengers (half time); 1 Coup Attendant (half time).

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The Duntocher Special Scavenging District, with an area of 169 acres, was formed in 1897.

In that year, a private contract for the removal of household refuse from this District, Radnor Park Special Scavenging District, and Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District, for a period of five years was arranged, the refuse being deposited on ground situated on the foreshore at Dunglass, Bowling, and at Witch Hills near Hardgate.

In 1903, a further contract of similar duration was entered into, ground acquired on Erskine Ferry Road to be used as a coup, and four men for duty as scavengers within Duntocher and Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging Districts were engaged by the Committee.

During 1907, Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District was extended, and in consequence thereof separate contracts were placed annually for the scavenging of Duntocher District until 1913, when a contract for a period ending 1917 was arranged, after which, on account of the difficulty of obtaining men during the War, annual contracts

were completed. The Duntocher Special Scavenging District was extended in 1915 to an area of 182 acres, in which 697 houses were situated.

In 1919 the Committee considered the advisability of displacing the system of horse haulage, then in use, and acquiring motor transport. A recommendation was made to, and accepted by, the County Council, that a motor wagon be purchased and men engaged to commence duty within the Special Scavenging Districts of Kilpatrick and Bowling and Duntocher, under the direct control of the Council, during the following year.

From April, 1919, to December, 1920, men were engaged and horses hired monthly, and in January, 1921, a motor wagon with a loading capacity of 30 cwt., a motor driver, and three men commenced the removal of refuse in both Districts. The transport, however, proved inadequate to permit of the scavenging being performed in an efficient manner, and for seven weeks a reserve wagon, which had been purchased for service in East and West Kilpatrick Parishes, was commissioned and men engaged temporarily.

In order to prevent wastage of time, the practice of depositing refuse from Duntocher at Dumbuck on ground which had been acquired from the then Caledonian Railway Company (now the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company) was discontinued, and the refuse has, since 1921, been disposed of at Lawmuir Coup, situated between Bearsden and Duntocher.

Experience proved that the scavenging work in Kilpatrick and Bowling District necessitated the use of a wagon full time in that district, and an additional wagon was, in 1922, purchased for service in Duntocher and Bearsden Special Scavenging Districts. One motor driver and two men were engaged, the cost of scavenging at that time being allocated in equal proportions between each district. At the beginning of 1929, when Duntocher and Bearsden Districts required the services of the waggon and staff mentioned, twenty-eight and sixteen hours per week respectively, the allocation of costs was then, and has been till the present date, allocated between the two districts accordingly.

Suitable premises for use as a garage were difficult to obtain within the district, and from January, 1921, till May, 1930, sheds at Hardgate Mill and at a cartage contractor's yard in Duntocher were rented by the County Council for periods of about five years each.

There were many disadvantages in connection with this arrangement, principally as to the storage of petrol, oils, tools, and other materials, the fact that privately owned

commercial vehicles were also accommodated, and that in respect to the contractor's yard the shed did not completely cover the wagons. The garages were therefore, in both cases, outwith the absolute control of the Department.

In 1930, New and Old Kilpatrick District Councils recommended and received the approval of the County Council to purchase the disused school and three houses at Garscadden, to convert the former into a garage, and to reconstruct the latter for the use of the motor drivers. The garage, with accommodation for five wagons and petrol pump, which was installed after the acquisition of the old school, have been in use since May, 1930, and action will, at an early date, be taken to reconstruct and repair the three houses to provide four dwellings. Copy of a report dated 19th September, 1930, on these subjects is attached.

At the period when the District was formed, privy middens, the contents of which were removed twice per week, were in general use, but by the substitution of ashbins, their use was gradually discontinued.

Since 1921, when there were six privy middens and sixty-three privies, these have been reduced by the provision of water-closet accommodation, and at present two privies only, serving one tenant each, are in use within the Special Scavenging District, but the premises concerned are situated outwith the Duntocher Special Drainage District.

A Table pertaining to the work involved within the District since 1921 is appended.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

TABLE OF DETAILS CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF REFUSE from premises situated within the above District, showing extension of work performed since January, 1921, when operations were commenced by District Committee.

Year:	Loads Removed.	No. of Ashbins & Ashpits emptied.	Weight of Refuse. Tons.	Mileage.	Petrol Consumpt in Gallons.
1921	436	*	654	*	*
1922	425	11,889	629	2,273	471
1923	655	21,694	982	3,930	737
1924	780	27,234	1,211	5,257	769
1925	634	18,465	945	4,488	594
1926	627	21,632	942	4,077	619
1927	618	27,721	912	3,987	642
1928	674	44,544	1,008	4,725	717
1929	578	47,375	860	4,220	644
1930	706	53,912	1,057	4,552	787

*Wagon jointly engaged in Kilpatrick, Bowling, and Duntocher Special Scavenging Districts.

Throughout the year 53% of the workers attended duty without a break, and the full attendance of the remainder was prevented through illness, especially during the winter months.

The manner in which the employees performed their work gave general satisfaction.

GARAGE, GARSCADDEN.—Negotiations were entered into with the proprietors of properties closed at Garscadden with a view to providing a garage and housing accommodation for a number of drivers and scavengers.

The building to garage the motors was reconstructed, and the vehicles are now garaged under excellent conditions and the advantages are many. A Petrol Pump and Tank was installed, which, by paying the current rate per "tin" gallon for the petrol, has resulted in the cost of the installation being paid off, and the erection is now the property of the County Council.

The following communication to the Joint County Clerks gives a full resume of the scheme to centralise the work within each Special Scavenging District from one base, and improve the scavenging within this area.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 19th September, 1930.

THE JOINT COUNTY CLERKS,
County Buildings,
Dumbarton.

DEAR SIRS,

*Bearsden, Duntocher, and Kilpatrick and Bowling
Special Scavenging Districts.*

*Garscadden Subjects :—School House, Double Cottage,
Store and Water Rights.*

In reply to your letter of the 26th August, in connection with the above subjects, it might be advisable to explain why the Committees in charge of the above Special Districts have decided to purchase the subjects mentioned.

The Garscadden village consisted of five rows of single storey houses, in all one hundred and three houses (exclusive of the above), and a school. These rows, as you are aware, were closed by the Eastern District Committee and subsequently demolished and the site cleared. With the disappearance of the houses, the school and the Master's house were of no further use to the Education Authority, but under the Feu Contract the Education Authority were bound to demolish them and clear the site. The superior,

however, reserved the right to purchase the house exclusive of the school, which he did.

At my suggestion the Scavenging Districts Committees decided to purchase the school and convert it into a garage and store for the wagons and equipment belonging to them and employed in the three districts. This, I think, will explain why the Committees are desirous of purchasing the subjects in question which would provide admirable accommodation for a number of their drivers and scavengers.

The detail of the subjects together with the estimated expenditure of £800 is as follows:—

Subject.	Initial Cost.	Repairs Estimate.
1. School House,	£120	£100
2. Double Cottage,	—	240
3. Store,	300	—
4. Water Rights,	—	40
	£420	£380

SCHOOL HOUSE.—This is a two storey stone building, slated, in good condition. It will be seen from the attached plan that the ground floor has been utilised as a cooking room.

The house on the first floor consists of three apartments, box-room, and a small room to the front, shown as bathroom, but which has not been fitted out as such. The outside wooden stair is in a very bad condition. This building is offered by Crawford A. Scott, Factor for Killermont and Garscadden Estates, at a sum of £120. There falls to be added to this the sum of £100, which, it is estimated, will be required for the provision of a new stair, bath, and water closet, together with the general depreciation repairs and painter work.

It is my intention at a later date, if the Committees so desire, to convert the ground floor into a three apartment house, scullery and bathroom, but this has not been included in the above estimate. (Since included at an estimated cost of £200—December, 1930.)

DOUBLE COTTAGE.—This single storey double cottage, which is of stone with slated roof and consists of two four apartment houses, is not in a very good condition and will require considerable repairs, including new case and sash windows. My suggestion here is to clear away a number of out-buildings and provide a scullery, bath and water closet and all necessary fittings and drainage for each house.

STORE.—This is also a stone building with slated roof which is very much worn and in disrepair, but could be made

a serviceable store with very little expense. However, I have not allowed anything under this heading. The size of this building is 53 feet by 29 feet.

WATER RIGHTS.—The water supply is that which has served the village for over forty years, and is carried in an iron pipe from lands belonging to Major Richardson lying to the north of the property in question and forming part of Langfaulds Farm. The tank, which is also situated in the above lands, will require considerable repair, hence my reason for allowing £40 against the item of water rights. The pipe, of course, has served its day and will require repair or renewal in parts. It will be seen from the attached letter from the agents that the way-leave is paid to the Factor of the Gartconnel Estate and amounts to thirty shillings per annum.

The rents to be charged for these houses will, of course, be a matter for the Committees to decide, but apart from the advantages to be derived from having the men resident near the garage, the purchase of these subjects will prove an economical proposition.

FEU-DUTY.—The feu-duty to be paid to the Factor for Garscadden Estate will be the same as that previously paid, viz., £12 per acre.

(Sgd.) J. D. M'KENDRICK,
County and District Sanitary Inspector.

LAWMUIR COUP.—In order to accommodate the refuse due for disposal at this coup, it was essential to arrange with the Factor for Garscadden Estate for the use of a further piece of ground as mentioned in my report for the year 1929. This area is being quickly utilised, and new ground will require to be leased at an early date.

The Chief Inspector of Public Cleansing paid a visit to the coup, and a report was received referring to the remarkable improvement that had taken place in the general condition of the coup since he last inspected it, also that still further improvement might be made by restricting the working face and provision made to prevent light material being blown away by the wind. Attention has been paid to these points with beneficial results.

DUMBUCK COUP.—At this coup the working arrangement is proving satisfactory, and the principal item to contend with is the keeping down of the Rat menace. Unless a constant attack on the vermin is maintained the place would be completely overrun within a short space of time, and this is prevented through the regular attention paid to

“trapping” by the attendant at the coup. The condition and working of this coup also met with the approval of the Chief Inspector of Public Cleansing.

CUMBERNAULD.—The scavenging arrangement between Cumbernauld District Council and Mr. John M'Neill, Roadside, Cumbernauld, was agreed to at the rate of £115 per annum. To compensate the contractor for removing refuse from houses which were not shown in form of contract the County Council agreed to the payment of an additional £2. The arrangement continues to give satisfaction.

CONDORRAT.—There is no change to report in Condorrat Special Scavenging District, where the work is favourably executed by Mr. John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat, on the same lines as in the past year for the sum of £85 per annum.

WATERSIDE.—In Waterside Special Scavenging District there is also no change to report. The work is satisfactorily performed by Mr. George Duncan, 120 Shakespeare Street, Maryhill, Glasgow, for the sum of £100 per annum.

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

The following summary and Table No. XXVI. contain the information to be provided in accordance with Circular No. IX., 1925, and on reference to my Report for the year 1929 an improvement is noticeable in the number of privies converted to water-closets, and houses without water supply and sink inside the house:—

	Privies, &c., converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of year.		
		Privies.	Earth- Closets.	Privy Middens.
Bearsden, - - -	2	10	—	—
Drumchapel, - - -	2	5	—	—
Westerton, - - -	—	2	—	—
Cumbernauld, - - -	14	—	—	25
Condorrat, - - -	—	2	—	16
Duntocher, Hardgate and Faifley, - - -	7	2	—	—
Kilpatrick, - - -	2	10	—	1
*Bowling, - - -	—	10	—	—
*Milton and Dumbuck, - - -	—	37	—	4
Waterside, - - -	—	3	—	45
Totals, - - -	27	81	—	91

* Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

TABLE XXVI.—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	2 | 3 | 4 | 5	2 | 3 | 4 | 5	2 | 3 | 4 | 5	
Bearsden, -	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, -	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, -	124	21	11	5	1	1	3	4	13
Cumbernauld, -	146	41	27	1	1	...	11	2	23
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, -	19	68	26	36	2	...	...	...	...
Kilpatrick, -	6	14	13	9	...	1	...	...	...
*Bowling, -	4	23	9	9	2	8	...	...	...
*Milton and Dumbuck, -	66	1	...	...	...	22	4	1	...
Twechar, -	...	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterside, -	92	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	13
TOTAL, -	492	232	123	61	6	31	28	16	49
					2	7	5	12	23
								13	18
								6	66
								4	9

It will be noted that two areas are not within a Special Drainage District, and on that account improvement cannot be looked for meantime.

LIGHTING.

The lighting season within each Special Lighting District extends over a period of 39 weeks from 12th August to 12th May, and the number of lamplighters employed and lamps lit during the season are shown as follows:—

District.	Lamplighters.	No. of Lamps.
Bearsden, - - -	6	555
Duntocher, - - -	2	133
Kilpatrick and Bowling, -	2	201
	10	889

By arrangement, five private lamps included in the above figures are lit and extinguished throughout the season. They are situated at:—

Bearsden — Bearsden, - - -	1 lamp.
Westerton, - - -	2 lamps.
Drumchapel, - - -	1 lamp.
Duntocher—Hardgate, - - -	1 lamp.
	5 lamps.

In co-operation with the Roads Department lamps are lit at:—

Bowling — Right of Way, -	2 lamps.
Boulevard, -	9 signal lamps.
Bearsden—Courthill, -	3 signal lamps.
	14 lamps.

During the year a number of lamps were damaged by motor vehicles, and on learning who was responsible an account was rendered to have the cost of repairing or replacing the damaged lamp recovered.

The cost and conditions of gas supply is again under consideration by the County Council and the Corporation of Glasgow.

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

Two applications were received during the year and a certificate granted in each case.

NUISANCES.

Table XXVII. contains a record of the nuisances dealt with during the year, and compared with the previous year shows a reduction of 212 or 36%. This reduction may in some measure be due to the removal of old properties under the slum clearance schemes.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

The progress made by farmers to comply with the Dairy Bye-laws, referred to in my Report for the year 1929, continues to be maintained and in many cases improved on.

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the Dairy premises of Milngavie and Kirkintilloch are wholly under the supervision of this department, and as the County and Kirkintilloch Burgh Bye-laws are not in harmony, it will be necessary to introduce uniform Bye-laws before the additional farms can be dealt with for final registration.

In the Burgh of Milngavie there are four farms, and prior to the new administration coming into operation this department was responsible to the Town Council for the execution of their Bye-laws, with the result that two farms have been altered to comply with the Act, and the improvements have met with the approval of the County Council.

The dairy premises reconstructed and passed during the year for final registration totalled 33, making a total to date of 74. The farms registered in the year 1930 are:—

EAST KILPATRICK PARISH.

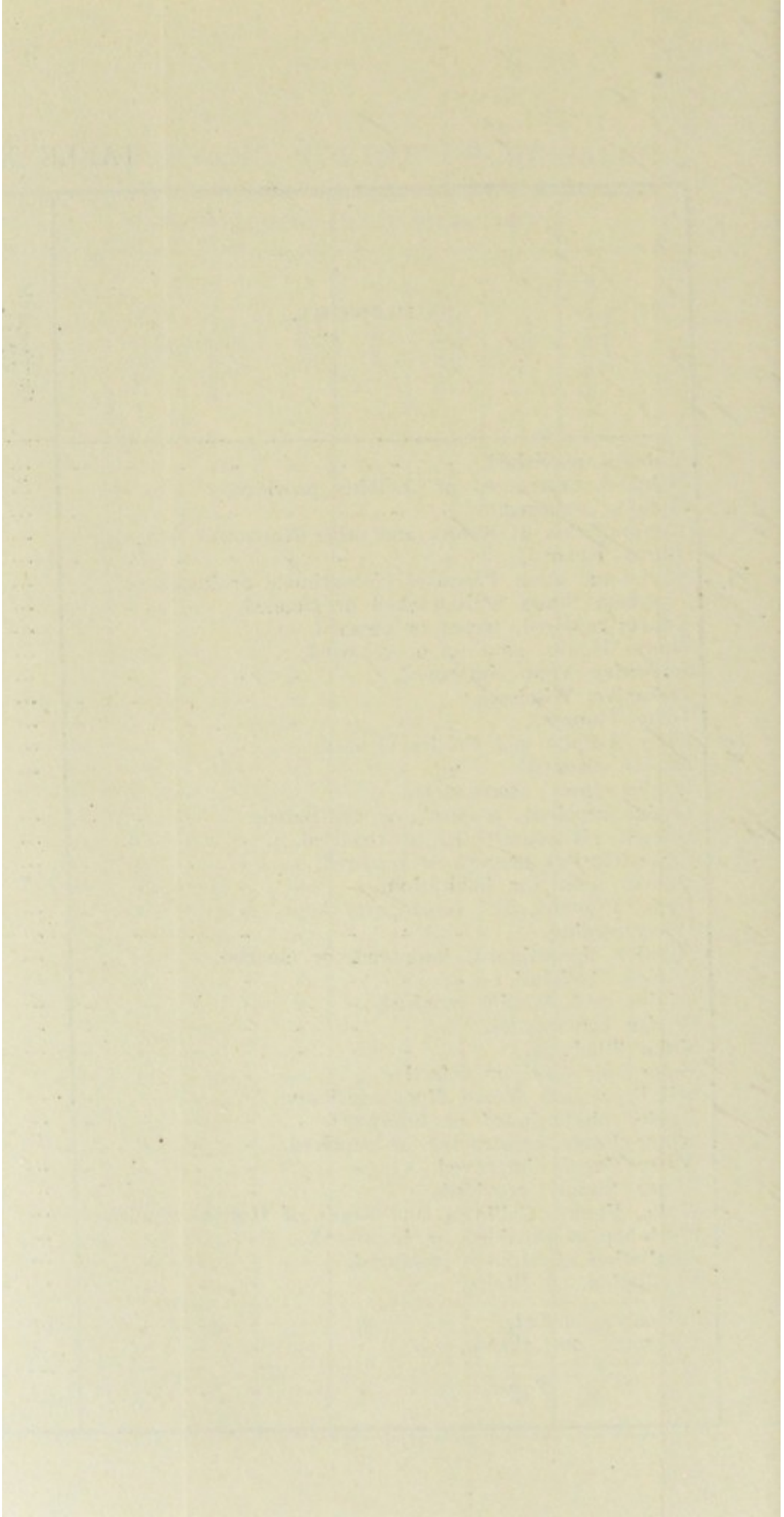
No.	Farm.	Occupier.
16	East Drumchapel,	Mrs. Bethia Paton.
17	East Milliken,	John Graham.
18	Garscadden Mains,	A. & W. C. Buchanan.
19	Garscube Home,	Sir A. Campbell.
20	Kessington,	A. & J. Laurie.
21	Langfaulds,	R. P. Wilson.
22	Lower Kilmardinny,	John Dougal.
23	South Drumry,	John Kinloch.
24	South Mains,	Hugh Gibb.
25	South Hutcheson,	Andrew Chapman.
26	Keyston,	Wm. & Robt. H. Steel.
27	Millbrae Dairy,	John & Alex. Watt.

WEST KILPATRICK PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.
6	Cleddans,	Representatives of James Scott
7	Middleton,	Andrew Farquhar.
8	Overtoun,	James Armstrong.

TABLE XXVII.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	CUMBERNAULD.					KIRKINTILLOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).		
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat Village.	Auchinstarry Rows.	Other Parts Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Haigdale and Fairley.	Duntochter.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Vents improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Windows, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Houses, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains (new) constructed, - - - - -	5	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungsteads constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses unfit for habitation, - - - - -	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hens, Pigeons, &c, improperly kept, - - - - -	...	...	...	5	13	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	37	1	38
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies abolished, - - - - -	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Privies and Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	22	22
Sinks fitted up, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	6	6
Sinks untrapped or defective, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stables discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Water-closets constructed or repaired, - - - - -	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply provided, - - - - -	1	3	36	73	4	77
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, - - - - -	2	...	2	4	4	...	4
Wash-houses provided or improved, - - - - -	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	47	47	47	47	47
Ventilation of Houses improved, - - - - -	1	1	1	6	13	3	16
Ventilation of Stairs, - - - - -	3	3	...	3
Nuisances abated, - - - - -	61	5	4	12	82	6	24	30	21	7	28	26	67	38	32	48	211	351	...	...
Nuisances not abated, - - - - -	3	...	...	1	4	4	1	5	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	15	...
TOTAL, - - - - -	64	5	4	13	86	10	25	35	21	9	30	26	68	41	32	48	215	...	...	366



CUMBERNAULD PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.
15	Abronhill,	John Shanks.
16	Low Abronhill	Captain Alan Burns.
17	Auchenkiln,	Robt. P. Dunlop.
18	Easter Fannyside,	James Taylor.
19	Kildrum,	Henry Taylor.
20	Lenziemill,	Wm. Donaldson.
21	Mainhead,	Alex. Young.

KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupier.
8	Braes o' Yetts,	James Findlay.
9	Drummains,	David Weir.
10	Drumbreck,	J. C. M'Gillivray.
11	Easter Board,	Archd. Stirling.
12	Easterton,	Alex. Whitelaw.
13	Grayshill,	James Stirling.
14	Harestanes,	Mrs. Catherine Sutherland.
15	Merkland,	Wm. Ellis.
16	Oxgang,	Peter Turner.
17	Twechar,	Miss Agnes & Mrs. Jean Blair.
18	Woodilee,	Glasgow Corp'n. (P.H. Dept.).

SUMMARY.

East Kilpatrick Parish,	12
West Kilpatrick Parish,	3
Cumbernauld Parish,	7
Kirkintilloch Parish,	11
	—
	33

The number of farms dealt with, repaired, and still to be reconstructed to comply with the Bye-laws are shown in Table No. XXVIII. with a record of the defects to be overcome and remedied.

Throughout the year 258 visits were made to Dairy Premises, and the general impression derived from the inspections proved that farmers and their servants have become conversant with and accustomed to the new milking methods designed to assist in the supply of clean milk. The advancement in this respect is also reflected in the high standard of milk samples procured under the Food and Drugs Acts.

DAIRY BYE-LAWS.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE XXVIII.—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, ...	31	19	19	6	17	19	21	16	8	8	8	15	22	22	7					
Kirkintilloch, ...	18	10	10	4	10	17	18	6	6	2	1	9	15	11	5					
East Kilpatrick, ...	33	20	21	3	13	20	25	23	18	6	7	11	22	15	9					
West Kilpatrick, ...	11	6	6	3	7	7	9	7	9	3	4	6	11	7	3					
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	...	1	...	4	4	3	3					
Totals, ...	97	58	58	17	50	66	77	55	41	20	20	45	74	58	27					
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																				
Cumbernauld, ...	21	13	14	3	12	12	14	9	5	5	5	10	15	15	3					
Kirkintilloch, ...	18	9	8	2	8	15	16	6	4	2	1	10	13	10	4					
East Kilpatrick, ...	25	13	13	2	8	12	16	14	11	4	5	8	15	11	8					
West Kilpatrick, ...	8	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	7	2	3	4	7	4	2					
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1		
Total Completed, ...	74	40	41	11	34	44	54	34	27	13	14	34	52	41	18					
Total to be Completed,	23	18	17	6	16	22	23	21	14	7	6	11	22	17	9					

Bye-law No. 4.—Walls to be cleaned and wallheads built up. No. 14.—Internal wall surfaces.
 5.—Floors. 15.—Floors.
 6.—Grips and channels. 16.—Shelves.
 7.—Lofts to be removed. 17.—Light and ventilation.
 8.—Troughs and trevisses. 18.—Dairy scullery.
 9.—Lighting. 19.—Water supply.
 10.—Inlet and outlet ventilation. 20.—Drainage.
 13.—Dungstead.

Note.—Three dairy farms dealt with are meantime out of commission.

The premises registered for the sale of milk and its products at 31st December, 1930, and the appropriate number of cows in each parish are detailed as follows:—

Parish.	Milkshops.	Vans.	Cowsheds.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick,	4	7	40	889
West Kilpatrick,	7	9	12	302
Cumbernauld,	—	3	40	809
Kirkintilloch,	10	17	32	587
	—	—	—	—
	21	36	124	2587

The foregoing figures include the premises of producers and dealers whose premises are situated within the Burghs of Milngavie and Kirkintilloch.

CONTRAVENTION.—A dealer in milk was prosecuted for omitting to apply for registration under the Act, and was fined the sum of £1.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

In compliance with the above Order licences were granted to the following:—

PRODUCERS.

Certified Milk—James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden.
Grade “ A ” (Tuberculin Tested)—Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, Bearsden.

Pasteurised Milk—Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, per Walter Buchanan, Secretary, 91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch, for premises 87 Townhead, Kirkintilloch.

DEALERS.

Certified Milk—John Baird, 950 Crow Road, Glasgow, for Cart, Bearsden.

The Misses Margaret, Mary & Lizzie Sellars, 12 New Kirk Sq., Bearsden.

John & Alexander Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie.

The Misses Jessie & Jeanie Houston, Cheapside Dairy, Milngavie.

Grade “ A ” (Tuberculin Tested)—Westerton Garden Suburb Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westerton.

The Misses Margaret, Mary and Lizzie Sellars, 12 New Kirk Sq., Bearsden.

Pasteurised Milk—Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, Ltd.,
per Walter Buchanan, Secretary,
91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch,
for—

Shop, 113 Cowgate, Kirkintilloch.

Shop, 17/21 Eastside, ,,

Shop, 89 Townhead, ,,

Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative So-
ciety, Ltd., per the Secretary, 46
High Street, Dumbarton, for—

Shop, 6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick.

Shop, Dumbuck, Bowling.

Shop, Clydeview, Bowling.

Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd.,
Cumbernauld, per James Smith,
Secretary, for Shop, Main Street,
Cumbernauld.

Before granting a licence to an applicant for the sale of Designated Milk a sample is taken for Bacteriological and Chemical analysis, also at different periods throughout the year additional samples are procured to ensure that the efficiency is being maintained. The samples taken totalled 15.

In company with the Veterinary Inspector I attended lectures under the auspices of the Agricultural Discussion Societies, when I was glad to have the opportunity of discussing with the dairy farmers the working of the Act and Orders applicable to Producers and Dealers. When an official responsible for the administration is so placed, it allows him to get closer contact with the farmers, explain any items of which the farmer may be in doubt, learn his views, and further advance the importance of producing and supplying pure clean milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Act and Regulations 133 samples were taken for analysis, of which 21 were "official" and 112 "test" samples. The number adulterated proved to be 5 and 16 respectively.

The general principle adopted when sampling is not to take an "official" sample until it has been proved by "test" sample that the food is adulterated, and if the "official" sample shows any adulteration a concrete case is presented for prosecution.

Of the five "official" samples found to be deficient prosecutions were instituted in four cases, and in one the explanation given for the inferior condition of the sample proved to be satisfactory. In each case the contravention was due to retailers selling mince containing preservatives at a period of the year when the use of preservatives is not permitted, and the prosecutions resulted as follows:—

Reference No.	Article.	Preservative (parts sulphur dioxide per million).	Result.
116E	Mince	384	Fined, £4
119E	"	1,075	" £4
120E	"	542	" £3
121E	"	2,713	" £5

The samples taken and found to be "Genuine" or "Not Genuine" are shown as follows:—

Parish or Burgh.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids.	Remarks.
East Kilpatrick ...	27E	Certified milk, ...	3.21	8.75	Not Genuine
" " ...	1E	Grade "A" (T.T.) milk ...	7.69	8.71	Genuine
" " ...	5E	" " " " ...	3.22	9.01	Not Genuine
" " ...	6E	" " " " ...	3.74	9.10	Genuine
" " ...	55E	" " " " ...	4.68	8.94	"
" " ...	60E	" " " " ...	4.38	8.83	"
" " ...	69E	Sweet milk, ...	7.28	8.51	"
" " ...	93E	" " " " ...	3.40	8.84	"
" " ...	109E	" " " " ...	3.52	8.63	"
" " ...	99E	Butter ...	—	—	"
" " ...	100E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	101E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	103E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	105E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	98E	Margarine ...	—	—	"
" " ...	102E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	104E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	106E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	94E	Mince ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" " ...	95E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	96E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	97E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	*120E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	*121E	" " " " ...	—	—	"
" " ...	107E	Oatmeal ...	—	—	Genuine
" " ...	*122E	Sausages ...	—	—	"
" " ...	108E	Sugar ...	—	—	"
" " ...	*123E	Sausages ...	—	—	"
Milngavie (Burgh)	56E	Certified milk, ...	4.27	8.84	"
" " ...	57E	" " " " ...	7.21	9.54	"
" " ...	129E	Sweet milk, ...	4.23	9.11	"
" " ...	130E	" " " " ...	7.42	8.98	"
" " ...	131E	" " " " ...	3.61	8.96	"
" " ...	132E	Margarine ...	—	—	"
" " ...	*116E	Mince ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" " ...	*117E	" " " " ...	—	—	Genuine
" " ...	*119E	" " " " ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" " ...	*118E	Sausages ...	—	—	Genuine
West Kilpatrick ...	7E	Pasteurised milk, ...	3.51	8.96	"
" " ...	2E	Sweet milk, ...	3.44	8.92	"
" " ...	8E	" " " " ...	3.35	9.15	"

* Official Samples.

Parish or Burgh.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids.	Remarks.
West Kilpatrick ...	9E	Sweet Milk ...	3.40	8.49	Genuine
" "	10E	" "	4.06	8.89	"
" "	11E	" "	3.10	9.12	"
" "	12E	" "	3.02	9.06	"
" "	73E	" "	3.27	8.75	"
" "	74E	" "	4.82	8.05	Not Genuine
" "	75E	" "	.21	9.03	"
" "	76E	" "	4.58	9.26	Genuine
" "	77E	" "	3.81	8.72	"
" "	*125E	" "	3.78	8.85	"
" "	*126E	" "	3.89	8.69	"
" "	128E	Skimmed milk,	3.22	9.03	"
" "	24E	Barley ...	—	—	"
" "	26E	" "	—	—	"
" "	19E	Butter ...	—	—	"
" "	20E	" "	—	—	"
" "	22E	" "	—	—	"
" "	30E	" "	—	—	"
" "	79E	" "	—	—	"
" "	81E	" "	—	—	"
" "	88E	" "	—	—	"
" "	91E	" "	—	—	"
" "	18E	Margarine	—	—	"
" "	21E	" "	—	—	"
" "	23E	" "	—	—	"
" "	31E	" "	—	—	"
" "	78E	" "	—	—	"
" "	80E	" "	—	—	"
" "	87E	" "	—	—	"
" "	92E	" "	—	—	"
" "	13E	Mince ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	14E	" "	—	—	Genuine
" "	15E	" "	—	—	"
" "	16E	" "	—	—	"
" "	17E	" "	—	—	"
" "	*28E	" "	—	—	"
" "	82E	" "	—	—	"
" "	83E	" "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	86E	" "	—	—	Genuine
" "	89E	" "	—	—	"
" "	*127E	" "	—	—	"
" "	25E	Oatmeal ...	—	—	"
" "	84E	Sliced Sausage	—	—	"
" "	85E	" "	—	—	"
" "	90E	" "	—	—	"
Cumbernauld ...	*112E	Sweet milk,	3.67	8.68	"
" "	*113E	" "	4.36	8.80	"
" "	*114E	" "	3.95	8.81	"
" "	*115E	" "	3.64	8.66	"
Kirkintilloch ...	4E	Grade "A" (T.T.) milk,	3.78	8.92	"
" "	29E	" " " "	3.51	8.85	"
" "	133E	" " " "	4.01	8.89	"
" "	3E	Pasteurised milk,	3.61	8.95	"
" "	*110E	Sweet milk,	3.94	8.97	"
" "	*111E	" "	2.16	9.03	Not Genuine
" "	124E	" "	3.27	8.89	Genuine
Kirkintilloch (Burgh)	68E	Pasteurised milk,	3.80	8.66	"
" "	61E	Sweet milk,	4.14	8.96	"
" "	62E	" "	3.13	8.84	"
" "	63E	" "	3.62	8.74	"
" "	64E	" "	4.15	8.69	"
" "	65E	" "	4.52	8.31	Not Genuine
" "	66E	" "	5.76	8.49	Genuine
" "	67E	" "	3.19	8.82	"
" "	70E	" "	11.26	8.34	"
" "	71E	" "	4.27	8.91	"
" "	72E	" "	3.10	8.52	"
" "	32E	Borax ...	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

Parish, or Burgh,	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids.	Remarks.
Kirkintilloch (Burgh)	33E	Borax	—	—	Genuine
"	46E	Butter	—	—	"
"	34E	Dripping	—	—	"
"	39E	Green Peas	—	—	"
"	35E	Margarine	—	—	"
"	38E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	36E	Mince	—	—	"
"	41E	" " " " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
"	42E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
"	44E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	47E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	49E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	51E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	53E	" " " " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
"	58E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	59E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	37E	Sliced sausage	—	—	Genuine
"	40E	" " " " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
"	43E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
"	45E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	48E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	50E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	52E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	54E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	7	Pasteurised milk,	3.4	9.0	"
"	8	" " " " " "	3.7	9.2	"
"	14	" " " " " "	3.5	9.1	"
"	4	Sweet milk, "	3.41	8.85	"
"	5	" " " " " "	3.4	9.1	"
"	6	" " " " " "	3.8	—	"
"	13	" " " " " "	3.4	9.1	"
"	18	" " " " " "	3.6	—	"
"	12	Condensed milk, ... ..	.59	26.47	"
"	15	" " " " " "	9.15	22.68	"
"	1	Butter (Salt) " " " "	—	—	"
"	2	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	3	Coffee " " " " " "	—	—	"
"	16	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	9	Cream	24.64	7.05	"
"	17	Margarine	—	—	"
"	10	Mince	—	—	"
"	11	Prunes	—	—	"
"	19	Sponge Cake	—	—	"
"	20	" " " " " "	—	—	"

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924.

Under the above Regulations the licences granted for the two private slaughter-houses situated at Cumbernauld were again renewed. The licence-holders are:—

Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

The above mentioned and William M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld, had their licences renewed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1928.

Throughout the year each slaughter-house was visited twice per week and the carcasses inspected before being

passed for consumption. The number of carcasses examined totalled 191, of which one was seized and 29 partially seized on account of disease.

The particulars in accordance with Health Services Circular No. 2 are as follows:—

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Weight in lbs. of Condemned Meat and Offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	109	1	22	257
Sheep,	62	—	6	21
Pigs,	20	—	1	6

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

The supervision of shops within this area of the County was executed at various times of the day and year, and it was gratifying to find that in a few instances only were minor items not in accordance with the Acts found to exist. These were mainly due to the failure of a shopkeeper to exhibit a "Notice," and on a warning being given the apparent neglect was rectified.

On reference to Table No. XXIX. the number of shops and the nature of the various businesses relative thereto is detailed against each Parish.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

It is only on rare occasions that an application is received from farmers and merchants for permission to house seasonal workers, as few farmers in the Eastern Area of the County engage workers to which the above heading applies. No applications were received during the year 1930.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

On the foreshore at Kilpatrick and Bowling campers were to be found during the summer months, and eighteen intimated to the department their intention to camp. Their attention was directed to the Bye-laws, copies of which were posted at the entrance to the camping ground, and a warning given with regard to cleanliness, provision of ground sheets, and overcrowding.

To ensure that the conditions of the Bye-laws were being adhered to 91 inspections were made, and it could be seen that the campers were making a genuine effort to comply with the requirements, but when families with young children are grouped together in various types of tents one cannot expect to attain the standard of efficiency in camping desired.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-28.

TABLE XXIX.—SUMMARY OF BUSINESSES WITHIN PARISHES IN THE EASTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Cycle and Motor Agents.	Confections, Refreshments, Tobaccos.	Dairies.	Drapers and Clothiers.	Fishmongers.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Grocers.	General Stores.	Hairdressers.	Licensed.	Newsagents.	Shoemakers.	Plumbers.	Fruiters.	Saddlers.	Ironmongers.	Total.
Cumbernauld,	4	3	...	1	25	...	4	...	3	6	4	2	3	2	1	...	4	1	...	63
Kirkintilloch,	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
East Kilpatrick,	2	4	1	...	23	1	3	2	...	6	3	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	54
West Kilpatrick,	2	6	1	2	31	3	4	...	5	13	8	1	15	6	3	3	7	...	...	110
Totals,	8	13	2	3	91	4	11	2	9	26	17	5	19	9	5	5	13	1	1	244

TABLE XXX.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT—EASTERN AREA.

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.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	Duntocher and Hardgate.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers,	2	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	7
Blacksmiths,	2	1	1	4	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	10
Bootmakers,	3	..	1	4	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	5	11
Butchers, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Distilleries, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Dressmakers, .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	5
Joiners and Carpenters,	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	3	8
Motor Engineers,	2	1	3	6	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	9
Plumbers,	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	7
Saddlers,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailors,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Miscellaneous, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	5
TOTALS,	15	4	6	25	3	1	4	18	4	22	8	9	21	72
INSPECTIONS,	30	8	12	50	6	2	8	36	8	44	16	18	42	144

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The workshops and workplaces were each inspected twice during the year, and improvements were carried out at four bakeries after intimation from this department. The general condition of premises for the execution of the work was found to be satisfactory.

In Tables XXX. and XXXI. is shown the number of workers employed and the nature of the businesses within each Parish.

TABLE XXXI.—WORKSHOPS (EASTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	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	4	1	3	1	20	1	10
Dressmakers, - - -	5	5	..	..	5	6	6	..
Tailors, - - -	4	2	1	3	..	5	1	..
Joiners, Cabinetmakers Cartwrights, &c., -	8	8	...	8	..	16	..	4
Plumbers, Tinsmiths,	7	6	1	6	..	29	..	9
Blacksmiths, - - -	10	9	..	9	..	14	..	..
Shoemakers, - - -	11	11	..	11	..	11	..	..
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Hosiery Knitters, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distillers, - - -	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Butchers, - - -	4	3	3	1	..	21	2	14
Other trades, - - -	14	17	1	13	1	28	3	2
Totals, - - -	72	67	7	56	7	153	13	39

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The private roads and footways under consideration for improvement and the position at 31st December, 1930, is as follows:—

BEARSDEN.

Whitehill Road,	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
Ledcameroch Crescent,	Do.
Kirk Road,	Do.
Glenburn Road, West,	Do.
Grange Road,	Do.
West Chapelton Avenue,	Do.
Ralston Road,	Do.
Westbourne Drive,	Remitted to County Engineer.
South Erskine Park,	Do.

North Erskine Park,	Pending.
Boclair Avenue,	Do.

WATERSIDE.

Burnbrae Road,	Condition of Roadways improved by individual proprietors.
Hamburg Road,	Do.
South Albion Street,	Do.
Road leading to Waterside Farm (and Garage),	Do.

BURIALS.

The burial of two unclaimed bodies was undertaken by the department in accordance with Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The particulars are :—

1. Body of woman—Relatives in poor circumstances and unable to meet cost of burial.
2. Body of man—Body recovered from canal. Unclaimed.

The condition of the burial grounds is satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (New),	1,074
Buildings (Dangerous),	10
Burials,	2
Complaints,	86
Dairies,	258
Factories and Workshops,	144
Housing (Insanitary Areas),	1,590
Housing (Rural Workers),	291
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	493
Nuisances,	10,115
Shops,	302
Slaughter-houses,	208
Special Drainage Districts,	625
Special Lighting Districts,	9,770
Special Scavenging Districts,	2,534
Other Matters,	708
	<hr/>
	28,210
	<hr/>

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. M'KENDRICK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Veterinary Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Dumbarton, 20th April, 1931.

To The County Council of the
County of Dunbarton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for transmission to the Department of Health for Scotland my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1930, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and the Department of Health's circular letter of 12th February, 1931.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

To The Department of Health for
Scotland, Edinburgh.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1930, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and, as requested under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, a Report on Small Burghs transferred to the County Council on 15th May, 1930, is included. The two Large Burghs within the County are reported to the respective Town Councils as in previous years.

An account of the work carried out under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders during the year is added.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.
A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

In reviewing the year's work a steady progress appears to have been maintained towards the production of a clean milk supply.

No administrative difficulties were encountered in the operation of the Act. Producers now welcome veterinary inspections, and appear only too willing to point out and discuss any defective udders or other ailments in the dairy herd. It helps considerably to lessen many difficulties when the dairy farmer works in unison with the Local Authority.

The production of clean pure milk is being stimulated among dairy farmers by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, who are continuing their scheme of clean milk testing. A considerable number of producers are taking advantage of the scheme, and the College is doing good work in giving sound and valuable advice. Several meetings were held by the College during the year to encourage discussions among the dairy farmers, and at one of these I gave an address on "Weed in Dairy Cows."

The Agricultural Discussion Societies in the Eastern and Western Districts of the County held their usual series of lectures to which the respective Sanitary Inspectors of each District and myself were invited to have a talk with those present on the Milk & Dairies Acts and Orders and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. This is the second year they have extended this invitation, and it is very gratifying to know that we are all working together harmoniously.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE IN REGISTERED
DAIRIES AND EXEMPTED PREMISES.

In accordance with regulations the cattle in all registered dairies and exempted premises in the County Area were examined once during the year with additional visits as the occasion arose.

One inspection of dairy cows is very inadequate. At least four inspections are necessary each year if the full benefit of veterinary supervision is to be derived. This additional work would necessitate the provision of extra assistance.

The dairy cattle in small burghs were examined four times

during the year, and the figures recorded below are an average taken of the number of animals inspected.

The inspections were as follows, viz. :—

PARISHES.	Registered Dairies.	No. of Cows.		Exempted Premises.	No. of Cows.		Total Number of Cows
		In Milk.	Dry.		In Milk.	Dry.	
Arrochar ...	5	25	—	5	16	2	43
Bonhill	22	352	88	3	11	3	454
Cardross ...	23	540	152	3	5	1	698
Dunbarton ...	6	162	39	—	—	—	201
Kilmarnock ...	38	684	168	4	12	3	867
Luss	9	101	45	7	20	4	170
Rosneath ...	14	201	60	1	1	—	262
Rhu	11	143	52	4	10	4	209
West Kilpatrick	12	266	34	1	2	—	302
East Kilpatrick	34	755	118	3	7	9	889
Cumbernauld ...	38	631	158	7	15	5	809
Kirkintilloch ...	24	373	105	2	97	12	587
SMALL BURGHS—							
Kirkintilloch	6	74	10	—	—	—	84
Milngavie ...	4	96	26	—	—	—	122
Helensburgh	3	84	10	—	—	—	94
Totals,	249	4487	1065	40	196	43	5791

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

THE GENERAL CONDITIONS, CLEANLINESS, HEALTH AND DIET OF CATTLE IN THE DISTRICT.

There is still an upward trend in the general condition and cleanliness of dairy cows throughout the County. The importance of daily grooming and of clipping hair from

tails, flanks and udders of dairy cows was unfailingly emphasised to every producer. There are still a few delinquents and these are visited at intervals to impress upon them the importance of cleanliness in order to remove any cause of a possible complaint from high bacterial counts and coliform bacilli in the milk.

Clydebank Co-operative Society carried out a second series of pure milk tests in which twenty-one producers in this County took part. The results of the competition were quite satisfactory, but I should like to see all the producers who enter for these tests gaining at least a certificate of merit. In some cases the bacterial counts increased during the summer months. This was attributed to the non-cooling of milk, and on these farms the non-use or the absence of the refrigerator was due to the insufficient water supply.

The diet supplied to milk cows in this County was of a nature to produce the highest quality of milk. There was no material change from previous years except that potatoes were not used so largely as last year owing to their higher market value.

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

Abnormal Conditions of the Udder.	Parishes.											Small Burghs			Totals.
	Bonhill.	Cardross.	Dumbarton.	Kilmaronock.	Luss.	Rosneath.	Rhu.	West Kilpatrick.	East Kilpatrick.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.	Helensburgh.	
Atrophy	9	23	6	26	6	12	8	12	19	18	20	4	17	8	188
Mammitis ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	4	1	17
Induration ... (non-tubercular)	2	1	1	4	...	2	1	...	5	4	9	2	2	1	34
Eruptions ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	16
Total number of cows affected ...															255

During inspections fifty-two milk samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist for microscopical examination. No tubercle bacilli was found in any sample. Streptococci was detected in ten samples, staphylococci in eight, other organisms in three and the remaining thirty-one were found negative.

In almost all cases where a defective udder was found the producer invariably informed me that this milk was not being used for human consumption. In such cases where there was the slightest suspicion of the affected quarter being tuberculous a sample of milk was taken and sent for examination to the Bacteriologist. Where no tubercle bacilli was found the milk was generally used for feeding young stock.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DAIRY COWS AND AN ACCOUNT OF ANY STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE A TUBERCLE-FREE MILK SUPPLY.

On clinical examination seventy-four animals were condemned and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, as follows, viz. :—

Number of Premises on which Disease was Confirmed.	Number of Bovine Animals Examined on Premises, and Class of Animal.	Classification of Disease.			Totals.
		Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Otherwise affected with Tuberculosis.	
70	Cows in Milk, 1710	6	2	15	23
	Other Cows. 497	2	9	40	51
	Bovine Animals, 73				
70	2280	8	11	55	74

A complete statement of compensation paid to owners, valuation of animals, expenditure, and salvage received will be found on page 139.

The tuberculin test was not applied to any animals under the powers contained in Section 22 of the Act.

The Local Authority has no general scheme towards securing a tubercle-free milk supply, but the matter was discussed on every possible occasion by producers and myself, and it is satisfactory to note that one additional tubercle-free herd has been added each year to the list since routine inspections commenced.

LIST OF DAIRIES HOLDING MILK LICENCES IN
RESPECT OF TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS.

Name.	Address.	Average No. of Herd	Estimated No. of Gallons produced per annum.
<u>CERTIFIED.</u>			
James Pirie	Laighpark Farm, Bearsden	40	30,000
Robert Howie	Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh	26	24,180
<u>GRADE A "T.T."</u>			
Andrew Russell	Summerston Farm, Maryhill	40	40,150
William Watt	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh	37	25,239
Claud A. Allan	Low Milndovan Farm, Cardross	20	15,967
William Young	Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton	11	8,500
<u>IN PROCESS OF ACCREDITATION.</u>			
Corporation of the City of Glasgow	Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie	94	83,266
Robert Richmond	West Millichen Farm, Summerston	14	10,948
William Veitch	Drumry Mains Farm, Drumchapel	30	21,000

On the request of Mr. Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, Maryhill, a Grade A "T.T." Licence was issued for the year 1930 instead of the certified licence previously granted.

The dairy herd, at Low Milndovan Farm, Cardross, belonging to Claud A. Allan, Esq., of Kilmahew, Cardross, was dispersed in September, 1930. This was rather unfortunate as the herd had just commenced to be self-supporting and the licence had only been issued at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Wm. Veitch, Drumry Mains Farm, Drumchapel,

made application for a licence to sell Grade A " T.T. " milk in May last. On instructions from the Local Authority the dairy herd was submitted to the prescribed tuberculin tests, and out of thirty-five animals, thirty-three passed the tests. Prior to the results of the tests being considered by the Public Health Committee, Mr. Veitch intimated the withdrawal of his application. No further action was taken.

Towards the end of December, 1930, an application for a licence to sell Grade A " T.T. " milk was received from Dr. A. S. M. Macgregor, Medical Officer of Health, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, for the dairy herd at Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie. The dairy herd was inspected and arrangements were made to test one hundred and seventy cows at the beginning of the following year.

DIFFICULTIES MET WITH BY PRODUCERS.

The main difficulties found by producers to militate against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk were the increased charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. per pint on the price of ordinary milk and the general apathy of the public. Local hospitals and medical practitioners could do much to encourage the consumption of tuberculin tested milk. Other difficulties were found in the transport of milk at weekends when a market was established at seventy or eighty miles distance. The producers so handicapped raised the question that the " day of production " should be calculated from twelve noon to twelve noon and not from midnight to midnight. It is understood that this matter has already been considered and no alteration made, but there is no reason why the complaints should not be recorded.

It was suggested to me by a prominent dairy farmer that a special licence to retail certified milk was quite unnecessary when the milk was bottled and sealed at the source of supply.

LIST OF DAIRIES HOLDING LICENCES FOR PRODUCTION OF GRADE A MILK.

No application was received for a licence to sell Grade A milk. Several producers discussed the matter, but the additional expenditure involved in order to comply with the requirements of the Act deterred them from making application.

NOTES ON ANY SAMPLES TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21 OF THE ACT OF 1914.

Under Section 21 of the Act of 1914, the Medical Officer of Health for the County received three complaints, two of which concerned the one farm, from Glasgow Local Authority, regarding the presence of streptococci, staphylococci and other organisms found in milk consigned from this County to Glasgow. The dairy herds were examined, and on one farm the milk supply was tested and retested until the offending animals were found and removed from the herd. On the other premises the milk supply from the herd was submitted for examination but no organisms were found.

The Medical Officer of Health reported a complaint received from Clydebank Local Authority regarding the presence of tubercle bacilli found in milk sample taken from a retailer in Clydebank, who was supplied with milk from twenty-seven producers in Ayrshire and one in Dunbartonshire. To facilitate matters it was decided to examine the Dunbartonshire herd first. No tuberculous animals were found on clinical examination, and the milk samples taken from the dairy herd and examined for tubercle bacilli were found negative. The Bacteriologist reported the presence of streptococci and staphylococci in the milk, and the owner removed four animals from the herd. The result of the examination was communicated to the Medical Officer of Health. It was reported later from Clydebank that the diseased animal was found in Ayrshire.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health a special report was submitted on the general health and condition of a dairy herd in the parish of Kirkintilloch.

SECTIONS 13 AND 14 OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

No contraventions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, were reported during the year.

MILK SPECIAL (DESIGNATIONS) ORDER
(SCOTLAND) 1930.

All licensed dairy herds were clinically examined three times during the year. The prescribed tuberculin tests were applied to five dairy herds with an interval of six months between the tests and once to two herds, one of which was on a yearly test and the other a new application.

No. of Animals Tested,	No. of Reactors.	No. Doubtful.	No. Passed the Test.
From January to June, 1930, 198	6	6	186
From July to December, 1930, 190	4	4	182
Totals, ... 388	10	10	368

All reacting and doubtful animals were immediately isolated, and the owners sometime later intimated that they had sold the animals for slaughter.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Supervision of all licensed slaughter-houses in the County was maintained during the year. The arrangements for meat inspection in the private slaughter-houses were the same as in previous years, and similar arrangements were made regarding the Burgh Slaughter-house in Helensburgh from 15th May. The Sanitary Inspectors acted as Detention Officers, and when in doubt requested my attendance, which was only necessary twice at the Vale of Leven Co-operative Society Slaughter-house, Alexandria, once at Burgh Slaughter-house, Helensburgh, and once at Euston Place, Garelochhead.

The slaughter-houses licensed by the County Council are as undernoted :—

1. Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bank Street, Alexandria.
2. Peter Bauchop, Cemetery Road, Alexandria.
3. Joseph Wilson, Villafield, Cardross.
4. James Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead.
5. Burgh Slaughter-house, Helensburgh.
6. Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
7. James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

The majority of animals purchased by butchers in the County are either slaughtered at Moore Street Abattoir, Glasgow, or Dumbarton Burgh Abattoir, Dumbarton. At Dumbarton Burgh Abattoir there is a resident Meat Inspector, but it is also visited by me at least once or twice each week.

At the request of the Sanitary Inspector the carcasses of three dead calves were examined on the fore-shore at Craigendoran. Death was certified to be due to drowning, and arrangements were made by the Sanitary Inspector for disposal of the carcasses.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
County Veterinary Inspector.

APPENDIX.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Animals dealt with under the above Order during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

POSITIVE CASES.

Class of Animal.	Number of Bovine Animals Examined on Premises.	Classification of Disease.			Conclusions from Post-Mortem Examinations.			Compensation Paid to Owner.											
		Tuberculosis of the Udder	Tuberculosis Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculosis Emaciation.	Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough.	Three-Fourths or 45/-		One-Fourth or 45/-		Total.							
								No.	No.	No.	No.								
Cows in Milk, ...	1710	6	2	15	6	2	15	16	0	0	7	£15	15	0	23	£111	15	0	
Other Cows and Heifers, ...	497	2	9	40	2	9	40	18	104	5	0	33	74	5	0	51	178	10	0
Other Bovine Animals, ...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	2280	8	11	55	8	11	55	34	£200	5	0	40	£90	0	0	74	£290	5	0

Market Valuation	Salvage Received.	Expenses incurred (including travelling expenses).	Cost of Compensation to		Total Cost to		Net Salvage Received.	Expenditure of Local Authority.	Income to Local Authority.
			Local Authority.	Local Authority.	Local Authority.	Local Authority.			
£512 0 0	£167 11 11	£102 8 1	£72 11 3	£92 7 8	£85 0 3	£44 6 8	£36 19 3		

NEGATIVE CASES.

Class of Animal.	No.	Travelling Expenses.	Fees to Reporting Veterinary Surgeons.	Laboratory Fees.	Total.

JAMES M'DOUGALL, County Veterinary Inspector.

COUNTY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within the Special District was maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year. Several complaints were again received regarding the discolouration of the water after heavy rainfall, and the greatest care was taken to reduce as far as possible any inconvenience in this connection. This water supply is treated only by rough screening, and considering this limitation in the filtration process the results are fairly satisfactory.

Mr. John Hepburn, the Water Superintendent, retired on 15th May, after having served in this capacity for over 32 years, and the Committee appointed Mr. Neil M'Kellar to succeed him.

Difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable site for the store which the Committee wish to erect, and the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

During the year application was made through the County Council for a Government grant on the 100 per cent. grant basis for the cleaning of the reservoir at an estimated cost of £320.

The extension of the 3in. dia. main at Portincapple was carried out by Messrs. D. Black & Son, Rhu.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—There was no unusual feature in connection with the maintenance of this water supply, and the character of the water throughout the year was satisfactory. Negotiations are still proceeding regarding the ground for the erection of a suitable store, but no agreement had been reached at the end of the year.

A large number of minor improvements were carried out at the reservoirs and filter house and to the distributing mains throughout the Special District. The latter work included an extension to the 3 inch dia. main in Torwoodhill Road, the estimated cost of which is £40.

Application was also made in this District for a grant towards the cleaning of No. 1 Reservoir, the estimated cost of the work being £410. The labour, as in the case of Garelochhead, is to be drawn from the Alexandria and Renton areas, and transport facilities are to be provided for the men.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply in this Special District again caused considerable anxiety during the summer months. In June and July the water supply in store was reduced to about one week's supply, and notices were prepared for issue to the consumers with a view to conserving the water supply. In addition special inspections were carried out to reduce the leakages and wastage to a minimum. It was only by adopting these precautions that the District was able to afford a supply during the summer without resorting to shutting off the water at night.

The Committee agreed to proceed with the cleaning of the reservoir with the assistance of a Government grant, the estimated cost of the work being £330, and an application was made to the County Council in respect of this work.

Towards the end of the year the Committee had under consideration the question of the sale of Asker Farm, and asked the County Council to deal with the matter. The Committee also applied for a contribution from the Landward Public Health Assessment under Section 33 (1) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, and the County Council agreed to a contribution of 50 per cent. of the expenditure in excess of the amount produced by a Special District Water Rate of 1/6 per £.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—During the year the water supply in this Special District proved satisfactory. The Water Superintendent met with considerable success in reducing the leakage and wastage, which in this District is admittedly high. A prime cause of the wastage is the unsatisfactory condition of the lead service piping in many of the properties, but this difficulty is gradually being overcome. The number of leaks discovered and repaired amounted to 609.

The Committee sanctioned the introduction of a gas supply to the Water Superintendent's house at Carman Cottage, the estimated cost of the work being £120.

A number of minor improvements were carried out during the year, including the joining up of the water mains in Back Street and Hillfoot, the cost of which was estimated at £30.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within the Special District was maintained in a very satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Further consideration was, however, given to the question of the fibrous substance which appeared in certain sections of the area. The Committee eventually agreed to the installation of open Rapid Gravity filters as manufactured by Messrs. Paterson Engineering Co., London. The estimated cost of the work, which includes the roofing of the large clear water tank and the conversion of one existing sand filter to a storage tank, is £8500.

During the year the water mains in the undernoted streets were renewed, the estimated cost being given in each case:—

Lennox Street, Alexandria,	£135	0	0
Steyen Street, Alexandria,	90	0	0
North Street, Alexandria (from Lennox Street to Railway),	40	0	0
Raglan Street, Bonhill,	115	0	0
Main Street, Jamestown (from Dalvait Road to Carrochan Road),	200	0	0
Milton Loan, Jamestown,	150	0	0
Burnside Crescent, Jamestown,	160	0	0

A new main was also laid in the footpath on the east side of the Luss Road to give a supply to the new house to be erected by the British Silk Dyeing Company. The estimated cost of this work is £170.

Numerous smaller improvements were also carried out, including a new meter at Loch Finlas, the repair of the bridge over the spillway, and the alteration in the positions of the air valves on the trunk main between Balloch Loan and Arden. A number of supplies outwith the Special District were also granted by the Committee.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—During the summer months the water supply in this Special District was maintained only with difficulty. It was found necessary for periods in the months of May, June, and August to obtain a supply from the Town Council of Dumbarton. Under the Dumbarton Burgh Order, 1914, the daily supply to be obtained is limited to 50,000 gallons. It was found, however, that this supply was not sufficient, and the Town Council agreed to increase it to 72,000 gallons per day.

The opportunity was taken, when the water level was low, to carry out minor improvements at the reservoir, including the provision of a new control valve.

Further work was necessary due to the continuation of the resurfacing operations in the main road, and two cross-

over pipes were laid at Milton and Dumbuck respectively at a cost of approximately £60.

During January the water supply was connected to the private service piping at Milton, and a supply was thereby afforded to the properties belonging to the Trustees of the late Col. Fergusson-Buchanan. Complaints were received regarding the lack of pressure at some of the higher properties at Milton, and this matter is receiving attention.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—There is nothing to report in this Special District other than that the usual careful observations were made to reduce the wastage to a minimum, and that, fortunately, no great expense was necessary for repairs.

To reduce damage done by frost to the service piping in the pillar wells the Committee agreed that each well should be provided with a special stop-cock, and this matter is receiving attention.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The outfall sewer in Rhu Bay has proved satisfactory, and the gravel is gradually covering the pipe on the foreshore so that its presence in future will not be so obvious.

Complaints were, however, received regarding the drains discharging into Ardenconnel Bay. These are chiefly individual house drains and do not extend to low water mark. It was intended to lengthen the main drain, but this work has been postponed, and a proposal to group the pipes is under consideration.

RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Certain sewers in this District have required special attention during the year, particularly the sewers in Back Street and Leven Street. In order to improve the flow in these sewers flushing syphons have been installed, and they have proved satisfactory.

The sewer in the old Pillanflat Road, which is now situated within Dalquhurn Works, also received consideration, and a number of new manholes were provided. The work was carried out by Messrs. John Paton & Son at a cost of £115 11s. 8d.

The remainder of the sewers were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—In this Special District the ordinary maintenance was greatly increased by the work done on manholes and sewers on account of the road surfacing operations. The cost of the work was borne by the Highways Department.

Contract No. 2 in connection with the drainage of the properties of The British Silk Dyeing Coy. was completed by Messrs. John Paton & Son. The costs of the two contracts are as undernoted:—

Contract.	Cost.
Contract No. 1,	£578 12 6
Contract No. 2,	£799 2 7

In connection with the sewage disposal works at Mill o' Haldane, a scheme was submitted to the Committee providing for the demolition of the existing works and the construction of a new sewer leading to a septic tank and filter on the Ballagan Burn. The estimated cost of the work was £290. The Glasgow Corporation, however, suggested a new line for the sewer through their land, and this was agreed to by the Committee, the estimated cost of the new scheme being £560. The work has not yet been commenced.

A portion of the existing sewer in Main Street, Bonhill, was renewed, and further sections will require to receive attention. The estimated cost of the work is £200.

An application was also made to the Unemployment Grants Committee in respect of a proposal to exclude the water from Ladyton Well from entering the sewer in Main Street, Bonhill. The estimated cost of this work is £550, and sanction is still awaited.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The question of new sewers for housing purposes at the Recreation Ground site did not materialise, and the subject is receiving further consideration.

The extension to the boundaries of the Special District at Freelands Place was again under consideration, and received the approval of the County Council in December. Negotiations are now proceeding with the proprietor for the acquisition of the existing sewers and septic tank.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the maintenance work in the Special District was normal.

In connection with the Glasgow Corporation Act, 1930, an agreement was reached whereby the Corporation assented

to the reception and treatment of the sewage on payment of a sum equivalent to the produce of a rate, within the District, of 2d. per £. It is understood the work involved in connecting the outfall sewer to Dalmuir Sewage Works will be completed within two years.

A scheme estimated to cost £190 was submitted whereby the quantity of sewage in this outfall sewer would be measured and recorded, but the Committee were of opinion that it was unnecessary to proceed with it meantime.

The Corporation of Glasgow again put forward an application regarding drainage facilities for Mount Blow Home, and this proposal received an adverse report.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The agreement which was arrived at during the year with the Glasgow Corporation provides for the reception and treatment of the sewage from this Special District at Dalmuir Sewage Works, in respect of which a payment of a sum equivalent to the produce of a rate of 3d. per £ is to be made. In addition the District is to make a contribution of £1000 towards the cost of the connecting sewer which is to be carried out within two years' time. The Corporation also desire that as much infiltration as is possible should be eliminated from the sewerage system. The Committee have agreed to endeavour to do this, but meantime a proposal to measure and record the sewage flows was not considered necessary.

The following new sewers were constructed during the year :—

Contract.	Estimated Cost.
Stirling Drive,	£400
Roman Avenue, ..	£75
Ferguston Terrace, ..	£50
West Chapelton Drive, ..	£250
Old Milngavie Road,	£340
Thorn Road West,	£50

During the year a number of repairs were carried out and the condition of the Pumping Station at Hillfoot was improved. Two claims in respect of flooding were also settled, but there are still several points within the Special District where flooding may again be experienced.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. — There is nothing of importance to report concerning the sewers and sewage works within this Special District, and the maintenance work consisted of dealing with chokages and surface water.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewage disposal works continued to give satisfaction throughout the year, although special attention required to be given to the travelling distributors during the winter months.

The sludge from the settling tanks has again been removed by local farmers, who apparently find it useful for manure.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year no difficulty was experienced with the sewers or the sewage works, and only maintenance work was undertaken.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year further consideration was given to a scheme for dealing with the sewage from this Special District.

The original scheme was estimated to cost £1200, but it was eventually decided to adopt a modified scheme which will be capable of future extension. The estimated cost of the new proposal is £550, and it is intended to apply to the Unemployment Grants Committee for a grant in respect of this work.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Following upon the intimation of a grant in respect of the proposed drainage scheme from the Unemployment Grants Committee, the work was put in hand in August. The work is being carried out by Mr. Robert Anderson, whose tender amounts to £2820 2s. 2d., and has to be completed within nine months from the date of commencement.

At the end of the year reasonable progress had been made with the work, and steady employment is being found for a number of unemployed workmen.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

During the year the repair of Milton Loan and of Arthurston Road and Burnside Crescent was carried out. The Contractor in each case was Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, and the cost of the work was as undernoted :—

Street.	Cost.
Milton Loan,	£326 10 4
Arthurston Road and Burnside Crescent,	£304 14 10

The repair of Croft Street was again under consideration, but it was agreed to delay the work until the building operations at the junction of Main Street, Bonhill, were completed.

The repairs of the following streets were undertaken by the Highways Department :—

ALEXANDRIA—

North Street, Steven Street, Lennox Street.

It was agreed that the proposed repair of Smollett Street and Queen Street should meantime be postponed.

Consideration was also given to the repair of the under-noted streets :—

BONHILL—

Campbell Street, George Street, Raglan Street.

BEARSDEN—

Whitehill Road, Ledcameroch Crescent, Westbourne Drive, South Erskine Park, Kirk Road, Grange Road, West Chapelton Avenue, Ralston Road, Crescent Road.

OLD KILPATRICK—

Dalnottar Hill Road.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

During the year renewal of the licences were granted in respect of the undernoted premises :—

- No. 1. Strand Cinema, Bank Street, Alexandria.
- No. 2. Vale of Leven Public Hall, Alexandria.
- No. 3. Renton Public Hall, Renton.
- No. 4. Twechar Institute, Twechar.
- No. 5. Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie.
- No. 6. " Peoples " Hall, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
- No. 7. Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld.
- No. 8. Public Hall, Duntocher.

The premises were generally well conducted, but it was found advisable to make several inspections during the year.

In the first three mentioned halls the apparatus for auditory films has been installed. The existing regulations did not anticipate this further development of the cinematograph trade, but practical means have been taken to ensure that the safety of the premises has not suffered.

Alterations in the form of licence were also approved, whereby, it is hoped, additional protection, particularly for children, will be afforded.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The number of fires attended by the Fire Brigades is shown in the following table:—

BURGH FIRE BRIGADES—

Helensburgh,	10	
Dumbarton,	7	
Clydebank,	4	
Glasgow,	8	
	—	29

COUNTY AUXILIARY FIRE BRIGADES—

Garelochhead, ..	2	
Rhu,	3	
Renton,	2	
	—	7

36

Actually there were 34 outbreaks of fire during the year, two fires being attended both by the Helensburgh Brigade and the local brigade at Rhu.

A number of the outbreaks related to fires on motor cars on the road. In these cases the cost incurred of extinguishing the outbreak is recovered from the insurance company concerned.

During the year Mr. John Hepburn retired from the position of firemaster to the Garelochhead brigade, and Mr. Neil M'Kellar has been appointed as firemaster.

The fire plugs were regularly examined and kept in satisfactory condition. Development in various parts of the County area involved the installation of further fire plugs where necessary.

REGIONAL AND TOWN PLANNING.

During the year the report of the Technical Committee of the Clyde Valley Regional Planning Advisory Committee was approved.

Under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the statutory provisions regarding functions of Town Councils of small burghs under the Town Planning (Scotland) Act, 1925, were transferred to the County Council. In this connection a resolution made by the Town Council of Kirkintilloch relating to town planning a portion of the Burgh received consideration, and a report is being prepared.

The question of a scheme for the Loch Lomond area was also under consideration

The Committee approved of a scheme under Section 11 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, whereby the area generally from Helensburgh and Balloch to Arrochar becomes prescribed, and bye-laws in respect of petroleum filling stations therein have been drafted.

Communications were received during the year from the Trade Development and Sales Promotion Association, and information and plans were supplied to the Association.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year further consideration was given to the question of the water supply within the County area. In January Mr. H. P. Hill, of Messrs. G. H. Hill & Sons, 40 Kennedy Street, Manchester, was engaged as a consultant.

Following upon this appointment numerous maps and statements showing the present position of the water supply have been prepared, and it is hoped that a report will be ready at an early date.

Further attention was also given to the water rate within the Cumbernauld Supplementary Water District, and the matter is receiving the attention of the Middle Ward Committee.

DRAINAGE.

The main drainage scheme for the Vale of Leven area was again the subject of much consideration. Further negotiations took place with the the Burgh of Dumbarton regarding a joint scheme, but in January the Town Council intimated that they could not proceed further with the matter.

Following this decision a County Scheme, estimated to cost £185,000, received approval, but this scheme was afterwards modified, and it was eventually decided to proceed with a scheme estimated to cost £135,000. The scheme, which can be incorporated in any future joint scheme, provides for the necessary intercepting sewers and the installation of efficient screens and detritus tank together with a pumping installation which will discharge the effluent into the tidal waters of the River Leven.

The scheme has received the approval of the Unemployment Grants Committee, and preparations are being made to have the work commenced at an early date.