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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 1931.

KIRKINTILLOCH:

D. MACLEOD, LIMITED, COWGATE.

1932.

62372

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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.

County Engineer.

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

Assistant Engineers.

MALCOLM ROSS.

J. C. MacKENZIE.

ISAAC McB. PARK.†

JOHN NICOLSON.

HENRY DONALDSON.

ALLAN J. GERRARD.†

† Apprentice Engineers.

County Veterinary Inspector.

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

(Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs).

Woman Housing Inspector.

F. LESLIE SAWERS.

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.

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 beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County during the year 1931. For purposes of reference the Annual Report of the County Veterinary Inspector is incorporated, and there is also included a short report by the County Engineer.

It will be noticed that both the birth rate and death rate are slightly higher as compared with the figures of 1930. It is of interest to note that of 959 deaths 214 were of persons who exceeded 75 years of age, and of these 42 were actually over 85, while 7 were of persons of 90 years or over, the oldest being 96 years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 77, being less by 4·4 than last year. The rate for Scotland in 1931 was 82.

In spite of epidemic conditions, as far as Scarlet Fever was concerned, the total number of cases of infectious disease was less by 83 when compared with the previous year, the fall being largely due to the decrease in the number of Diphtheria cases.

During the year a very considerable amount of time was occupied in making enquiries into housing conditions, and good progress has been made towards the removal of slum properties.

The Health Committee during the year appointed a Woman Housing Inspector, with a view to encouraging those who have become tenants in our Housing Schemes in the keeping of their homes and their surroundings in good condition and assisting them in any matters relating to housing problems.

I would like, in conclusion, to thank the various voluntary Committees and individuals who were referred to in last year's Report for their continued assistance and the members of my staff for their loyal support.

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1931.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General intimated last year that in future he would not supply estimates of the population of the smaller Burghs. This year, therefore, the only official figure issued is for the County Council Area. The number of inhabitants in that area, at the middle of 1931, is estimated at 78,683, as against 81,081 at the middle of 1930. The census population (preliminary) for the same area was 79,242.

Following the method of calculation usually adopted in this office, Table No. I. has been compiled to show the estimated population as at the middle of 1931 with the census population of that year. From that table it will be seen that with 17,618 houses containing an average of 4.622 persons per house, equal to a total population of 81,422 persons, in 1921, if the same average number of persons per house had been maintained in 1931 with 19,028 houses in the County Area, a population of 87,947 persons might have been expected, whereas the detailed estimate of population is 88,123 and the census figure is 79,242, which is equal to a fall in the persons per house to 4.164.

The census of 1921 was taken in June and undoubtedly affected the distribution of population. Although the average number of persons per house in the County at the 1911 census was 4.682 as against 4.622 as ascertained in 1921, there certainly appears to have been a reduction in the number of persons per occupied house, and the figure of 4.164 resulting from the 1931 census is interesting in that it represents the normal housing position at this date.

Since 1921, 1,410 additional houses have been occupied, which would mean a population of 5871, taking 4.164 persons per house as an ascertained figure. If this population is deducted from the 1931 census figure of 79,242, the necessary adjustment of the housing basis of calculation

TABLE I.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (EXCLUSIVE OF LARGE BURGHS).
ESTIMATED AND CENSUS POPULATIONS, 1931.

PARISH	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1921-22.	Census Population, 1921.	Persons per Occupied House, 1921.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1931-32.	Estimated Population to middle of 1931.	Census Population, 1931 (Provisional Figures).
Dunbarton, ...	37	176	4.757	34	162	164
Cardross, ...	1,433	6,719	4.688	1,480	6,938	6,184
Bonhill, ...	3,914	16,622	4.246	3,965	16,835	15,565
Kilmaronock, ...	200	873	4.365	210	916	863
Rhu (Landward),	583	3,062	5.252	599	3,146	2,480
Rhu (Burghal), ..	2,249	9,703	4.312	2,332	10,055	8,893
Rosneath (Landward),	280	1,323	4.725	283	1,337	1,273
„ (Burghal),...	343	1,447	4.213	345	1,453	954
Luss, ...	144	670	4.653	147	684	517
Arrochar, ...	178	896	5.003	183	916	670
Cumbernauld, ...	1,143	5,261	4.603	1,077	4,957	4,829
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	712	4,562	6.407	878	5,625	5,491
„ (Burghal),	2,390	11,689	4.891	2,672	13,069	11,817
East Kilpatrick (Landward),	1,319	5,623	4.263	1,692	7,213	6,511
„ (Burghal),	991	4,434	4.474	1,286	5,753	5,056
West Kilpatrick,	1,702	8,362	4.913	1,845	9,064	7,975
Total, ...	17,618	81,422	4.622	19,028	88,123	79,242

would be effected; and it would thus appear that in 1921 when the population was 81,422 there were approximately 8000 summer visitors in the County.

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

AREA.	Acres 1921.	Acres 1931.	Density of population per acre, 1930.
County (Landward), -	151,539	150,267	·35
Kirkintilloch, - -	841	841	14·05
Helensburgh, - - -	1,093	1,093	8·14
Milngavie, - - - -	554	554	9·13
Cove and Kilcreggan, -	447	447	2·13
Totals, -	154,474	153,202	·52

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—The total number of births in the County area during 1931 was 1343 as compared with 1363 in 1930. This figure makes allowances for transfers in and out. The corrected birth-rate was 17·1 per 1000 in 1931 as against 16·8 in 1930.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The total number of deaths allocated to the County area after allowing for transfers was 959 as against 938 in 1930. The death-rate for the whole area in 1931 was 12·2 per 1000 as against 11·5 in the previous year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1931 was 103, as against 111 in 1930. The infantile mortality rate for the whole County as a unit was 77 per 1000 births, as against 81·4 in 1930. The principal causes of death amongst infants were congenital debility, premature birth, pneumonia and infectious diseases. The actual numbers will be found in the table relating to causes of death.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of deaths from the common infectious diseases in 1931 was 24. Typhoid 1, measles 5, scarlet fever 3, whooping-cough 8, diphtheria 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 5. A statement regarding the total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year will be found in Tables V. and VI.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS).
TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL.

	Number Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected Number.			Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population (Both Sexes).
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including Illegitimate) ...	1,258	37	122	1,343	676	667	17.1
Births (Illegitimate) ...	67	9	26	84	39	45	6.3
Marriages ...	394	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Deaths—All Causes ...	883	152	228	959	528	431	12.2†
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	66	42	24	0.84
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ...	...	...	...	40	24	16	0.51
Principal Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	45	26	19	0.57
Children aged under One Year	...	...	...	103	67	36	77†

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate adjusted for Age and Sex distribution=12.3. ‡ Rate per 1,000 Births.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS)—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS) FOR 1931 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, -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, -	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, -	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, -	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, -	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza, -	16	10	6	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	4	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, -	5	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases, -	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), -	40	24	16	1	...	...	1	6	10	9	7	3	2	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis, -	7	5	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum, -	7	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease, -	12	10	2	1	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours, -	96	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	9	28	32	13	2
Rheumatic Fever, -	5	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis, -	5	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Apoplexy, -	116	49	67	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	17	38	44	9
Heart Disease, -	129	71	58	...	...	...	...	5	3	7	10	26	40	31	7
Disease of Arteries, -	42	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	20	12	2
Bronchitis, -	44	22	22	3	3	...	...	...	1	4	6	3	13	10	1
Pneumonia, -	62	44	18	14	9	1	...	1	1	7	5	6	10	7	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System, -	14	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	4	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), -	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, -	9	6	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant), -	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic), -	33	20	13	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	4	6	6	5	1
Puerperal Sepsis, -	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation, -	57	38	19	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, -	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Other Violent Deaths, -	27	23	4	1	2	2	2	1	7	1	6	3	...	1	1
Other Defined Diseases, -	167	78	89	6	5	5	2	6	8	4	18	21	38	39	17
Ill-defined or Unknown, -	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	...	...
All Causes, -	959	528	431	103	39	15	11	30	49	60	85	132	221	172	42

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1931 the number of deaths registered as having occurred from all forms of Tuberculosis was 66, and the death-rate for the County is, therefore, .84. Of the 66 cases mentioned above, 40 referred to Tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for the County for this type of Tuberculosis of .51. Deaths from other Tuberculosis amounted to 26, giving a death-rate of .33.

The following Table gives particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death, of all the above-mentioned cases :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Not notified or notified only at or after death	3	2	8	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	3	1	3	1
„ from 1 to 3 months „ „	5	4	1	3
„ „ 3 to 6 „ „ „	2	1	1	1
„ „ 6 to 12 „ „ „	1	2	...	1
„ „ 1 to 2 years „ „	3	1	3	...
„ over 2 years „ „	7	5	2	1
Totals	24	16	18	8
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution ...	1	1	2	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	4	6	2	1

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—There were 16 deaths from influenza during 1931, as against 11 in 1930.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—There were 62 deaths from pneumonia in 1931, practically the same figure as in 1930.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—There were 96 deaths from this cause during 1931, 15 fewer than in 1930 : of the 96 deaths 48 were females and 48 were males.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enteric Fever.—Nine cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. Of these cases two gave a blood reaction for Typhoid only, two for Typhoid and Paratyphoid "B," four for Paratyphoid "B" only, while one gave no reaction. All cases were notified from the Landward area of the County.

COUNTY OF DUNbarton
TABLE V.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING 1931.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bonhill, ...	1	72	7	12	1	...	20	...	33	1	...	...	3	7	24	181
Cardross, ...	2	9	8	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	35
Dunbarton, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kilmaronock, ...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Luss, ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Rosneath (Landward), ...	...	5	2	1	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	19
Rosneath (Burghal), ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	11
Rhu (Landward), ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	3	12	...	...	...	2	1	...	25
Rhu (Burghal), ...	...	61	5	4	2	2	14	1	53	...	...	...	1	10	...	153
West Kilpatrick, ...	...	12	3	13	2	1	21	4	12	...	...	7	2	9	8	94
East Kilpatrick (Landward), ...	1	25	21	6	...	...	3	3	27	...	...	1	2	6	...	95
East Kilpatrick (Burghal), ...	...	78	23	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	118
Kirkintilloch (Landward), ...	5	6	6	6	1	2	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	5	3	57
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), ...	...	31	14	5	2	3	11	1	24	...	...	...	...	13	10	114
Cumbernauld, ...	...	21	7	4	3	2	31	3	7	...	1	...	1	7	7	94
Totals, ...	9	338	96	61	11	12	127	17	196	1	1	8	14	74	61	1026
Removed to Hospital, ...	7	318	85	19	10	4	42	7	5	1	...	5	3	41	20	567

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.
TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING
IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN 1931.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases in Institutions.	Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.		
Enteric Fever, - - -	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	9
Scarlet Fever, - - -	18	153	76	26	14	39	12	338
Diphtheria, - - -	9	38	17	4	7	10	11	96
Erysipelas, - - -	3	18	19	6	3	9	3	61
Puerperal Fever, - - -	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	11
Chickenpox, - - -	4	66	50	20	12	31	13	196
Primary Pneumonia, - - -	14	71	23	9	2	5	3	127
Influenzal Pneumonia, - - -	...	10	2	1	1	2	1	17
Puerperal Pyrexia, - - -	1	7	1	...	1	2	...	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery, - - -	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	8

Scarlet Fever.—Three hundred and thirty eight cases of this disease were notified during the year. The distribution in the County is shown in Table V. Three hundred and eighteen of these cases were treated in Hospital. There were three deaths.

Diphtheria.—Ninety-six cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1931 as against 144 in 1930. The most of the cases came from the East Kilpatrick and Kirkintilloch areas. There were two deaths.

Erysipelas.—Sixty-one cases of Erysipelas were reported during the year, 23 fewer than last year. Of the 61 cases 19 were treated in Hospital.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were eleven cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year and twelve cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. Of these cases, 14 were removed to Hospital. Six deaths were certified as having been caused by Puerperal Fever.

Primary Pneumonia.—One hundred and twenty-seven cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified during the year. Forty-two of these cases received Hospital treatment. There were 62 deaths reported as being from this cause. It would not be fair, however, to assume that the case mortality of this disease is about 50%. It is obvious that all cases are not notified.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—Seventeen cases were notified during the year, as against 13 in the previous year. At the request of General Practitioners, sixteen cases were treated in Hospital.

Chickenpox.—One hundred and ninety-six cases were notified during 1931. Five cases occurring in institutions had to be removed to Hospital to prevent the spread of infection. Several cases were notified from ships in the Gareloch.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Only one case was notified during the year. On the other hand there were five deaths. This appears at first sight to be somewhat anomalous, but the reason for the discrepancy is that three persons sent to General Hospitals in Glasgow as Meningitis or some other disease were eventually diagnosed as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis: their deaths were transferred to the County; while a death from "Post Basic Meningitis," which was not notified, completes the figures.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One acute case of this disease was notified from the Cumbernauld area.

Dysentery.—Eight cases were notified during 1931, 6 from the Duntocher area and one each from the East Kilpatrick and Rhu parishes. As regards the classification of these cases, it may be noted that all the positive cases were of the Flexner type: these were four in number the other four cases were bacteriologically negative. All the positive cases came from Duntocher or Hardgate.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Fourteen cases of this disease were notified during the year as against 10 in 1930. Most cases were of a mild nature; only 3 required active treatment in Hospital, and as far as could be ascertained no permanent injury to the eyes resulted in any case.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—There were fewer cases of infectious disease notified from Dairy Farms than in the previous year. In three instances persons assisting in milking contracted Scarlet Fever, and arrangements had to be made in each case to exclude those in contact with the patients from dairy work until such time as the incubation period had elapsed. With the ready co-operation of the farmers this was easily arranged, and therefore the necessity for stopping the milk supply did not arise. The Medical Officer of Health of the Burgh to which the milk was sent in each case was, of course, consulted in the matter.

In only one instance did Diphtheria occur at a Dairy Farm, and as Diphtheroid Bacilli were found in the throats of several of the milkers, arrangements were made for other milkers to take over the work.

In no instance could the presence of infectious disease in a Dairy Farm be found to have started an outbreak amongst the consumers.

Infections at Children's Homes etc.—As in past years, quite a number of cases of infectious disease occurred in various institutions in the County. Altogether the following cases were notified and for the most part removed to Hospital:—Scarlet Fever 11, Diphtheria 11, Chickenpox 7, Pneumonia 4, Erysipelas 3.

Ships in the Gareloch.—In spite of a large number of ships continuing to be laid up in the Gareloch, fewer cases of disease were intimated from them. There were, however, five cases during the year, most of which were isolated on board ship.

Closure of Schools.—In spite of the fact that infectious diseases were more prevalent than in the previous year, it was not considered necessary to close any of the schools in the County (Landward) or small Burghs.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox was notified during 1931. The question of a Smallpox Hospital for the County is included in the Hospital Policy for the County and will be discussed in due course.

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

Registration District.	Number.
Arrochar,	5
Bonhill,	188
Cardross,	4
Dunbarton,	..
Kilcreggan and Cove,	..
Kilmaronock,	..
Luss,	2
Renton,	84
Rosneath (Landward),	..
Rosneath (Burghal),	2
Rhu (Landward),	..
Rhu (Burghal),	..
Cumbernauld,	41
East Kilpatrick,	9
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	53
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	162
Milngavie (Landward),	..
Milngavie (Burghal),	17
West Kilpatrick,	56
	623

In the course of school inspection it was discovered that, out of 7743 children examined during the school year 1930-1931, nearly 50% were unvaccinated, the lowest unvaccinated rate being in the New Kilpatrick School Management area, 25·8%, an increase, however, over the previous year, and the highest rate (excluding the Burghs of Clydebank and Dumbarton) in the Vale of Leven area, 52·4%, which is somewhat lower than the figure recorded in last year's Report.

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE PROBLEM OF INFECTION.

Infection by the tubercle bacillus is now known to be so widespread that health reports and propaganda have tended lately to concentrate on factors leading to a breakdown of the defence of the individual and subsequent illness. Stress, therefore, has been laid on the influence of environment, the debilitating effects of fatigue and worry, and, with the development of the science of nutrition, the effect of an ill-balanced diet and lack of vitamins. These factors are of great importance if infection has been allowed to occur, but are common also to the initial stage of many illnesses, not merely tuberculosis, and they tend sometimes to obscure the fundamental problem, the elimination of the tubercle bacillus. The common human sources of infection are the undiagnosed and the chronic case, with an open lesion. The former will probably always be with us, and the remedy for the latter would seem to be either segregation in a colony or some development of treatment yet undiscovered. Rather than increase colonies, it might be easier to improve houses towards colony standards. The remedy to human infection is not obvious.

The other source of infection is in a different category. Evidence is steadily accumulating to confirm earlier suspicions of the magnitude of the part played by the bovine bacillus of tuberculosis. Statistics produced lately by Dr. Stanley Griffiths show that in Scotland up to 70% of cases of glands of the neck, approximately 40% of bone and joint lesions, and, the most recent discovery, almost 4% of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, have a bovine origin. These varied lesions, disfiguring, disabling, and too frequently lethal, have one main source, tuberculous milk. In Germany, Lange has pointed out that the bovine type of bacillus is more frequently the cause of pulmonary tuberculosis in dairy-workers than in the general population. A cow, therefore, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and not giving tuberculous milk may also be a definite danger.

The high incidence of tuberculosis in cattle has been proclaimed until it is a commonplace, but since 1926 no legislative change has taken place empowering a more stringent search for this source of infection. The same stream of tuberculous carcasses is still diverted at the slaughter-houses from becoming the food of the people, but only after the trail of human cripples and infected cattle has been left behind. The same unsuccessful search still continues for the disease-spreading cow, after the child has been obviously infected, and the same heavy expense of treatment in this time of straitened national finances, continues with slight diminution.

The urgency of the problem is evident, but opinions differ as to the most practicable solution, the question ultimately being whether to deal with the cow, or the milk, or both. Undoubtedly the eradication of disease in cattle is the ultimate aim. Sterilisation of the milk may (it sometimes does not) make it safe, but sterilisation may also remove the incentive to improve stock. There must be greater facilities for detecting diseased cattle, and milk must ultimately be supplied not cooked, but from guaranteed healthy herds.

Pasteurisation is at best a weak barrier. Opinion is still divided as to the disadvantages of sterilisation by heat. The process is said to render calcium less soluble and to decrease absorption of calcium, phosphorus, and nitrogen (Rowatt Institute Report), but this decrease is not serious. The factor causing growth is said to be interfered with through modification of Vitamin A. by the heat. This interference with growth is still to be proved, as Vitamin A. is known to remain stable at high temperatures in the absence of oxygen, but modification of the process of pasteurisation may be the remedy. In any case the quantity of vitamins present initially is not constant as it depends on feeding. Further, there is no insuperable difficulty either in adding synthetic vitamins to the milk after pasteurisation or compensating for the lack in the diet by fruit, etc. The main drawbacks of pasteurisation are the human factors carelessness and faulty technique.

Pasteurisation being a makeshift, the objective, therefore, is to render all herds tubercle free. It may be expedient for a period to have two varieties of milk from tuberculin-

tested cattle; 1st class corresponding to the present "Certified"; 2nd class, a modification of the present "T.T." milk which could be arrived at by the farmer at present financially unable to instal the plant for "Certified"; 3rd class, milk might be sterilised in some way for a stated transitional period. These designations cannot be confused and leave no doubts in the public mind. The cost of rejecting all cattle which react to the tuberculin test may be lessened by using these beasts, if no clinical signs of tuberculosis are present, for breeding. The calves from such cows are isolated at birth and tuberculin tested, reactors being slaughtered. In this way, by isolating the different types of tuberculin tested cattle, a healthy herd may be built up at less expense. The results of this method, which is under trial at present, are so far promising, but further experience is still necessary.

The ultimate aim should be one grade, milk from herds free from tuberculosis, of a definite uniform standard both from a nutritional and bacteriological point of view, a food unique in dietetics and perfectly safe.

In pulmonary tuberculosis the most serious aspect is the high mortality in adolescence and early adult life. If the emergence of the disease at this period is not fatal, it is only too frequently a life-long handicap. It is impossible at present to watch all contacts from early childhood to beyond school age. Even if it were possible, there are still the many cases where no family infection can be traced. In addition continuity of observation, no matter how tactful, is frequently resented by the young adult.

As this age group of insured persons requires a good deal of medical attention, might it not be possible to have a more searching initial examination on joining a medical panel? This examination should be repeated at intervals during the critical period.

This would not only be a further step towards enlisting the National Health Insurance service in directly preventive work, but would close the existing gap between school and the post-adolescent period. Such a scheme would in the present days of unemployment be incomplete, but under normal conditons would bring in for treatment the early hopeful case.

REPORT ON COUNTY CASES AND TREATMENT.

At the end of 1931, the number of cases on the roll was 686. These cases were distributed as follows :—

271 Pulmonary cases.

415 Non-Pulmonary cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Seventy-four cases (32 males and 42 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer during 1931, and in the sputa of 34 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
4	4	1	20	23	11	9	2	74

Of this number

41 were treated in Sanatoria,
3 received domiciliary treatment,
17 died before end of year,
2 had left the district,

and in 19 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

Three patients, who were notified as having Pulmonary Tuberculosis, died, and were certified as having died from Tuberculous Gastritis, Miliary Tuberculosis, and Tuberculous Meningitis, respectively; these deaths are included in the table referring to Non-Pulmonary deaths. It should be noted also that the total of 74 cases includes 2 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital. One patient, notified as an abdominal case, died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This case is included in the table referring to Pulmonary deaths. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification (including the one Non-Pulmonary case) was 9·24 weeks, and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following Table :—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1931.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week.	1 Month.	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	Over 9 Months	Notified at Death.	In Death Returns.
18	1	3	9	1	2	...	1	1

It is necessary again to comment on the unsatisfactory periods of survival revealed by the above Table, in that, of a total of 18 deaths, 13 died within three months of notification. The case notified at death was passing through the County en route for home and died at the home of relatives. The case found in the Death Returns was a death transfer from an asylum.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 61 cases (37 males and 24 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer. 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, -	4	6	5	3	...	2	2	...	22
Bones and Joints, -	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
Abdomen, -	9	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	19
Spine, -	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Meninges, -	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Skin, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other, -	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	23	11	11	6	4	3	3	...	61

Of this number

21 were treated in Sanatoria,
5 received domiciliary treatment,
11 had died before end of year,

and in 12 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

Four cases, which had not been notified, were found in the Death Returns.

The following Table, which includes 3 Pulmonary cases which were certified as having died from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, shows the duration of life after notification. The average period of survival (including these deaths) was 3·38 weeks.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1931.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week.	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	Over 9 Months	Notified at Death.	In Death Returns
14	4	1	3	1	...	...	3	2

Of those who died, one was in a Poor-Law institution in another district, and satisfactory explanations were given for the non-notification of other two cases, while in a fourth case notification was received after death.

With the relatively small numbers available on which to base statistics, the inference drawn therefrom may be open to question, but generalisations may be made. Mortality statistics for Pulmonary Tuberculosis for males show a very definite rise between the ages of 25 and 55, the numbers being practically equal in the age groups 25-35 and 45-55, and the maximum being in the 35-45 period. In females, mortality begins sharply at 15, the period 15-35 being responsible for two-thirds, equally divided over the 15-25 and 25-35 age periods. The problem, therefore, with the serious cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis arises approximately five years earlier in females than males. In Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis there is a striking preponderance of deaths in males, the figures being 18 males against 8 females. In the age group 0-5 there are 7 males against 3 females. It will be noticed that there is increased Pulmonary mortality in 1931. The increase is general, affecting the Burghs as well as the Landward areas. The obvious view to take would be that impaired nutrition due to the present crisis had some bearing on the matter. This, however, cannot be accepted on inquiry into the circumstances. In the Burghs a certain number of cases came to light which were old-standing, and the increase otherwise may be one of the rises which have to be averaged with the lower years. Thirty-three and a third per cent. of the deaths took place in sanatoria.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—The arrangements for this continue unchanged. Considerable difficulty has been found during the year in placing Pulmonary cases requiring specialised treatment, in Glenlomond and Bridge-of-Weir. A wait of four to six weeks has been quite usual, and during that period active disease, which might have been arrested by pneumo-thorax, may continue to such a point that treatment is ineffective. Every patient is entitled to the modern methods of treatment, and, as the scheme exists at present, it is impossible to get this promptly. During a large part of the autumn and winter, the sanatorium beds in Dumbarton Joint Hospital were not available owing to a Scarlet Fever epidemic, and the provision of further accommodation is essential either for Tuberculosis or for Fevers, so that it will not be necessary to clear the wards when an epidemic arises.

During the year there were 159 patients treated in Sanatoria, 12 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
Bridge-of-Weir,	10
Hairmyres,	1
Lennox,	51
Dumbarton,	13
Helensburgh,	26
Southfield,	2
Strathblane,	1
St. Andrew's	23
Biggart,	15
Rockvale,	1
East Park,	1
Robroyston,	2

At the end of 1931, 29 sputum positive cases were residing at home. The details of whether these cases were or were not satisfactorily isolated are given in a table below. The standard in considering whether the cases are satisfactorily isolated is the number of apartments, contact with children, and the habits and occupation of the household. Of the 14 cases given below as being unsatisfactorily isolated at home, 12 are in contact with children.

TYPE OF PATIENT.	STATE OF ISOLATION.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Further treatment not indicated,	3	0
Further treatment necessary but declined by patient, ...	7	8
Not previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Treatment necessary but declined by patient,	3	6
Treatment not indicated,	2	0
Totals,	15	14

The 14 patients shown in the foregoing table reside in houses of the undernoted sizes :—

NUMBER OF APARTMENTS IN HOUSE.					
1 apartment,	...	...	...	...	1
2 apartment,	...	...	...	...	8
3 apartments,	...	...	...	...	3
4 apartments,	...	...	...	...	1
Over 4 apartment,	...	...	...	...	1

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—There were 86 patients (39 Pulmonary and 47 Non-Pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment during the year, the cost of which amounted to, approximately, £316 17s. 3d. 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 5.41 months, and for Non-Pulmonary patients, 8.72 months.

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	22	126	5.72
	Children,	2	13	6.5
FEMALES.	Adults,	15	76	5.07
	Children,	—	—	—

		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	8	47	5.87
	Children,	21	183	8.71
FEMALES.	Adults,	2	20	10.0
	Children,	16	160	10.0

In the past domiciliary treatment has included the provision of milk (1-2 pints), eggs, cod liver oil and malt,

and emulsion. Owing to the very high difference in cost between emulsion and milk and eggs, emulsion has been discontinued to a very large extent. In addition, the cost has been diminished owing to the fact that a larger number of the small burghal patients have been treated in Sanatoria, namely, 57 as against 28 in 1930.

DRUGS.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £17 3s. 2d.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—No change has taken place in the provision of dispensary treatment during the year. In 1932 the new Clinic at Kirkintilloch will be available, the equipment there being of the same nature as that in Alexandria, thus providing an up-to-date centre for the eastern area of the County.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—During 1931, 69 X-ray examinations were carried out, 62 for Pulmonary and 7 for Non-Pulmonary conditions. Nineteen of the Pulmonary conditions gave positive and 43 negative results. Of the 7 Non-Pulmonary conditions, 1 gave a positive result and 6 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	62	19	43
Spine	1	...	1
Hip	2	...	2
Fingers	1	1	...
Foot	2	...	2
Leg	1	...	1

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) area for 1931 :—

- 39 Pulmonary notifications.
- 46 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 42 Deaths (22 Pulmonary and 20 Non-Pulmonary).
- 102 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 74 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 80$, compared with $\cdot 52$ in 1930; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 42$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 38$,

The statistics for the small burghs are as follows :—

KIRKINTILLOCH :

- 13 Pulmonary notifications.
- 10 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 11 Deaths (6 Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary).
- 27 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 7 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 93$, compared with $\cdot 49$ in 1930 ; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 51$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 42$.

MILNGAVIE :

- 9 Pulmonary notifications.
- 1 Non-Pulmonary notification.
- 7 Deaths (6 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary).
- 15 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 1 Case granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $1 \cdot 37$, compared with $\cdot 64$ in 1930 ; Pulmonary death-rate being $1 \cdot 18$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 19$.

HELENSBURGH :

- 10 Pulmonary notifications.
- 4 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Deaths (Pulmonary).
- 11 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate, which was also the Pulmonary death-rate, was $\cdot 35$, compared with $\cdot 21$ in 1930.

COVE AND KILCREGGAN :

- 3 Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Deaths (Pulmonary).
- 4 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate, which was also the Pulmonary death-rate, was $3 \cdot 44$.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

During 1931, in addition to the Clinics established at Alexandria and Helensburgh, arrangements were made with Dr. Buchanan of Kirkintilloch for treatment of patients in Kirkintilloch and the surrounding area. In 1932 the installation at the new Kirkintilloch Clinic, consisting of two arc lamps and a mercury vapour lamp, will be ready for use. This will complete the requirements for this type of treatment for the far-eastern area of the County. The main value of this treatment is still for early cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and Rickets. During the past four years there has been a marked decrease in the incidence of serious cases of Rickets, probably due to the improvement in housing conditions during that period. Cases are now of a much earlier nature and are more uncommon.

The following are the details of the work done at each Clinic :—

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC :

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	28
Total number of attendances,	495
Average number of treatments,	17.6

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	12	10	2
Malnutrition,	5	4	1
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	10	7	3
Onychia,	1	—	1

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	15
Total number of attendances,	455
Average number of treatments,	30.3

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility,	7	5	2
Bronchitis,	1	—	1
Psoriasis,	2	1	1
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	4	2	2
Malnutrition,	1	1	—
Rickets,	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	56
Total number of attendances,	1826
Average number of treatments,	32·6

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	26	18	8
Bones,	3	1	2
Joints,	1	—	1
Lupus,	11	5	6
Abdominal,	15	12	3

HELENSBURGH CLINIC :

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	4
Total number of attendances,	59
Average number of treatments,	14·8

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Malnutrition,	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis,	1	—	1
Debility,	2	2	—

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	4
Total number of attendances,	71
Average number of treatments,	17·8

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility,	2	2	—
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis,	1	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	7
Total number of attendances,	171
Average number of treatments,	24·4

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	2	1	1
Joints,	1	—	1
Lupus,	2	—	2
Abdominal,	2	2	—

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The position at the end of 1931 was similar to that described on page 28 of last year's Report. No change can occur until the ward suggested as being required at Dumbarton Joint Hospital is agreed to and permission granted by the Department to the taking over by the County of Dunbarton of the one-third share in Lennox Joint Hospital which at present belongs to Stirlingshire. The following are details regarding the Hospitals used by the County Council. Tables VII., VIII., IX., and X. show the details of admissions to the following Hospitals during 1931.

HELENSBURGH INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.—A considerable amount of repair work was carried out at this Hospital during the year, and alterations were carried out at the Ultra-Violet Ray department so as to make it available for a larger number of patients at a time. The exact use to which this Hospital may be put in the future has not yet been definitely decided. The following are the statistics for 1931 :—

1. Total number of admissions,	100
2. Total number of patients discharged,	90
3. Total number of deaths,	7
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	71
5. Number of beds occupied :	
(a) Average during year,	19
(b) Highest—on November 23rd, 1931—	25
(c) Lowest—on June 16th, 1931—	13
6. Number of surgical operations :	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	4
(b) Other operations,	4

DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL.—The provision of a new ambulance has been a great convenience to patients who are accommodated at the Hospital. The ambulance fixed on by the Committee was an Armstrong Siddeley Chassis, on which has been built a specially constructed body of a most convenient type, doing away with the accustomed ambulance appearance. The question of a new disinfecter was before the Committee in October, 1931, but no decision

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	10	11	9	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	27	50
Remaining	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MEASLES—																	
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TYPHOID FEVER—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PUERPERAL FEVER—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
NOTIFIED SCARLET FEVER—																	
Proved Drug Rash—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	2	1	...	...	6	8	14
Remaining	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	7
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Remaining	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
BRONCHIECTASIS—																	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	15	17	12	12	8	3	2	11	10	9	4	2	3	1	54	55	109

TABLE VIII.—ADMISSIONS TO DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL, 1931.

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	15	18	14	8	11	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	43	80
Remaining	3	10	7	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	31
Died	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered	5	6	6	6	1	12	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	14	29	43
Remaining	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	3	4	2	2	1	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	23
Remaining	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MEASLES—																	
Recovered	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
MEASLES and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Remaining	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MEASLES and MENINGITIS—																	
Died	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	8
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
WHOOPING COUGH and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
GERMAN MEASLES—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
CHICKENPOX																	
Recovered	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Remaining	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	35	45	35	29	13	34	6	8	4	3	1	2	3	1	97	122	219

had been arrived at by the end of the year. The following are the statistics for 1931 :—

1. Total number of admissions,	219
2. Total number of patients discharged,	186
3. Total number of deaths,	7
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	35 days
5. Number of beds occupied :	
(a) Average during the year,	19
(b) Highest—on December 18th, 1931—	47
(c) Lowest—on August 1st, 1931—	3
6. Number of surgical operations :	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	3
(b) Other operations,	6

DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL. — The question of an additional ward at this Hospital has not yet been fully discussed. The experience of this year, when the accommodation in the Hospital was so taxed that the treatment there of Tuberculosis cases had to be suspended and all infectious diseases other than Scarlet Fever treated elsewhere, must make it evident that some further accommodation is necessary. There is no remark necessary as to the ambulance or general arrangements in the Hospital, which are maintained as usual. The following are the statistics for 1931 :—

1. Total number of admissions,	500
2. Total number of patients discharged,	388
3. Total number of deaths,	34
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	33
5. Number of beds occupied :	
(a) Average during the year,	44
(b) Highest—on 13th November, 1931—	98
(c) Lowest—on 14th June, 1931—	27
6. Number of surgical operations :	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	1
(b) Other operations,	—

TABLE IX.—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1931.

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 ...	34	46	65	55	28	25	3	9	1	3	1	3	...	1	132	142	274
Remaining ...	8	11	14	19	7	12	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	32	44	76
Died ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
SCARLET FEVER and MEASLES—																	
Remaining ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
SCARLET FEVER and CHICKENPOX—																	
Recovered ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Died ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered ...	2	5	6	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	14	24
Died ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	5	3	8
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered ...	2	...	3	1	4	2	5	3	2	2	2	3	3	...	21	11	32
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	5	2	7
WHOOPING COUGH and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered ...	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Died ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Died ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
CHICKENPOX—																	
Recovered ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS																	
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
RHEUMATISM—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
INFLUENZA—																	
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged ...	1	2	...	1	3	1	7	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	17	14	31
Died ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	7
Totals ...	66	71	90	79	46	44	24	22	6	8	11	13	10	4	253	241	494

TABLE X.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL, 1931.

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	12	17	24	19	5	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	45	88
Died	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Remaining	3	5	4	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered	4	6	8	4	5	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	17	36
Died	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Remaining	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	8
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Remaining	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
BRONCHITIS—																	
Recovered	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Remaining	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Recovered	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Recovered	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	8	11
Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	3	8
Remaining	2	3	...	1	4	3	5	3	1	5	...	1	...	...	12	16	28
Totals	25	35	41	32	20	18	10	13	8	11	2	3	2	4	108	116	224

LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL.—The questions relating to the transference of the Stirlingshire County Council's interest in this Hospital to the County Council of Dunbarton had not been finally adjusted at the end of the year. There was also left over the question of providing extra accommodation in the administrative block. The various arrangements in the Hospital have continued satisfactorily. The cubicle block has proved of great benefit in carrying on the administration of the Hospital. The following are the statistics for 1931 :—

1. Total number of admissions,	225
2. Total number of patients discharged,	153
3. Total number of deaths,	15
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	64 days
5. Number of beds occupied :	
(a) Average during the year,	39
(b) Highest—on December 29th, 1931—	64
(c) Lowest—on June 7th, 1931—	25
6. Number of surgical operations :	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	—
(b) Other operations,	1

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Very little need be added to the statement which appears on page 34 of last year's Annual Report. The same arrangements for the use of ambulances are in operation.

It will be noted that under Duntocher Hospital, the provision of a new ambulance has been mentioned; this ambulance is now in use and has given entire satisfaction. The total cost of this ambulance was £761.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK PERSONS.—It has not been possible as yet to do much in the way of co-ordinating the medical treatment for sick persons with the general Public Health work. The problem in Dunbartonshire is complicated by the extremely large amount of unemployment and the fact that the late Parish Councils had taken on the responsibility of treating the dependents of insured persons where poverty was pleaded. One move was made, however, in putting into use a prescription form which would replace the somewhat varied assortment of scraps of paper

which previously bore prescriptions. It has also been possible to arrange for the checking and pricing of these prescriptions at the National Health Insurance Checking Bureau, which has the effect of standardising the charges for similar commodities all over the County.

Although there may be a number of unsatisfactory features in the existing arrangements, there is no doubt that there has been no delay in treatment or any circumstances which would adversely affect the service. The matters which require attention now are more related to the keeping of records and the co-ordination of the service at various points. The Department of Health instructed that the following circular should be filled up, showing the position of affairs in the County. Paragraph 9 of this schedule shows, as far as can be ascertained, the number of persons treated during the year :—

CARE OF THE SICK POOR.

1. *Medical Arrangements.* Indicate briefly the arrangements made for the treatment of the sick poor *at home*, whether through local medical officers, through a panel of practitioners or otherwise.

Through Local Medical Officers.

2. *Nursing Arrangements.* Indicate briefly the arrangements made for the nursing of the sick poor *at home*.

None.

3. *Poorhouses.* State names and locations of poorhouses treating sick poor from the Council's area (showing separately poorhouses maintained in combination with other Councils) and indicate the types of patient treated in each.

Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse.
Stirling Combination Poorhouse.

4. *Other Institutions.* State names and locations of institutions, whether local authority or voluntary (other than poorhouses), in which sick poor from the Council's area are treated, and indicate the types of patients so treated.

Glasgow Voluntary Hospitals.
Brock Hospital, Alexandria.
Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh.

5. *Specialist (including Laboratory) Services.* State what arrangements exist for obtaining specialist assistance in (a) domiciliary, (b) institutional treatment of the sick poor (i) in ordinary cases, (ii) in emergencies, and (iii) for the review of conditions diagnosed as chronic.

(a) No arrangements.

(b)

(i) and (ii) Cases sent by Ambulance to Glasgow.

(iii) Any review done by District Medical Officers or in the Poorhouse Wards.

6. (a) *Supply of Drugs and Appliances.*

(b) *Dentistry and Dentures.*

(c) *Sight-testing and Spectacles.*

Indicate the arrangements made under each of these heads.

(a) Local Chemists.

(b) Local Dentists (after estimate).

(c) Supply on Doctor's prescription by Optician.

7. *Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, Section 14 (4).*

State what classes of sick persons, including classes of persons specified in the above sub-section, formerly assisted under the Poor Law Acts are now maintained and treated exclusively by virtue of enactments other than the Poor Law Acts.

(1) Persons suffering from Infectious Disease.

(2) Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 5 years.

(3) School children.

(4) Blind persons (domiciliary assistance).

*(5) Blind persons (technical training).

* See administration scheme for County.

8. *Alterations since 15th May, 1930.* Indicate any alterations that have been made in the institutional arrangements for the treatment of the sick poor since 15th May, 1930.

None.

9. *Statistics.* State for the year :—

- (a) The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief; 1357 Men : 2169 Women : 3906 Children.
- (b) The number of sick poor treated in poorhouses; 87 Men : 52 Women : 17 Children.
- (c) The number of sick poor treated in other institutions; 91 Men : 48 Women : 14 Children.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

At 31st December, 1931, there were 141 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 1931 two patients were admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind; at the end of the year there were 9 persons being trained in this Institution from the County area and 3 were awaiting admission. At the beginning of the year one blind person was in training for the ministry in the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, and two further cases were admitted during the year, one a young child and the other a youth who desired training for the ministry.

At the end of the year there were two blind persons in the Combination Hospital, Dumbarton; one from the Burgh of Clydebank and the other from the Parish of Bonhill.

Nine certificates were issued during the year to persons on the register to enable them to obtain free Wireless Licences, and travelling facilities were again granted to six persons.

	On Register at 1/1/31.	Added during year.		Died during year.	Left district during year.	Certi- fication With- drawn.	On Register at 31/12/31.
Burgh of Clydebank -	47	7	54	4	2	2	46
Burgh of Kirkintilloch	13	1	14	1	...	...	13
Burgh of Helensburgh	12	1	13	1	...	...	12
Burgh of Milngavie -	5	1	6	1	1	...	4
Burgh of Kilcreggan -	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eastern Area							
(Landward) - -	23	2	25	1	...	4	20
Western Area							
(Landward) - -	51	14	65	9	3	8	45
	152	26	178	17	6	14	141

As is indicated, the foregoing figures relating to Blind Persons are taken from the Register which was compiled by this Department at the passing of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and has been maintained in this Office, with the assistance of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, for convenient reference.

There have been considerable changes in the administration of schemes for the welfare of the blind, and during the year an amended joint scheme for the administration of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, in Glasgow and the South West of Scotland, to which the County Council was a signatory, came into operation. Excerpts from this scheme are appended, and it will be noted that certain responsibilities have been transferred to the Joint Committee. Among these is the keeping of the official register of blind persons. In actual working, this register is to be compiled and kept by the General Manager of the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind from information supplied to him by the various authorities associated with the scheme. The annual returns to the Department, however, are to be made by the individual Local Authorities concerned. To have undertaken this work in this department would have entailed extra staff, and in October the Public Health Committee agreed to an arrangement whereby the register of blind persons in respect of this County would be kept by the Mission to the Outdoor Blind who would furnish the Medical Officer with the necessary particulars for the purpose of returns to the Department of Health for Scotland.

The Department's returns referred to above are relative to the position regarding blind persons as at 1st April, 1932, but since the figures are for the most part affected by the fluctuations taking place in the register during 1931, it seems appropriate to include the tables here, and they are therefore inset opposite.

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOINT SCHEME OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE
FOR THE SOUTH WEST OF SCOTLAND UNDER THE
BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

It shall be the duty of the Joint Committee to make arrangements for the reception in a suitable institution of any blind children under five years of age who are not adequately provided for under Child Welfare Schemes and

TABLE VI. STATISTICS RELATIVE TO BLIND PERSONS AS AT 1st APRIL, 1932.

Dumbarton County (including Small Burghs and Burgh of Clydebank.)

M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.

TABLE 1.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1952:

[illegible]

TABLE II.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1932 :
CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

CERTIFICATION NO.		Certified by						No. Evidence	Other Evidence	Department of Health Scotland	Total
Clinic	Ophthalmic Surgeon	Voluntary Agency	Infirmary	Other	Local Medical Practitioner	Voluntary Agency	Other				
17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

TABLE III.—NUMBERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF ALL BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.

PERSONS ON THE RECORD												TOTAL	
0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70+		F.	T.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	T.
1	2	2	3	15	9	19	7	25	21	11	21	73	130

ASSESSMENT OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE).

[illegible]

CONDITION OF BLIND PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER.

EMPLOYED										Unemployed and Untrained but with some capacity		Unemployable		TOTAL	
In Institutions for the Blind				Outwith Institutions for the Blind		Probably Employable (under 50 years of age)		Untrainable but Employable in some sort							
Undergoing Industrial Training		Undergoing Secondary or Education		In Workshops		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.	Mr.	Fr.
0	2	2	...	4	5	7	2	3	3	40	48	79	58	128	7.

... THE PROBABLY TRAINABLE BLIND.

Willing to Undergo Training												Unwilling to Undergo Training				Grand Total			
TOTAL																			
16-20				21-25				30-39				40-49							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	2	9	9		

whose parents or guardians are incapable of properly undertaking the care of such children.

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

The elementary education, industrial training, and boarding of children of school age, and the technical education of blind persons, will fall to be provided for by the Education Authority of the district in which such children or blind persons reside, in terms of the Education of Blind and Deaf-Mute Children (Scotland) Act, 1890, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, and the Blind Persons Act, 1920, but any such Education Authority may contract with the Joint-Committee for the provision of such technical education on payment of such sum as may be incurred in providing the same.

It shall be the duty of the Joint-Committee to provide any necessary assistance towards the maintenance of blind persons undergoing a course of technical education.

The Joint Committee shall co-operate closely with the Education Authorities in all matters affecting the education of the blind.

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS.

It shall be the duty of the Joint-Committee to set up and keep or to arrange for the setting up and keeping of a register of blind persons within the area of the Councils which shall contain such information as may be prescribed by the Department of Health for Scotland.

CERTIFICATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

It shall be the duty of the Joint-Committee to provide for the certification by an ophthalmic surgeon or surgeons of the eyesight of all persons claiming to be blind who are ordinarily resident within the area of the Councils.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

It is interesting to note in connection with the scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases which commenced in 1923 that there has been a marked change in the nature of the treatment required. The number of in-patient days rapidly increased from 202 at the inception of the scheme until the year 1927, when the figure was 438, from which time it has fallen to the low figure of 120 days for the year under review. On the other hand the number of out-patient attendances at the Clinics has maintained a steady

increase both in numbers of patients attending and in attendances made. These figures would appear to suggest that the scheme is proving effective in that patients are seeking more timely advice and treatment and that there is a lessening tendency to default before treatment is completed.

Compared with last year there is an increase in the number of patients receiving travelling facilities to the Glasgow Clinics, the numbering being 18 as against 15 and the cost £32 17s. 2d. as compared with £15 18s.

There is also an increase in the number of specimens sent to the Glasgow Corporation Laboratories for examination. Forty specimens of blood were examined during the year, and of these 5 were positive and 35 negative, while of 21 specimens of exudate submitted 11 were positive and 10 negative.

The scheme for the supply of arsenobenzene preparations to general practitioners for home treatment has not been utilised at all throughout the year.

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

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF TREATMENT AT VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOV. 30TH 1931.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously Out-Patients admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously In-Patients treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary ...	...	21	21	525
Eye Infirmary ...	...	39	...	238
Black Street Dispensary	...	...	44	1423
Broomielaw Treatment Centre ...	...	...	6	147
Belvidere Hospital ...	1	60	...	...
Bellahouston Treatment Centre ...	...	...	2	80
Lock Hospital ...	...	...	2	115
Baird Street Hospital	...	...	6	45
Sick Children's Hospital	...	...	2	134
Maternity Hospital ...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1	120	83	2707

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table XII. shows the number of bacteriological examinations carried out in the County Laboratory during 1931. It will be noted that the number is slightly less than in the previous year, due to the smaller number of swabs for diphtheria. The numbers of such specimens are, of course, in direct relation to the epidemics in the County.

METEOROLOGY.

Table XIII. shows the rainfall at various stations in the County of Dunbarton, and also the number of days on which rain fell at a number of these stations. It will be noted, that whereas the mean rainfall in Scotland for the year amounted to 37·5 inches, the lowest rainfall in the County amounted to 39·50 inches (at Garshake), while the highest was 73·8 inches (at Glen Finlas). Actually in the west of Dunbartonshire, the months with the smallest rainfall were March and September, while the largest amount of rainfall occurred in November.

I have with regret to record the death of the Rev. Malcolm M'Lean, who for some years has supplied me with rainfall details for the Burgh of Milngavie.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

It is very unfortunate that many purveyors of butcher meat in the County still think it desirable to use sulphur dioxide in mince. The Law says it must not be used except under certain circumstances and it is for the butchers to bow to that decision, and no one regrets it more than the Public Health Officials that a constant watch has to be kept to see that this ingredient is not used in contravention of the Regulations. On several occasions during the year large quantities of sulphur-dioxide were found in mince at a time when there was no necessity for any such ingredient to be present unless it was done to keep from putrefaction meat which had already come to a doubtful stage.

As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports, generally speaking, the fat content in milk was good; where a milk did not conform to the presumed standard, a warning was issued to the purveyor.

TABLE XII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1931.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Burgh of Helensburgh.		Burgh of Kirkin-tulloch.		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, -	7	63	11	69	7	11	3	11	5	38	3	6	...	1	4	16	...	...	9	47	12	15	23	33	394
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli,	6	56	13	90	19	80	2	18	...	7	...	2	11	105	...	11	...	...	9	73	23	107	20	150	802
Blood Agglutination—Typhoid or Paratyphoid, -	3	18	7	11	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	8	2	16	1	2	84
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9
Hair for Ringworm, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fluid for Meningococci, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	7
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5
Totals, -	16	139	31	170	26	91	5	35	5	51	3	8	11	108	5	29	1	5	19	137	38	145	44	185	1307

TABLE XIII.—RAINFALL DURING 1931.

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 McKellar, Water Superintendent.	in. 8	ft. 1 0	ft. 342	6.70	6.87	1.91	2.82	5.22	6.37	4.04	1.47	2.30	5.79	10.79	6.61	60.89
Rhu, Filter House,	John Black, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	350	5.58	5.60	4.28	4.22	6.07	8.47	4.18	2.63	1.98	4.52	8.39	7.20	63.12
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	James N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor.	8	1 0	293	6.49 24	5.41 25	1.67 14	2.95 19	5.34 21	7.07 25	3.59 30	2.82 13	1.49 10	4.38 18	7.54 27	5.53 25	54.28 251
Estate Office, Rosneath,	Wm. Rankine -	...	...	...	5.73	5.29	1.38	2.19	5.22	6.03	3.50	1.80	1.38	4.11	7.77	5.32	49.72
Glen Finlas,	George Beaton, Water Superintendent.	...	...	...	6.82 21	6.92 23	1.52 17	3.46 20	7.33 22	9.04 26	6.56 28	3.49 12	2.16 10	8.37 18	10.24 27	7.89 26	73.80 250
Renton Filters,	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent.	4	4 0	292	5.32 22	5.54 20	1.28 12	2.05 17	4.27 19	5.87 22	3.69 28	1.84 11	1.42 9	3.74 19	7.24 26	5.09 21	47.35 226
Garshake, -	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	235	2.95	3.85	1.35	0.95	4.50	4.95	3.30	2.00	1.20	3.20	7.60	3.65	39.50
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8	1 0	1052	5.00	6.65	2.05	2.20	5.60	6.30	4.95	2.70	1.50	5.50	8.10	5.00	55.55
Cochno Filters,	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent.	5	1 0	400	3.17	5.72	1.25	1.97	5.37	5.27	5.13	2.60	1.17	3.68	6.94	3.47	45.74
Cochno Loch, -	Do.	5	1 0	909	2.54	5.65	3.74	2.67	5.56	7.05	4.81	4.38	1.73	5.01	8.28	4.15	55.57
Jaw Reservoir, -	Do.	5	1 0	912	2.63	5.70	3.65	2.74	5.54	6.26	4.58	4.02	1.59	4.92	8.82	4.41	54.86
Greenside Reservoir,	Do.	5	1 0	875	2.44	4.98	3.78	2.47	5.44	7.42	5.15	4.25	1.74	4.60	8.45	4.60	55.32
Mean Rainfall (Scotland).	Meteorological Reports	...	...	...	3.50 19	3.01 20	1.23 13	1.91 18	4.04 18	4.67 19	3.87 25	2.76 14	1.30 11	2.56 16	5.89 23	2.85 16	37.59 212

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

A large number of visits were paid during the year to farms in the process of repair, and as will be seen from the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports, the progress of bringing farms up to the Bye-Laws standard during the year has been satisfactory. It will also be noticed that the number of retailers of designated milks has increased, not so much by the production of graded milk in the County as by the sale of such milk produced in other Counties.

The pasteurisation of milk (which has been before the public a great deal recently) is carried out to some extent in the County by several of the Co-operative Societies. As far as can be ascertained, however, most of this milk is not sold as pasteurised milk, and there does not appear to be any proviso in the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, or relative statutory rules and orders, making it obligatory for the seller to intimate to the consumer that the milk he is selling is pasteurised. This is, undoubtedly, unsatisfactory.

As regards the question of pasteurisation generally, and as one who is anxious to raise the standard of milk production, I cannot help feeling that the wholesale pasteurisation of milk supplies will undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on the efforts of Rural Local Authorities Officials to gain the interest of the farmers in improving or even keeping up the standards of cleanliness which are desirable.

WATER SUPPLY.

Table XIV. gives the particulars of samples of water examined during the year. For the purpose of tabulation, these waters have been divided up under various headings. Where supplies were found to be bad, the supply was either discontinued or attempts made to improve its condition. The presence of nitrate in a number of these waters without any particular reason, necessitated a careful review of any, even remote, sources of pollution.

The progress of a comprehensive scheme of water supply is referred to in the report by the County Engineer. There is no doubt that certain districts of the County, especially in the western area, are extremely badly off for water at

TABLE XIV.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES,
1931.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	6	...	1	1	..	...
Surface Water, - - -	3	...	...	1	...	...
Deep Wells, - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	1	...	4	...	...	2
Springs, - - - -	...	1	1	2	1	...
Other Sources, - - -	3	...	2	...	...	1
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Springs, - - - -	3	...	...	...	...	1
Other Sources, - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, - - - -	1	...	3	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	1	1	...	...	...
Surface Water, . - -	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	...	2	...	...	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Gravitation (Bowling), -	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gravitation (Cardross), -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
CAMPERS, HOSTELS, ETC.—						
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditches, etc., - - -	...	...	2	1	...	...
TOTALS, - - -	22	2	17	9	1	4

certain times in the year. A notable example is the village of Cardross where a dry spell is liable to cause a water shortage.

A report was submitted by the County Engineer during the year regarding the water supply at the village of Tintock. This village is awkwardly situated and has not sufficient inhabitants to warrant any very great expenditure. Over and above this, a large number of the houses are defective and might possibly be closed at an early date. Under these circumstances, the question of introducing water was deferred.

Another matter which came before the County Council during the year was the supply of water to Dullatur. Dullatur is a small residential area which was excluded in 1912, by the provisions of the Lanarkshire Water Order, from receiving water from that source, on the grounds that the inhabitants had a sufficient water supply for all purposes. Since that time the supply appears to have deteriorated, and during 1931 a petition was received from the ratepayers in that area asking that they should be connected up with the Lanarkshire supply. After enquiry and analyses of the water concerned, it was recommended that this petition should be granted. As this small area was the only one excluded from the terms of the Order, the whole of the original area in the Order now comes within the Scheme of Water Supply for the Cumbernauld and part of the Kirkintilloch parishes, arranged for in 1912.

No actual complaints regarding the supply of water in Special Districts, apart from the shortage referred to in Cardross, were received during the year.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The question of drainage and other sanitary matters is dealt with in the reports by the Sanitary Inspectors and appears on pages Nos. 87 and 113. The only matters which came before the Medical Officer were as follows:—

PRIVATE STREETS.—During 1931 reports were made on a number of streets in the County, among these were certain roads and streets in Bearsden where the surface was in such a condition as to prevent efficient scavenging. In the

majority of instances these streets were either made up to highway standard and the maintainance taken over by the Highways Committee or were repaired by arrangement with the owners. In an area growing so rapidly as Bearsden, it is, of course, difficult to keep pace with the road conditions, and one particular difficulty arose in connection with the short space in between the ends of the road of the Housing Scheme and Stirling Drive; arrangements were however eventually made for this road to be made continuous.

During the year a number of Housing Scheme streets were taken over for maintainance by the Highways Committee. The other roads dealt with by report were Gavinburn Street, Old Kilpatrick, and Lennox Street, Alexandria. The exact work done in these streets will be found detailed in the County Engineer's report on page No. 157.

NUISANCES.—Visits of inspection were made at the request of the Sanitary Inspectors to a number of alleged nuisances. The only one which requires special reference is connected with Burngreen, Cumbernauld. It was suggested locally that this Green, which is intersected by a burn, one side of which belongs to the District Council and the other side to the Joint Feuars of Property abutting the green, was in such a state as to be a nuisance. An inspection was made and as far as could be seen no nuisance existed. At only one point of the stream, which was a very long way above Burngreen, was any sign of sewage material found, and this turned out to be from a wash-house which had not been connected up with the drainage system; this matter was remedied. The complainers, however, appealed to the Department of Health who sent through one of their Medical Officers. Careful inspection was made and nothing in the shape of a nuisance could be discovered. The water in the burn was perfectly clear and did not appear to contain any sewage, all the sewage from Cumbernauld being collected and taken away to the Sewage Disposal Works. A report from the Department upheld the view that no nuisance existed.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVER LEVEN.—There does not appear to have been any gross pollution of the River Leven during 1931. The Loch Lomond Angling Association and others, however, raised the question of the discharge of sewage effluent from the proposed Vale of Leven Sewage Scheme. After several meetings to discuss the matter, the Association raised an action of interdict which was refused by the Sheriff-Substitute in August, 1931, his decision, however, was reversed by the Sheriff-Principal in the following November. The County Council then decided to appeal to the Court of Session, but the hearing of the case had not taken place by the end of the year.

AUCHENTOSHAN BURN.—A further complaint was received regarding the condition of this burn, owing to the distillery waste decomposing in the portion which runs parallel to the main road. A meeting was held with the Clydebank Burgh representatives and the question of how much of the distillery is in the County and how much is in the Burgh of Clydebank was considered. It would appear as if most of the buildings in the distillery are within the Burgh of Clydebank but the Still House and Settling Tank are situated in the County. Under these circumstances, it would appear desirable for County and Burgh to work together in improving the condition of the burn. Meantime, however, the work at the distillery has temporarily ceased.

YOKER BURN.—Further inspections of this burn were made during 1931. At no time has anything in the nature of a nuisance been found in the vicinity of the effluent pipes from the septic tanks referred to in last year's report. Owing, however, to a suggestion by the Department of Health that the drainage from certain houses should be taken into a sewer, the Special Districts Committee called for a report from the County Engineer on the subject. This was not finally disposed of by the end of the year.

RIVER ALLANDER.—In November a complaint was received regarding froth on the River; this was found to be due to the escape of liquor from the Paper Works. The same kind of pollution occurred again in December and

obviously came from the same source, every possible step has, however, been taken to minimise the chance of such occurrences.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLIN.—Both streams were inspected from time to time but no special pollution was noticed. The streams are, however, not in a very good condition.

POLLUTION OF THE GARELOCH.

Complaints continued to be received regarding the condition of this Loch and the surrounding shores. In the beginning of January quite a large amount of soot, oil, and other refuse was noticed on the surface of the Loch, but, as at that time there were 18 ships laid up in the Loch it was impossible to tell from which ship the refuse had come, and thus no effective action could be taken. In the month of May a complaint was received regarding the condition of the shores. The complainers were visitors to Clynder who referred to the tin cans, paper and remnants of clothing which were scattered on the shore. The presence of this material does not, of course, constitute a Public Health nuisance but it is very unsightly and undesirable, more especially as the villages round the Gareloch are holiday resorts. How far the ships are at fault and how far the permanent residents, who very often use the Loch as a dumping place, it is difficult to say.

In June a large number of labels were found on the shore bearing the name of a shipping firm in Glasgow. The attention of this firm was called to the matter. The labels in question had obviously been thrown over the side of one of the ships.

It is apparently very difficult to get the crews of laid-up ships to realise that what may be quite satisfactory on the high seas is not right in such a land-locked loch. It is indeed a great misfortune in every way that such large numbers of ships should be laid up in this loch; a more unsuitable place, from a public health point of view, would be hard to find, especially when large native crews are housed on the ships over an extended period.

HOUSING.

During 1931 nineteen representations under Sections 16 (3) and (4) of the Housing Scotland Act, 1930, were made to the Local Authority. The number of houses affected was twenty-seven. The following is a list of the houses :—

BONHILL, ALEXANDRIA, AND JAMESTOWN.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
Haldanes Mill, Balloch Road,	1	—	—	—	1
162 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
164 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
165 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
166 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
156 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1	1	—	—	—
75 Main Street, Alexandria,	1	—	—	1	—
43 Alexander St., Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
45 Alexander St., Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
47 Alexander St., Alexandria,	1	—	1	—	—
10 Campbell St., Bonhill,	1	—	1	—	—
174 Main St., Jamestown,	3	3	—	—	—
	14	4	8	1	1

RENTON.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
194 Main Street, Renton,	1	1	—	—	—
159 Main Street, Renton,	1	—	—	1	—
	2	1	—	1	—

CUMBERNAULD.

Main Street, Cumbernauld (Peoples' Property),	1	—	—	—	1
	1	—	—	—	1

MILTON.

Rose Cottage, Milton,	1	—	—	1	—
Napier's Land, Milton,	1	—	—	1	—
Paul's Land, Milton,	4	—	3	1	—
Rosebank Cottage,	2	1	1	—	—
	8	1	4	3	—

CROY.

40 Smithstone Row,	1	—	1	—	—
41 Smithstone Row,	1	—	1	—	—
	2	—	2	—	—
Total from all Areas,	27	6	14	5	2

In Paul's Land, Milton, there was one unoccupied uninhabitable house.

In connection with the properties referred to above, undertakings were received from the proprietors of the following houses that they would not re-let the houses until such time as they had been put into a proper state of repair :—

119 Main Street, Jamestown,	3 houses.
162 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1 house.
164 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1 „
165 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1 „
166 Bank Street, Alexandria,	1 „
75 Main Street, Alexandria,	1 „
10 Campbell Street, Bonhill,	1 „

DETERMINATION OF CLOSING ORDERS.

The following properties closed under the 1925 Act, having been satisfactorily repaired, the Committee determined the Closing Orders made on them :—

2 Steven Street, Alexandria.

Carman Cottage, Renton (referred to in last year's Report).

WITHDRAWAL OF DEMOLITION ORDERS.

The Committee agreed, in view of the fact that the property in Main Street, Cumbernauld (Peoples' Property), previously condemned, had been satisfactorily repaired, that the Demolition Order should be withdrawn.

WITHDRAWAL OF PERMISSION TO USE PROPERTY FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Following on an adverse report as to the condition of the property, the Committee withdrew the permission to allow 128 Back Street, Renton (a house which had been previously condemned for human habitation) to be used as a Hardware Store, and called upon the proprietor to remove the property forthwith.

ISSUE OF REPAIR ORDERS.

Orders were issued towards the end of the year for the repair of houses at 8 to 10 Stirling Street, Renton, it being decided that these houses were capable of satisfactory repair.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

During the year 354 inspections of houses were made by the County Sanitary Inspectors under this Act, and reports were submitted to the Committee as in the previous year. The proprietors of these houses were all informed of the defects found on inspection, and in cases where it would be competent to give them a loan or grant, under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, their attention was directed to the terms of the Act.

In all, 61 houses were repaired during the year. The following is a statement of the number of houses dealt with and the nature of the work carried out, and it will be seen that although 61 houses were involved in the repairs and reconstruction carried out, only 58 houses were available on the completion of the work, 5 small houses having been converted into 2 larger houses with the required sanitary arrangements:—

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Gallowhill, Luss,	4	Provision of water supply. Erection of scullery. Introduction of w.c., bath, sink, &c.
West Kilbride, Glenfruin,	1	Provision of water supply. Erection of scullery. Introduction of sink, wash-hand basin and w.c. Erection of porch.
Keppoch Estate, Cardross,	2	Provision of water supply. Erection of sculleries and wash-houses. Introduction of w.c.'s, baths, sinks, &c.
Shandon Hydro Grounds, Shandon,	1	Provision of bath, w.c., sink and scullery. General overhaul of roof, rhones and rain water conductors.
Belliesmyre, Strathleven, Dumbarton,	1	Provision of water supply. Erection of scullery, larder. Introduction of w.c., sink, &c. Provision of new floor in kitchen.
Wallaceton Farm Cottages, Cardross,	2	Provision of water supply. Erection of sculleries, wash-houses. Provision of coal-cellars. Introduction of w.c.'s.

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Keppoch Estate, Cardross, 1	1	Provision of water supply. Erection of scullery, wash-house. Introduction of w.c., sink, &c.
*Bridgend Cottages, Drymen, 2	2	Provision of water supply. Introduction of sinks. Provision of wash-houses, coal-cellars. Introduction of w.c.'s.
Shandon Hydro Grounds, Shandon, 2	2	Provision of scullery. Introduction of bath, wash-hand basin, w.c., &c. Provision of sub-soil drainage round houses to prevent dampness. General repair of roof, rhones and rain-water conductors.
Barnhill, Cumbernauld (Joseph Findlay), 2	2	2 2-apt. houses—Reconstructed and provision of w.c.'s and sculleries.
Roadside, Cumbernauld (Bonnybridge Trust, Ltd.), 3	3	2 2-apt. and 1 4-apt. houses—Reconstruction and overhaul; provision of w.c.'s and wash-basins.
Main St., Cumbernauld (Bonnybridge Trust Ltd.), 1	1	1 2-apt. house overhauled—w.c. and wash-basin provided.
Main St., Front, Cumbernauld (J. M'Neill), 1	1	1 3-apt. house overhauled—w.c., wash-basin and larder provided.
Main St., Back, Cumbernauld (J. M'Neill), 1	1	1 3-apt. house overhauled—w.c., wash--basin and larder provided.
Park Cottage, Drumchapel (Cowdenhill Estate Trustees), 1	1	1 4-apt. house—addition of bathroom and w.c.
Drumchapel Cottage, Drumchapel (Cowdenhill Estate Trustees), 1	1	1 3-apt house—addition of bathroom, w.c. and scullery.
Oxgang Farm, Kirkintilloch (Peter Turner), 1	1	1 3-apt. house—overhaul, addition of bedroom, w.c. and scullery.
Netherwood Farm, Cumbernauld (David Reid), ... 2	2	2 3-apt. houses—addition of bedrooms and sculleries.
Main Road, Condorrat (George Rutherford),..... 1	1	1 2-apt. house—overhauled, addition of bathroom and scullery.
Ravenswood, Cumbernauld (Ravenswood Poultry Farm, Ltd.), ... 1	1	1 3-apt. house—overhaul, addition of w.c. and scullery.
Langfaulds Cottages, Bearsden, 5	5	2 2-apt. and 3 1-apt. houses—Reconstructed to form two 2-apt. houses with sculleries and w.c.'s provided.

Situation.	No. of houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Wester Dullatur Cottage, Cumbernauld (Late T. Duncan's Trustees),	1	1 3-apt. house—overhaul and addition of bathroom and scullery.
South Muirhead, Cumbernauld (Wm. & Miss Robertson),	2	2 3-apt. houses overhauled and addition of w.c.'s and sculleries.
Greenyards Row, Cumbernauld (Glenboig Union Fireclay Co.),	13	5 2-apt. and 8 1-apt. houses—general repair and addition of w.c.'s and sculleries.
Wynd, Cumbernauld (Miss A. Smith),	2	1 2-apt. and 1 3-apt. houses—overhauled and addition of w.c.'s and sculleries.
Main St., Cumbernauld (Wm. Bryson), ..	2	1 2-apt. and 1 3-apt. houses—overhaul and addition of bathrooms and w.c.'s.
Mains Old Castle, near Milngavie (A. V. C. Douglas of Mains),	1	1 5-apt. house—overhaul and addition of scullery and w.c.
Balvie Bank, Mains, near Milngavie (A. V. C. Douglas of Mains),	2	2 4-apt. houses—general repair and addition of w.c.'s.
Easter Bedcow Farm, Kirkintilloch (Alistair F. Wallace),	2	1 3-apt. and 1 5-apt. houses—overhaul and addition of sculleries, w.c.'s and bathrooms.
Craighead, Cumbernauld, (Trustees of late D. MacBrayne), .	1	1 2-apt. house—overhaul and addition of porch and w.c.
Croy Cottage, Croy (Thos. Fitzsimmons),	1	1 3-apt. house—addition of bathroom and scullery.
Harestanes Farm, Kirkintilloch (Mrs. Cath. Sutherland)	1	1 5-apt. house—addition of bay window, scullery, bathroom and w.c.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1928.

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

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected, 1272
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, 445

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 3. 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, | 25 |
| (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, | — |
| (c) cases still pending, | 12 |
| 4. 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, | — |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. 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, | 1 |
| (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, | — |
| (c) cases still pending, | — |

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 6. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), | 8 |
| 7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1), | — |
| 8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), | — |
| 9. 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), | — |
| 10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), | 25 |

11. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 10 :—	
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation,	1
(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,	9
(c) in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (1),	25
(d) in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4),	—
12. 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,	1
13. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced,	—

APPOINTMENT OF WOMAN HOUSING INSPECTOR.

It has been felt for some time that the tenants in the Slum Clearance Scheme Houses would be the better of some helpful supervision, not only as regards the keeping of their houses but also in connection with the maintaining of their garden ground, and it was felt that if a suitable person could be appointed, a high standard of cleanliness and efficiency would be more easily maintained. The Committee therefore agreed towards the end of the year to appoint a lady who had been trained at The Glasgow School of Social Study and who had obtained the Endorsed Diploma of that School. In November an appointment was made, but it is of course too soon to estimate the value of the work done by this official. There are evidences, however, that she has been well received by the tenants and that her work will be of great assistance to the community.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Opportunity was taken from time to time to visit the various Housing Schemes in the County, and where any defect was noticed the matter was reported to the County Architect for his attention.

One important improvement was effected at the Condorrat Housing Scheme. On various visits to the property it had been noticed that a burn which was only a few yards from the buildings was being made use of as a dump for refuse; during the year this burn was piped and filled in.

In the month of June, evidence was given at an enquiry held in Dumbarton regarding the compulsory purchase of ground in Renton for the building of houses, under the 1924 and 1930 Acts. After hearing evidence, the Department confirmed Compulsory Order. This question is referred to in the information regarding Housing Schemes by the County Architect below.

PARTICULARS FROM COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Utilisation of Vacant Sites.

145/151 MAIN STREET, RENTON.—The 6 tenemental houses of two apartments here were completed and occupied towards the end of February, 1931.

323/337 MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 12 houses of three apartments contained in two tenemental blocks were completely finished and occupied in September, 1931.

CORNER OF CROFT STREET AND MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 6 tenemental houses of three apartments on this site were also completed and occupied in September, 1931.

361/373 MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 6 three apartment and 3 two apartment tenemental houses on this site were started to build towards the end of August, 1931, and are expected to be ready for occupation in June, 1932.

At Alexander Street and Susannah Street in Alexandria, and at Back Street and Red Row, Renton, building work was started in July, 1931, and it is expected the houses will be ready for occupation in the early summer of next year. These houses are of the tenemental type, 6 houses to each block, and embrace in all 24 houses—12 of three apartments and 12 of two apartments.

Other Schemes.

At Stirling Street, Renton, where 30 houses under the 1924 Act and 30 houses under the 1930 Act had been approved, a start was made to erect in September, 1931. Prior to that difficulties had arisen with the Superior as to the type of house which in the end resulted in a Commissioner from the Department of Health for Scotland holding an Inquiry, the result of the Inquiry being that the County Council's proposals were agreed to by the Department. This in a large measure held up a start being made.

Progress, however, has been exceptionally good, and the Architect is hopeful of having the entire 60 houses in occupation by the Autumn of next year. The entire scheme comprises 48 houses of three apartments and 12 houses of two apartments contained in 10 tenemental blocks.

ALEXANDRIA: BURNBRAE.—The erection of a further 20 flatted houses has been approved of on the ground adjacent to the 100 houses recently erected under the 1924 Act.

ADMIRALTY HOUSING SITE, ALEXANDRIA.—Negotiations for the purchase of this site have been proceeding during the year, and towards the end of 1931 they were satisfactorily completed. The Architect has prepared a layout plan for the erection of 150 houses of two, three and four apartment houses of the flatted and cottage types. It is hoped to have a start made in the early summer of 1932 with a first development of approximately 40 houses, the intention being to utilise the allotments ground and as soon as houses are erected thereon to close a similar number of the old houses and thus keep going a cycle of erection and demolition until the whole site is rebuilt.

CROY.—The 72 houses to be erected here were started to be built in April, 1931, but throughout weather conditions were all against progress. The houses are expected to be ready for occupation between the months of April and June of next year.

The erection of a further 8 houses of four apartments is to be gone on with.

CONDORRAT.—A site for the erection of 28 flatted houses is in negotiation of purchase.

WATERSIDE.—It was decided to erect 16 houses here as an extension to the existing scheme, and a start was made to build about November, 1931.

MILTON.—A start was made to erect the 8 houses here in April, 1931, and occupancy is expected early in 1932.

The question of the erection of a further 16 houses here was receiving consideration.

STUART STREET, OLD KILPATRICK.—The erection of the 36 houses was started in September, 1931, and good progress is being made.

HARDGATE AND DUNTOCHER.—

AUCHENLECK.—The housing requirements at Hardgate are to be met meantime by the erection of 28 flatted houses on a site on Auchenleck Farm Lands entering off the Faifley Road, and the Architect has the plans in hand.

AUCHENTOSHAN.—Ground for the 24 houses to be erected here is in the process of acquisition adjacent to the existing scheme on the Duntiglennan Farm Lands, and it is hoped that a start will be made to build in the early part of 1932.

OLD STREET, DUNTOCHER.—Here it is proposed to acquire an unbuilt-on site and erect thereon 12 tenemental houses.

DAVIE'S SQUARE.—A vacant site here is to be utilised for the erection of 12 tenemental houses.

Subsidised Houses.

Seventeen applications were received during the year in respect of 340 houses. In all, subsidies on 138 houses completed during the year were paid over.

Housing of Rural Workers.

During the year 45 applications made for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, were approved, involving grants amounting to £5803 15s. 3d.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

SECTION 22 (2).

General Statement of the measures which this Local Authority propose to take during the next three years for dealing with the housing conditions in their district, and the provision of further housing accommodation.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OF DUNBARTONSHIRE.

1. Particulars of systematic inspection.

The County Medical Officer has since 1909 kept up a continuous survey of the housing conditions of the working classes in the district. Particulars of these are contained in the Registers which were arranged for under the former Acts, and these are kept continually up to date. It is now proposed to introduce a card index system to simplify the keeping of a live register, and this will include the particulars referred to in Appendix VII. of the Department's Circular.

2. The County Council have delegated so far as they competently can all their powers with relation to housing to the Public Health (Landward) Sub-Committee which meets monthly, or more frequently if necessary, for the consideration of any reports submitted by the Medical Officer.

3. Estimate of the number of houses required to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the district of this local authority.

(a) To replace houses unfit for human habitation.

(b) To abate overcrowding.

Bonhill Parish (including Bonhill, Alexandria and Jamestown),	(a)	(b)
Renton,	65	24
Milton and Dumbuck,	36	38
Bowling and Old Kilpatrick,	24	7
Duntocher and Hardgate,	34	7
Waterside and Tintock,	24	29
Condorrat,	26	1
Croy and Smithstone,	28	5
	83	—

(c) With regard to the question of providing houses to meet the normal growth of population, this is at present under consideration by the Council, but they are not yet in a position to report.

4. Estimate of the number of houses likely to be provided in the next three years.

(a) To replace houses unfit for human habitation.

(b) To abate overcrowding.

Bonhill Parish,	(a)	(b)
Renton,	50	39
Milton and Dumbuck,	30	48
Bowling and Old Kilpatrick,	16	8
Duntocher and Hardgate,	36	—
Waterside and Tintock,	20	20
Condorrat,	20	—
Croy and Smithstone,	24	4
	80	—

5. Areas to be specially dealt with at an early date.

Bonhill,	(a)	(b)
Renton,	—	39
Milton and Dumbuck,	30	48
Bowling and Old Kilpatrick,	8	—
Waterside and Tintock,	36	—
Croy and Smithstone,	16	—
	72	—

6. The Council do not at present contemplate scheduling any areas in this district either as clearance or improvement areas.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

INSPECTION OF ADOPTED CHILDREN.

The work of inspecting adopted children, under Section 2, of the Children Act, came under the Public Health Department on the 16th May, 1930. This work is now carried out by the Health Visitors in the course of their routine inspections, and quarterly reports are furnished on the home conditions and the condition of the children generally. The children inspected are, of course, only those for whom payment of some kind is made in return for their keep, and the names of these children are only kept on the live register until the age of seven years. Where a child is officially adopted and becomes one of the family, the provisions of the Act do not apply. On an intimation being given by the foster parents that they are looking after a child for payment, the following notice is handed out:—

*Notice to Persons receiving Children under Seven years
of age for payment.*

The following are the Chief Provisions of the Law stated in general terms:—

1. Every person who undertakes for payment the nursing and maintenance of any child under the age of Seven apart from its parents for more than 48 hours, must at once give notice to the County Council. A Form will be supplied on application at the Public Health Department, 88 College Street, Dumbarton.

The notice must state the name and sex of the child, the date and place of its birth, the name of the person receiving it, and the dwelling where it is being kept; and also the name and address of the person from whom it has been received.

Any person receiving an infant for a lump sum must give notice to the County Council within 48 hours. In default any sum received is liable to be forfeited.

2. If a person who has received a child changes his residence, he must at once give notice of his removal to the County Council, and if he removes to another County he must give to the County Council of such County the same notice as was required on the first reception of the child.

3. If the child is transferred to the care of another person, notice must at once be given of the name and address of that person. Notice must also be given to the County Council in the event of the death of the child.

4. All such notices shall be in writing, and shall either be delivered at the County Health Offices or sent by registered letter to the County Medical Officer, 88 College Street, Dumbarton.

5. In case of the death of the child notice must be given to the Procurator-Fiscal within 24 hours.

6. All persons receiving children under Seven for payment must admit the Visitor or other person appointed by the County Council to inspect the infants and the premises where they are kept.

7. They must also obey the directions of the County Council with regard to the number of children who may be received in any place, and with regard to the removal of any child from their care.

8. No child under Seven shall be kept for payment by a person who has been deprived of the care of any child by order of the County Council, or of a Sheriff, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or by a person who has been convicted of cruelty to a child, unless the County Council consent in writing; and no child under Seven shall (without such consent) be kept in any premises from which an infant has been removed because the premises were dangerous or insanitary.

9. Persons receiving infants for reward are prohibited from insuring the lives of the infants.

10. Every person who disobeys these requirements is liable to be sent to prison for six months or to be fined £25, and the Court may order an infant in respect of which the offence was committed to be removed to a place of safety.

11. These requirements do not apply to Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, or Boarding Schools, nor to the parents or legal guardians of the children, nor to their grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, or aunts.

12. Each infant should sleep in a separate cot. The Act provides for a penalty under certain conditions where an infant dies of suffocation when sleeping in the same bed as an adult.

13. Every open fire should be protected with a fire guard. The Act provides for a penalty where, through the absence of fire guards, an infant is killed or suffers serious injury.

14. Any person who gives intoxicating liquor to a child under the age of five years is liable to a penalty of three pounds, unless such liquor is given on the order of a doctor or in the case of sickness or other urgent cause.

Any further information and the forms of notice above referred to can be obtained on application to Thomas Lauder Thomson, M.D., County Medical Officer, 88 College Street, Dumbarton.

The Department of Health require a return in connection with Adopted Children as at 15th May each year, and the following is the report submitted for the year ended 15th May, 1931 :—

Return as at 15th May, 1931, to the Department of Health for Scotland of work performed in terms of the Children Act, 1908, for the year from 16th May, 1930, to 15th May, 1931.

PART I.

NOTES.—It should be noted that Part I. relates to children kept for fee or reward, except children boarded-out at the expense of the Council.

Where one notice is received in respect of more than one child it should be treated as if a separate notice had been received in respect of each child mentioned.

Children on Register kept under the Children Act at 15th May, 1930,	48
Notices received from persons undertaking the care of Children for reward (Section 1 (1) and (2)),	15
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority,	—
Total (1),	63
Notices received under Section 1 (5) :—	
Of deaths of Children,	Nil.
Of removals of Children (<i>i.e.</i> Children removed from care of guardians otherwise than under Section 5 (1)),	Nil.
Removals under Section 5 (1) of Children improperly kept,	Nil.
Children otherwise removed from Register :—	
(a) On attaining age of seven years,	2
(b) On guardian's removal from the area of the Council,	5
Carry forward,	10

<i>Brought forward</i> ,	10
Children on Register kept under the Children Act at 15th May, 1931,	53
Total (2),	63

NOTE.—The totals shown at (1) and (2) should be the same.

How many Infant Protection Visitors have been appointed for the Area?	11
(Two fully qualified Medical Practitioners and nine Health Visitors.)	

At what intervals do the Infant Protection Visitors visit each child? (<i>e.g.</i> quarterly, monthly, etc.),	Quarterly.
--	------------

Total number of Visits paid during year by Infant Protection Visitors (Section 2 (2)) to Children on Register,	143
--	-----

NOTE.—Each inspection of each child to be re-
garded as a separate visit, even where
two or more children are resident with
the same guardian.

Prosecutions for all offence under Part I.,	Nil.
Of which for failure to give notice under Sec- tion 1 (7),	Nil.

PART II.

Children committed to care of Council :—	
(a) Under Section 21,	Nil.
(b) Under Section 24,	Nil.
Warrants under Section 24 granted at instance of Council for removal of children from their parents,	Nil.
Prosecutions instituted by or at instigation of Council under Section 34,	Nil.
Of which for Cruelty under Section 12 instituted by or at instigation of Council,	Nil.

PART IV.

Children committed to care of Council in terms of Sections 58 (7), 59, and 63,	Nil.
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MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The various provisions under the County Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme continue to be extensively utilised. It is interesting to note that during 1931 applications for the supply of milk were received from 514 applicants whereas the total applications for 1930 was only 291. Last year milk was granted to 421 applicants as against 242 in 1930. In 48 cases a supply of milk was refused because no illness was certified by the doctor at the clinic, and 45 medically certified cases were refused on account of the family income being in excess of the agreed on scale. The supply of milk is only continued so long as a medical certificate is effective.

Applications for the provision of dental treatment, including the supply of dentures where necessary, to expectant and nursing mothers increased so rapidly in the course of the year that it was found necessary to remind the Public Health Committee on several occasions that the expenditure sanctioned was much in excess of the amount estimated for. Towards the end of the year the matter was gone into and proposals made for the restriction of the scope of the scheme.

Abnormalities connected with pregnancy resulted in a large increase in the number of cases requiring treatment in the Ante-natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and it was found desirable to send 15 cases of Puerperal Fever to Motherwell County Hospital during 1931 as against 7 in 1930.

The continuous increase in the duties carried out by those nurses with clinics situated in populous centres made a considerable rearrangement of districts in the western area necessary during the year. As now arranged the areas are roughly :—

Alexandria to Auchendennan (excluding portion of Alexandria between River Leven and Main Street from Bridge Street eastwards, but including Burnbrae), Bonhill, Jamestown, Balloch, and the Parish of Kilmaronock.

Alexandria (portion excluded from above area), Renton, Dunbarton Parish, Luss Parish, Arrochar Parish, and Cardross Parish from Dumbarton Burgh to Colgrain Farm.

Burgh of Helensburgh, Cardross Parish from Helensburgh to Camiseskan Farm, Rhu Parish, and Gareloch side of Rosneath Parish.

Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan and Loch Long side of Rosneath Parish.

As will be seen from Table No. XVI. the various clinics in the County continue to be well attended.

The more detailed report required by the Department of Health will be found in the following statement.

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO BOARD OF HEALTH'S
CIRCULAR DATED 27TH DECMEBR, 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, 1191; (ii) illegitimate, 67. (b) Number notified, 1307. (This figure includes 84 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 499; midwife only, 501; both doctor and midwife, 223; not attended by either doctor or midwife, Nil. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 48.

2. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 103; (b) Rate per 1000 births, 77. (c) Number of deaths and rates per 1000 births classified according to age groups and causes of death (see Table XVIII.).

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 1. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 6.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 33 midwives practising in the County; only 10 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 1931, as required by the Central Midwives' Board :—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered in 1931,	1258
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1931,	501
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1931,	21

Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	9				
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1931,	<table> <tr> <td>Births,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> </table>	Births,	Nil.	Deaths,	Nil.
Births,	Nil.				
Deaths,	Nil.				

In addition to the above, 84 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Ten of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1931,	11
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	4
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1931,	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1931,	11				
*Total number of deaths during 1931,	6				
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	4				
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1931,	<table> <tr> <td>Cases,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> </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 1931,	12				
Total number of deaths during 1931,	1				
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	6				
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	Nil.				
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1931,	<table> <tr> <td>Cases,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Deaths,</td><td>Nil.</td></tr> </table>	Cases,	Nil.	Deaths,	Nil.
Cases,	Nil.				
Deaths,	Nil.				

CASES OF STILL-BORN (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1931,	48
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1931,	13

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 153 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows :—

Miscarriage,	4
Pregnancy complicated by :—	
Antepartum Hæmorrhage,	6
Pain at heart and weakness,	1
Eclamptic Fits,	1
Severe Vomiting,	1
Delivery complicated by :—	
Hydramnios and Monster,	1
Blood in spit,	1
Twins,	1
Delay in Labour,	54
Contracted Pelvis,	7
Prolapse of Cord,	3
Face Presentation,	1
Breech Presentation,	6
Breech Presentation (Twins),	1
Hand Presentation,	2
Occipital Posterior Presentation,	7
Prolapse of Cervix,	1
Impaction of Head,	1
Rupture of Perineum,	7
Retained Placenta,	5
Post-partum Hæmorrhage,	1
Puerperium complicated by :—	
Abdominal Pain,	3
Pain in Leg,	1
Anaemia and Weakness,	1
Rise of Temperature,	3
Sapraemia,	1
Parametritis,	1
Swelling of Vulva,	1
Swelling under Arm,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Chill,	1
Inflammation of Bladder,	1

Conditions of Child :—

Stillbirth,	13
Premature Baby,	3
Illness of Baby,	1
Swelling and Discolouration of Baby's Eyes,	1
Inflammation of and Discharge from Baby's	
Eyes,	4
Baby unable to pass urine,	1
Baby Bleeding from Navel,	1
Swelling on Baby's Hand,	1
Icterus Neonatorum,	1
	153

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of still-birth,	11
Notification of liability to be a source of	
infection,	8
Notification of having laid out a dead	
body,	2
Notification of patient's failure to follow	
advice,	2

There have been no changes in the general administration of the Act within the County and no circumstance calling for special report has arisen during the year.

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of births notified in the County was 1307*, and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 97·2.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 39·8.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 39·8.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 17·6.

The percentage of still-births was 3·8.

* This figure includes 84 births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants,	1355	10,037
Children (1-5 years),	5208	10,391
Expectant mothers,	396	1,182
Total,	6959	21,610

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. XV. and XVI.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Committee, 85 children were treated; 42 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 10 children were referred to the Eye Clinics, and 31 children were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions, while two children received treatment at the School Skin Clinics.

Under the Scheme dental treatment, including dentures where necessary, was sanctioned for 59 nursing or expectant mothers in the course of the year at a cost amounting to £394 11s. 6d.

Ultra-Violet Light treatment is given at the Alexandria Clinic and at the installation attached to Helensburgh Hospital. The number of attendances made by Child Welfare patients during the year totalled 554. Thirty-two 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,	12	10	2
Malnutrition,	6	4	2
Infantile Paralysis,	1	—	1
Adenitis associated with Septic Tonsils, etc.,	10	7	3
Onychia,	1	—	1
Debility,	2	2	—

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play Centres.*—The Day Nursery at Helensburgh was carried on by the County during the year. The total number of children attending was 39, of whom 12 were under one year and 27 over one year. The children under one year made 382 attendances, and those over one year 1304 attendances—a total of 1686.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk—(i) mothers, 256; (ii) children, 258. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 221; (ii) children, 245. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 202; (ii) children, 219.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths—(i) from measles, 1; (ii) from sequelæ, laryngitis and pneumonia, 1; lobar pneumonia, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 9. (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 7 deaths took place. In all cases the fatal issue was due to some complication, and these were as follows:—Broncho-pneumonia, 5; meningitis and convulsions, 1; convulsions, 1. Six patients were removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—(a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 11; (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, 3. (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 36 women from the County were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and notifications were received for 50 births which had occurred in the Labour Wards

of that Hospital. The conditions found in the 36 Antenatal cases were :—

Placenta Prævia,	1
Pyelitis,	4
Threatened Miscarriage,	2
Threatened Abortion,	1
Hyperemesis,	5
Glycosuria,	1
Anæmia,	1
Jaundice,	1
Albuminuria,	5
Previous Complete Tear,	1
Contracted Pelvis,	6
False Labour,	1
Delayed Labour,	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage,	1
Heart Disease,	1
Oedema,	2
Twin Pregnancy,	1
Panniculitis,	1
	—
	36

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

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

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

22. *Educational.*—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,	16
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	7
(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital—	
(a) Puerperal Fever,	15
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	Nil.
(3) Total number of deaths,	7
(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—	
(a) Puerperal Fever,	3
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	1
(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4,	Nil.
(6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for :—	
(1) Consultant service,	2
(2) Bacteriological examinations,	Nil.
(3) Skilled nursing at home,	Nil.
(4) Hospital Treatment,	15

25. *Other Provisions.*—Arrangements have been made under the Scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinement, and 45 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 29 were granted, 14 were refused, and in two cases the applications were withdrawn.

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 fifteen patients. The total quantity provided was 93,100 units, and the cost amounted to £63 12s. 4d.

TABLE XV.—HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	AREA.							
		Vale of Leven.	Rest of Western Area (Landward).	Helensburgh (Burghal).	Cove and Kilcreggan (Burghal).	East & West Kilpatrick (Landward).	Cumbar-nauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Milngavie (Burghal).
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year -	1307	309	169	111	4	205	192	254	63
Number of First Visits :—	1768	361	228	89	11	248	320	373	138
To Children under 1 year -	1355	313	173	79	4	218	225	278	65
To Children from 1 to 5 years -	149	5	16	1	4	12	37	74	...
To Expectant Mothers -	264	43	39	9	3	18	58	21	73
Number of Revisits :—	19842	3484	2802	2371	572	2868	3404	2483	1858
To Children under 1 year -	8682	1560	848	866	82	1014	1612	1975	725
To Children from 1 to 5 years -	10242	1828	1916	1377	479	1544	1684	488	926
To Expectant Mothers -	918	96	38	128	11	310	108	20	207
Number of Visits to Midwives -	162	23	15	19	...	30	61	14	...
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry -	472	111	92	29	...	17	46	116	61
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases -	431	8	39	1	...	89	156	51	87
Total Visits, -	22675	3987	3176	2509	583	3252	3987	3037	2144

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

DISEASES.	County Totals.	CLINIC DETAILS.								
		Alex- andria.	Ren- ton.	Helens- burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
GENERAL CONDITIONS:										
General Debility - - - -	31	8	3	8	3	...	1	1	5	2
Malnutrition - - - - -	32	10	...	6	6	2	2	...	6	...
Anaemia - - - - -	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets - - - - -	16	5	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	3
Snuffles - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS DISEASES:										
Chorea - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paresis of Face - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis - - -	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
THROAT, NOSE AND EAR CONDITIONS:										
Tonsils and Adenoids - -	35	8	3	2	...	...	2	...	20	...
Tonsillitis - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongue-Tie - - - - -	9	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Otorrhoea - - - - -	16	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	...
Other Ear Diseases - - -	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Nasal Conditions - -	24	4	2	...	1	3	...	...	14	...
EYE DISEASES:										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis - - - - -	9	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...
Blepharitis - - - - -	6	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Squint - - - - -	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
RESPIRATORY DISEASES:										
Bronchitis - - - - -	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1
Other Respiratory Diseases -	55	14	14	10	10	7	...	...	...	...
DENTAL CONDITIONS:										
Dental Caries - - - - -	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dental Conditions - -	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
ALIMENTARY DISEASES:										
Conditions relating to Feeding -	46	27	...	10	6	3	...	...	...	...
Vomiting - - - - -	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indigestion - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis - - - - -	9	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
Enteritis - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia - - - - -	17	3	...	2	...	...	4	1	4	2
Threadworms - - - - -	10	4	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
Tapeworm - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea - - - - -	34	9	4	5	4	1	...	...	11	...
Constipation - - - - -	23	4	3	3	...	4	...	...	9	...
Other Alimentary Conditions -	21	...	10	...	...	1	...	2	8	...
SKIN DISEASES:										
Dermatitis - - - - -	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Psoriasis - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo - - - - -	37	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	22	...
Eczema - - - - -	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	3
Alopecia - - - - -	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Seborrhoea - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Sores - - - - -	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Septic Vaccination - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nettlerash - - - - -	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases - - - -	24	7	2	...	...	3	3	...	9	...
OTHER CONDITIONS:										
Cystitis - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Vaginal Discharge - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phimosis - - - - -	23	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	14	...
Conditions affecting Umbilicus -	7	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mumps - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Enlarged Glands - - - - -	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Abscesses - - - - -	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Wry Neck - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muscular Atrophy - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hare Lip - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrocele - - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformed Feet - - - - -	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Mental Condition - - - - -	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Boils - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Heart Disease - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Delay in Speaking - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
No Disease noted - - - - -	55	32	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Attendances for weighing only -	386	59	38	44	39	5	72	65	36	28

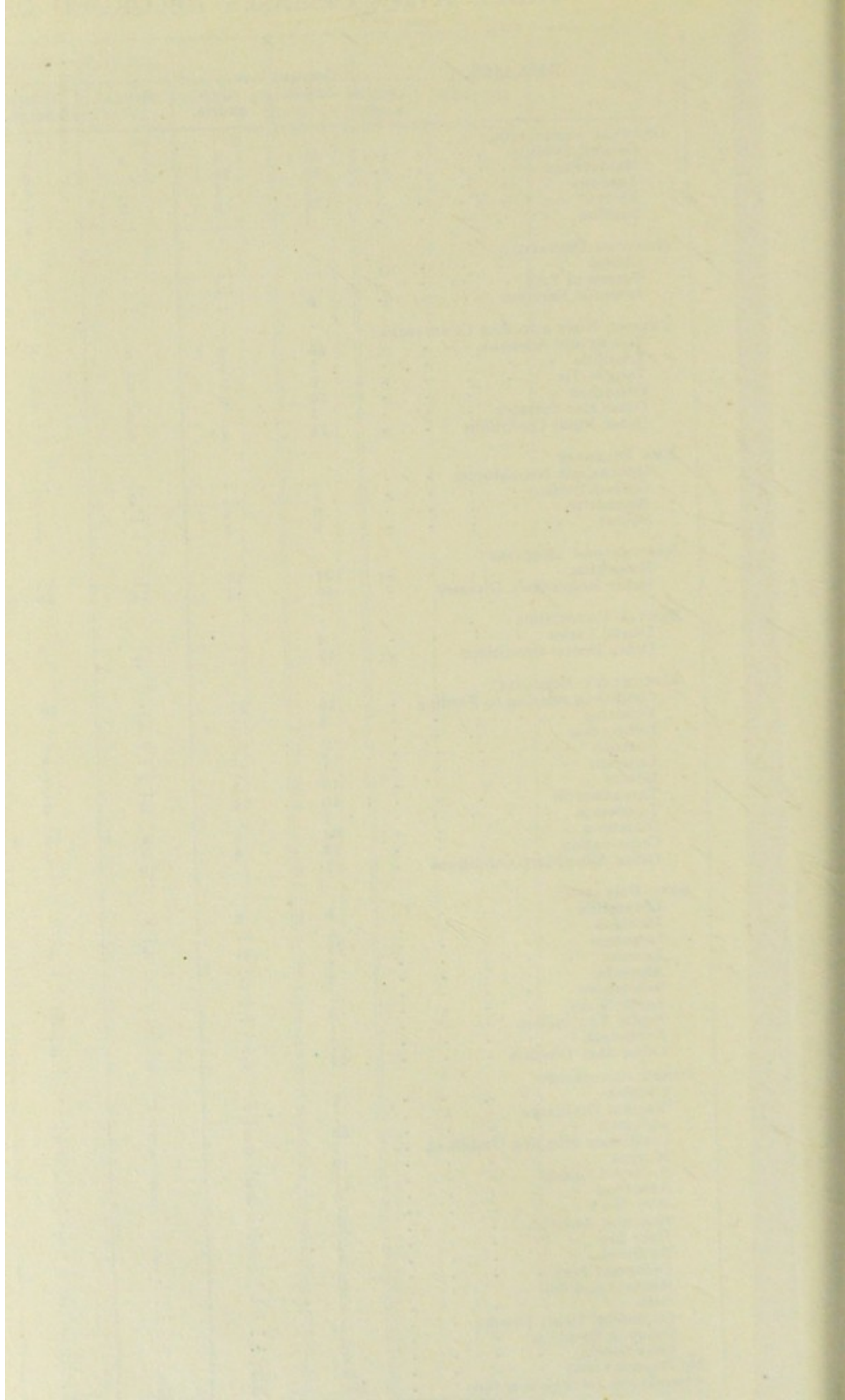


TABLE XVI.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME CLINICS.

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	CLINICS.								
		Alexandria.	Renton.	Helensburgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.
Number of Clinics held— Health Visitor only attending ... Doctor and Health Visitor attending ...	180 466	51 51	49 50	... 51	49 43	... 51	... 50	... 52	31 66	... 52
Ante-Natal Consultations— Number attending ... Total attendances ...	177 566	49 147	46 160		28 110	13 66	8 9	4 10	26 60	3 4
Referred to pre-natal Wards ... Referred to Family Doctor ... Treated at Clinic ...	12 3 162	1 ... 48	3 3 40		2 ... 26	 13	 8	 4	3 ... 23	3
Post-Natal or other Consultations	942	119	203	...	294	111	14	17	183	1
Child Welfare Consultations— First Attendances— Under 1 year ... Over 1 year ... Total Attendances— Under 1 year ... Over 1 year ...	660 318 3940 2682	129 110 498 456	83 26 728 531	40 10 390 372	58 21 432 394	28 8 200 142	74 18 396 190	53 26 379 322	157 97 687 215	38 2 230 60
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications ...	815	139	146	100	29	16	76	50	244	15

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE XVIII.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.
1931.

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	2	1.5
Scarlet Fever, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, -	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	3.75
Diphtheria, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis,	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3.0
Other Tuberculous Diseases, - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.75
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1.5
Hydrocephalus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.5
Convulsions, - - -	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	3.0
Pneumonia (all forms),	...	...	...	3	6	3	12	9.0
Bronchitis, - - -	...	1	1	1	...	4	6	4.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	...	2	2	2	1	2	7	5.25
Other Digestive Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.75
Congenital Heart, -	3	1	4	...	1	...	5	3.75
Premature Birth, -	15	3	18	1	...	...	19	14.25
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, - - -	11	2	13	6	2	...	21	15.75
Atelectasis, - - -	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	2.25
Injury at Birth, - -	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	3.0
Suffocation, overlaying,	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1.5
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - -	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2.25
Total, - - -	36	13	49	17	15	22	103	77.25

RAT CAMPAIGN.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

RAT WEEK, MARCH 30TH TO APRIL 6TH, 1931.

In accordance with instructions contained in the circular received from the Board of Agriculture, an intensive campaign against rats and mice was prosecuted within the County during the week 30th March to 6th April, 1931.

As in previous years, the Burgh Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors of the Burghs within the County collaborated with us in our efforts against the vermin.

Advertisements calling attention to the Rat Week were inserted in the local newspapers by the County Clerk, and farmers, pig keepers, stable owners, railway companies, shipowners, and all persons whose premises were likely to harbour rats and mice, were circularised. So far as possible, these premises were visited prior to, during, and after Rat Week.

Posters and handbills of a striking design were obtained from the Rodent and Insect Pest Destruction Company, which posters were displayed in every village and burgh throughout the County. By the courtesy of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company and the London and North Eastern Railway Company, these posters were also displayed in the various railway stations in Dumbartonshire.

Permission was granted by the Chief Constable to keep poison in the Police Stations during Rat Week.

Supplies of "Rodine," "Red Squill" Rat Biscuits, and "Dak" Rat Lime were obtained and fairly good sales resulted, these poisons being used at the various coups with good effect.

Various big kills were reported during Rat Week; in one instance at a farm, during threshing operations, 240 rats were killed, and in another, a stable, 300 rats were killed with poison and dogs.

In Dumbarton Burgh "Cyanogas" was used at the coup and along the river embankment.

In Milngavie gassing was carried out at the coup, and although only 15 rats came to the surface, many more would probably be destroyed in the burrows.

"Dak" Rat Lime was employed with good results where it was not desirable to lay down poison.

In conclusion, it may be said that "Rat Week" is now being taken more seriously by the general public; in past

years a certain amount of apathy was generally met with in some quarters, but this year a genuine interest was displayed, and it has been noted that, once a property owner is persuaded to take an active part in the destruction of rats and mice, it developes into a habit all the year round with consequent bad results to the vermin.

Rat Week is now looked upon as an established institution.

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

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1931, 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 78 plans passed for buildings to be erected under the Building Bye-laws. This is a decrease from the previous year when 100 plans were passed. It will be observed that the plans approved of, as shown on Table No. XIX., included the erection of 7 bungalows, the laying down of 5 petrol tanks, and the erection of 14 garages, 3 shops, 2 schools, etc.

The buildings erected under the Building Regulations were regularly inspected during the course of construction, and generally speaking every assistance and facility was given to the Officers of the Local Authority in the work of inspection, and it is pleasing to note that builders are co-operating with the Officials for completion of their work in a tradesmanlike manner.

The number of houses completed during the year without State Assistance was 6.

Table No. XIX. 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 :—

- 28/32 Thimble Street, Renton (outer stairway).
- 15 Carman Road, Renton (outhouse).
- 46/54 Stirling Street, Renton (dangerous wall of condemned building).
- 159 Main Street, Renton (outer stairway).
- 52 Back Street, Renton (stable and retaining wall).
- 120 Bridge Street, Alexandria (outhouse).
- 425 Main Street, Bonhill (wash-house roof).
- 443/447 Main Street, Bonhill (wall of privy).
- Ballagan, by Balloch (gable wall).
- Main Street and Alexander Street, Alexandria (hoarding).
- 4/8 John Street, Alexandria (gable wall).
- 23 Gray Street, Alexandria (stable—wooden erection).

DRAINAGE.

MAIN DRAINAGE—VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON.—Notwithstanding many engineering and legal difficulties, the main drainage scheme to deal with the Vale of Leven and Renton areas continues to proceed. The area between Bonhill and Jamestown has been practically completed, and work is progressing between Balloch and Alexandria on the West bank of the Leven. This matter will be dealt with fully by the County Engineer.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The work of piping the Ladyton Well overflow, which passes through George Street Housing Scheme to the Main Street, Bonhill, has now been commenced by the Local Authority.

At Fisherwood Sewage Purification Works, Balloch, several new trays were fitted and filter beds repaired, and the railings forming the boundary were repainted.

At Braehead, Bonhill, a considerable section of the main sewer was renewed prior to the laying down of the new road surface.

Drainage systems at Tullycross, Drymen, and Fascadail, Arrochar, were renewed.

As in former years all the new drainage systems were tested and reports made on conditions of same, and where necessary steps were taken to have improvements on existing drainage systems effected.

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.
6404	157,297	28,784.4	4135

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 6.98.

The work within the district continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The relay system of loading recently adopted continues to be employed and is proving successful. Public cleansing forms a very important part of a Local Authority's administration, and it must be admitted by everyone that, generally speaking, the public now demands a higher standard of public cleansing. This lively interest on the part of the public is all to the good, and one may take it as an indication that what may have been tolerated ten or fifteen years ago will not be so readily accepted now. I would take this opportunity, however, of warning shopkeepers throughout the district, who will insist on sweeping the footpath in front of the shops out on to the roadway, invariably after the road sweeper has cleaned up the street. A little more consideration on the part of these people responsible in this direction would be an all-round benefit to the community.

The refuse from the Vale of Leven district is transported to Auchencarroch Coup, where a land reclamation scheme is in operation. The transport service consists of three 30cwt. Albion motor lorries and one two-ton Vulcan motor lorry, with one 30cwt. Albion lorry in reserve.

During the year 8 ashpits were abolished and ashbins introduced.

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.
1073	39,692	2341	597½

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 3.91.

The work within the district continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. During the year a new 30cwt.

Ford Tipping Wagon with a special body suitable for this class of work was put into service, and up to the present is giving satisfaction.

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that the number of ashbins and ashpits emptied continues to increase, and this is due to the fact that a shorter interval elapses between the times of collection. This is a step in the right direction. I would like to take this opportunity, however, of pointing out to householders that ashbins are intended for the storage of domestic refuse only and are not intended to be used for slop or waste water. The depositing of liquid into bins is a very objectionable practice and should be discontinued.

It is always interesting to compare the present day condition of areas and villages with what they looked like say fifteen to twenty years ago, and if one reflects for a minute or two the village of Renton is one I think that clearly indicates a great change. The old Renton, if I may put it that way, gave one the impression that it mainly consisted of two long narrow streets (Main Street and Back Street). The narrow main streets of Renton were always difficult to keep clean, but a visitor to that village now must see a vast improvement. Road widening, where possible, has been carried out, and a good number of old properties on the roads referred to have been removed and new road surfaces have been laid and prove a great asset to the village. The new road surface gives the cleansing department an opportunity of giving the village a very much smarter and cleaner appearance.

The work of slum clearance and the erection of new houses continues to proceed, and, that being so, we look forward to a still brighter and happier community.

RHU.—The contract for this Scavenging District has been carried out by Mr. Alexander M'Dougall, Contractor, Rhu, in a fairly satisfactory manner. Continued inspections have to be made in order to see that the contractor makes every endeavour to excavate a sufficient quantity of soil for top dressing purposes. A fire recently developed at the depot, and this caused a considerable amount of work before we had the fire under control and thoroughly abated.

CRAIGENDORAN.—The work within this district continues to be carried out by Messrs. Waldie & Company, Contractors, Helensburgh. The refuse is collected regularly, and no complaints are received of the services given by Messrs. Waldie & Company. From time to time the

foreshore is cleaned up by the Contractors. The refuse is removed to Helensburgh Town Council Depot by private arrangement between Messrs. Waldie & Company and the Town Council.

GARELOCHHEAD.—The scavenging work within this district continues to be carried out in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. B. M'Lean, Contractor. It will be necessary in the near future to consider the question of forming a new road at the refuse depot in order to take full advantage of the ground available for refuse disposal.

SHANDON, CLYNDER AND ROSNEATH.—I dealt fully with the question of scavenging of this area in my last Annual Report, and it will be remembered that after very thorough inspection and repeated endeavours to obtain a site for refuse disposal the Committee decided to delay any scheme for the formation of a scavenging area in the meantime. The position remains very much as it was a year ago. I understand, however, that a small Committee has been formed in the village of Clynder to take an interest generally in the cleansing of the foreshore and that a contractor has been appointed to clean the foreshore when required. In addition facilities are given to those living outwith the Garelochhead and Rhu area to employ private contractors and to deposit refuse either in Garelochhead or Rhu Coups.

I am still of opinion, however, that the time has come when the scavenging of all villages and hamlets should be under the control and jurisdiction of the Local Authority.

ARROCHAR AND TARBET.—It will be remembered that I furnished a report on the possibility of forming Arrochar and Tarbet into a Special Scavenging District, and strongly recommended the Committee to proceed with the formation of the district. As a result of that report I was asked to address a meeting of ratepayers in Arrochar and outlined my scheme to them. The meeting was very well attended and much interest was shown. The decision of the meeting, however, was that the time was inopportune, but I am hopeful that in the near future a scavenging district will be formed.

CARDROSS.—It is satisfactory to report that a scavenging district has been formed within the village of Cardross. The work of scavenging was commenced under the super-

vision of the Local Authority on 27th July last and continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The refuse collected is being utilised for the levelling up of a low lying part known as Burns Park on the foreshore. Some doubt was entertained as to whether this could be done without causing nuisance or annoyance to residents, but it is pleasing to report that the method of disposal is being carried out in such a manner that practically no complaints have been made by the villagers regarding the scheme.

Since the commencement of the scheme 35 ashpits have been abolished and bins substituted.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The new public conveniences erected in Arrochar and Tarbet villages have now been completed and are open to the public. The question of providing a public convenience in the vicinity of the Fountain at Alexandria is still before the Committee. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable piece of ground for the erection of a convenience, but owing to a decision arrived at at a recent meeting of the District Council it is possible that the question of a site will be settled shortly.

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

Balloch (old),	£18	6	9
Balloch (new),	45	19	9
Cardross,	5	18	0
Bonhill,	2	15	3
Luss,	25	2	9
Christie Park,	5	8	8
Garelochhead,	9	1	6
Rhu,	8	4	7
	£120 17 3		

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. XX. 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

TABLE XX.—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	
Alexandria, - - -	37	238	162	70	28	20	6	10	6	14	6	30	19	27	8	25	54				
Bonhill, - - -	34	56	27	15	6	26	6	5	3	1	2	3	5	2	2	9	11				
Jamestown and Balloch, -	24	11	43	6	2	7	7	2	1	53	39	...	18	...	37	...	40				
Renton, - - -	69	48	66	57	31	4	1	1	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	1	5				
Total, -	164	353	298	148	67	57	20	18	10	72	47	33	47	30	47	35	110				

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.	Remaining at end of year.		
		Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria,	7	28	—	75
Bonhill,	—	45	—	12
Balloch and Jamestown,	1	19	—	121
Renton,	1	9	—	12
Total,		101	—	220

LIGHTING.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The following statement shows number and type of lamps within this district :—

349	2-lt. Bijou.
194	2-lt. Medium.
6	4-lt. Bijou.
4	7-lt. Littleton.
4	3-lt. No. 2 Littleton Suspension.
1	8-lt. „ „
1	5-lt. „ „
4	1-lt. Medium.

The lighting season extends from 1st August to 30th April, and during the summer months when the lamps are not lit employment is found for the men either painting lamp columns and lanterns or repairing same.

The cost of gas for the year 1931-32 was £946 1s. 8d., as against £1017 12s. the previous year.

During the year a number of lamps were damaged by motor 'buses and motor cars, and claims to the value of £18 18s. 9d. were made against the parties concerned.

RENTON.—The following statement shows number and type of lamps within this district :—

90	2-lt. Bijou lamps.
4	3-lt. Medium.
3	1-lt. Medium.
2	3-lt. Bijou.
4	4-lt. Bijou.

Claims to the value of £3 5s. 10d. were made against responsible parties in connection with damage done to lamp pillars by motor 'buses and motor cars.

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	1224	2665	258	2932 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.73	54.5
Renton,	101	212	478	258	2932 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.73	54.5

CARDROSS.—The electric lighting scheme within the district continues to give satisfaction.

The Committee have had under consideration requests for additional lighting in various parts of the district, but they refrained from increasing the number of lamps having in view the serious financial strain on the district at the present time.

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.
14	14	—	—

NUISANCES.

Table No. XXI. contains a detailed record of the nuisances dealt with during the year.

3324 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances.

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

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Progress continues to be made in connection with the work of carrying out improvements on existing dairy premises in order that these premises may comply with the Bye-laws framed under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

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

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.					CARDROSS.			DUNBAR- TON.		KIL- MARONOCK.		LUSS.		ROSNEATH.			RHU.				(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).	
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Parish.	TOTAL.	Kilmaronock.	TOTAL.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rhu Village.	Gartcoshhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.
Ashpits abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	40	6	46
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	51	21	6	3	81	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	10	114	
Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Burns cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	9	11
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	9	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defective Vents improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defective Windows, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dirty Houses, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drains cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	37	19	10	...	66	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drains (new) constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dungsteads constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Houses unfit for habitation, - - - - -	...	...	...	9	2	3	...	14	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Overcrowding, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies and Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks introduced, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks untrapped or defective, - - - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stables discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water-closets constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	10	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Supply improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Supply provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wash-houses provided or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ventilation of Houses improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ventilation of Stairs improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuisances abated, - - - - -	1	...	1	119	58	25	5	207	106	37	143	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	10	3	1	12	23	379	...
Nuisances not abated, - - - - -	...	...	...	22	3	1	...	26	29	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
TOTAL, - - - - -	1	...	1	141	61	26	5	233	135	38	173	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	13	2	12	27	...	439	...

Date	Locality	Altitude	Vegetation	Soil	Remarks

TABLE XXII.—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 1930,																			
PARISH—	Arrochar,	44	33	20	23	3	17	23	37	4	10	19	11	5	10	9	1	2	
	Bonhill,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cardross,	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Dunbarton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kilmarnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rhu,	4	3	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Rosneath,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Helensburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BURGH—																			
Totals, -		49	37	22	23	3	20	26	41	4	11	20	11	5	11	9	2	3	...
Repairs Completed :—																			
PARISH—	Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bonhill,	8	6	1	...	...	2	2	7	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Cardross,	6	5	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	3	4	3	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Dunbarton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kilmarnock,	2	2	2	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
	Luss,	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rhu,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rosneath,	5	4	3	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
	Helensburgh,	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURGH—																			
Total Completed, Etc., -		26	21	10	8	3	8	12	20	3	10	12	4	3	6	8	1	...	...
Total to be Completed, -		23	16	12	15	...	12	14	21	1	1	8	7	2	5	1	1	3	...

Bye-Law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wall-heads built up.
 5. Floors defective.
 6. Grips and channels defective.

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 take this opportunity of making special reference to this important branch of Public Health administration. The importance of a clean milk supply is evident to all. So much publicity has been given to the subject within recent years, and rightly so, that it has been sharply brought home to those engaged in the business that on them rests the responsibility of producing and delivering to the consumer a clean and pure milk supply. Everyone recognises the importance of a clean and pure milk supply. It is well known that a contaminated water supply used for human consumption may cause disease and even death. The same applies to a milk supply and more so. While unforeseen circumstances may contaminate a water supply, it is different in the case of milk. Generally speaking, the cleanliness and purity of milk entirely depends on the care taken by the producers and retailers to prevent contamination, and for that reason I again emphasise the importance of the personal touch and influence of those engaged in this business. It is the duty of the registered person to give personal attention during milking operations to see that those engaged in milking strictly carry out the terms of the Regulations laid down for the production of clean milk. I specially refer to the cleanliness of the hands and person of the worker and of the wearing of clean overalls and the immediate removal of the milk from the byre. It is the duty of the registered person to be either engaged in the milking operations personally or supervising same, and all other work in or around the farm should be of secondary importance in a milk producing farm; cleanliness and care of the milk should be the first consideration from the time it is drawn from the cow to the time that it passes to the retailer.

As I pointed out in my last Annual Report, I am of opinion that the time has arrived for fixing a bacterial count standard of cleanliness in milk (other than designated milk). Samples of milk taken and examined have shown that in Dumbartonshire the bacterial count may vary from as low as 700 to as high as 500,000 per c.c. While admitting that 700 is an exceptional result, it at least shows that it is a possible result. I refrain from suggesting what the standard should be, but think it is a matter that should be carefully considered by the Department of Health.

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, - -	6	29	...	...
Bonhill, - -	23	428	9	5
Cardross, - -	23	716	4	3
Dunbarton, - -	6	208	...	...
Kilmaronock, -	37	898	...	...
Luss, - - -	10	183	...	...
Rosneath, - -	15	292	...	...
Rhu, - - -	11	191	1	...
Burghs.				
Cove & Kilcreggan,	...	...	...	...
Helensburgh, -	3	92	7	...
Totals, - - -	134	3037	21	8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1930.

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.

William Young, Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton.

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, Letrault Farm, Rhu.
 David Allan, 20 John Street, Helensburgh.

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

Robert Watt, Milligs Farm, Helensburgh.
 William Steven, Woodend Farm, Helensburgh.
 John M'Ausland, Kirkmichael Farm, Helensburgh.
 T. & G. Prentice, Low Milndovan Farm, Cardross.
 John Paisley, West Caldarvan and Wallace-ton, Cardross.

The following licences were granted for purveyors of milk :—

James Murray, Helensburgh.
 William Freeland, Helensburgh.
 Martha Copland, Helensburgh.
 David Allan, Helensburgh.
 Jean Grant, Helensburgh.
 Messrs. Ross's Dairies Ltd., Helensburgh.

During the year periodical inspections and tests were made with a view of ascertaining the condition of the milk despatched through this district to the adjacent burghs. Sixty-five samples of milk were secured for analysis, the detailed results of which appear in another part of this Report.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Act and Regulations 128 samples were procured at intervals during the year (116 official and 12 test samples). This figure includes 19 official samples taken from the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan, and 30 samples (27 official and 3 test) taken within the Burgh of Helensburgh.

From the following statement it will be observed that 23 of the samples were not genuine (21 official and 2 test). The official samples were—7 milks, 2 sausage and 12 mince, and the test samples were 1 sausage and 1 mince.

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

Parish.	No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill	1	Condensed Machine Skim- med Milk (Sweetened),	·32	28·05	Genuine
"	2	Sausage,	—	—	Not Genuine
"	3	Condensed Machine Skim- med Milk (Sweetened),	·35	27·66	Genuine
"	4	" " " "	·28	26·40	"
"	5	Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened) ...	9·26	23·81	"
"	6	Butter,	—	—	"
"	7	Ground Coffee,	—	—	"
"	8	Green Peas,	—	—	"
"	9	Gregory's Mixture,	—	—	"
"	10	Cream,	47·25	4·81	"
"	*11	Margarine,	—	—	"
"	*43	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	59	" " " "	—	—	"
"	67	Sweet milk,	3··6	8·93	"
"	68	" " " "	3·59	9·04	"
"	69	" " " "	3·65	8·89	"
"	89	" " " "	3·54	8·81	"
"	90	" " " "	4·51	8·79	"
"	91	" " " "	4·30	8·92	"
"	92	" " " "	3·60	8·04	Not Genuine
"	93	" " " "	3·61	9·03	Genuine
"	94	" " " "	3·68	9·02	"
"	95	" " " "	3·82	8·76	"
"	96	Flour,	—	—	"
"	97	Mince,	—	—	"
"	98	Sweet milk,	4·11	8·90	"
"	99	" " " "	4·58	8·86	"
"	100	Mince,	—	—	"
"	101	Sweet milk,	5·23	8·70	"
"	102	Mince,	—	—	"
"	103	Lemon Powder,	—	—	"
"	104	Margarine,	—	—	"
Cardross	12	Sweet milk (Certified) ...	3·91	8·88	"
"	13	Sweet milk (Grade "A" (T.T.))	5·98	8·88	"
"	21	" " " "	3·53	8·75	"
"	22	Sweet milk, " " " "	3·87	9·03	"
"	*46	Mince,	—	—	"
"	47	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	48	Mince,	—	—	"
"	*49	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	50	Mince,	—	—	"
"	*51	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	52	Mince,	—	—	"
"	*53	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	54	Mince,	—	—	"
"	*55	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	56	Mince,	—	—	"
"	*57	Sausage,	—	—	"
"	74	Sweet milk,	3·74	9·11	"
"	81	Sweet milk (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4·11	8·76	"
"	82	" (Certified) ...	4·18	9·14	"
"	85	" (Grade "A" (T.T.))	2·86	8·73	Not Genuine
"	*86	" (" " ") ...	4·15	8·68	Genuine
"	105	Sweet milk (Certified) ...	3·84	9·12	"
"	106	" (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4·10	8·88	"
"	114	" " " "	3·71	8·79	"
"	115	Sweet milk, " " " "	3·01	8·17	Not Genuine
"	116	" " " "	3·44	8·89	Genuine
"	117	" " " "	3·65	8·53	"
"	118	" " " "	3·39	8·81	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Kilmarnock ...	64	Sweet milk, ...	3.42	8.75	Genuine
" ...	65	" ...	3.71	9.09	"
" ...	66	" ...	3.05	8.79	"
" ...	87	Butter milk, ...	.19	5.13	"
" ...	88	Butter, ...	—	—	"
Rhu ...	23	Sweet milk, ...	3.75	8.93	"
" ...	24	" ...	3.19	8.93	"
" ...	25	" ...	3.59	8.71	"
" ...	26	" ...	3.38	8.88	"
" ...	27	" ...	4.00	9.28	"
" ...	63	" ...	3.27	8.81	"
" ...	71	" ...	3.60	8.64	"
" ...	72	Cream, ...	18.24	7.38	"
" ...	76	Sweet milk, ...	3.57	8.76	"
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.	14	" ...	3.67	9.18	"
" "	15	" ...	2.01	8.73	Not Genuine
" "	16	" ...	2.94	8.78	"
" "	17	" ...	2.76	8.86	"
" "	18	" ...	3.80	9.12	Genuine
" "	19	" ...	3.31	8.99	"
" "	41	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	42	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" "	60	Sweet milk, ...	3.31	8.83	"
" "	61	" ...	3.22	8.84	"
" "	77	" ...	3.34	8.95	"
" "	78	" ...	3.92	9.42	"
" "	79	" ...	3.49	8.92	"
" "	80	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	107	Sweet milk, ...	4.19	9.06	"
" "	108	" ...	3.06	8.76	"
" "	109	" ...	4.13	8.51	"
" "	110	" ...	3.74	8.78	"
" "	111	" ...	3.31	8.75	"
Burgh of Helens- burgh ...	29	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	30	" ...	—	—	"
" "	31	" ...	—	—	"
" "	32	" ...	—	—	"
" "	33	Sausage, ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	34	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	35	" ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	36	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	37	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	38	Sausage, ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	39	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*40	Sausage, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	44	" ...	—	—	"
" "	45	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	58	" ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	70	Sweet milk, ...	3.89	9.08	"
" "	73	" ...	3.24	8.72	"
" "	*75	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	83	Sweet milk (Grade "A" (T.T.))	4.06	8.65	"
" "	84	" ...	3.07	8.80	Not Genuine
" "	*119	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	120	" ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	121	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	122	" ...	—	—	"
" "	123	" ...	—	—	Genuine
" "	124	" ...	—	—	"
" "	125	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	126	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	127	" ...	—	—	"
" "	128	" ...	—	—	"
Rosneath, ...	20	Sweet milk, ...	3.41	8.82	Genuine
" ...	28	" ...	3.05	8.53	"
" ...	62	" ...	3.42	8.87	"
" ...	112	" ...	3.48	8.85	"
" ...	113	" ...	3.76	8.91	"

* Official Samples.

CONTRAVENTIONS REPORTED.

1. Retailer selling sausage which contained sulphur dioxide without exhibiting a notice to indicate that the sausage contained such preservative. Fined £2 or 10 days.
2. Retailer selling mince which contained sulphur dioxide at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2 or 10 days.
3. Retailer selling mince which contained 441 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2 or 10 days.
4. Retailer selling mince which contained 211 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2 or 10 days.
5. Retailer selling mince which contained 179 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2.
6. Retailer selling mince which contained 118 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2.
7. Retailer selling mince which contained 115 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £1 or 7 days.
8. Retailer selling sausage which contained 2200 parts of sulphur dioxide. Fined £2 or 10 days.
9. Retailer selling mince which contained 102 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Admonished.
10. Retailer selling mince which contained 678 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £5 or 30 days.
11. Retailer selling mince which contained 694 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2.
12. Retailer selling mince which contained 822 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2 or 10 days.

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, Alexandria.

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

The slaughter-house licence formerly held by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Villafield, Cardross, was not applied for this year. The building ceases to be used as a slaughter-house.

Five hundred and fifty-nine inspections were carried out and carcasses examined at intervals, daily or weekly, during the year. The following statement shows the number of 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, 	367	...	21	324
Sheep, 	807	...	6	28
Pigs, 	88	...	2	10

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

Eight 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 in all the slaughter-houses within the district. During the year the County Council decided to make a Bye-law in terms of this Act for the slaughtering of swine. This Bye-law is now in force within the area.

SHOPS ACT, 1912

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Table No. XXIII. shows the number of shops and the nature of business carried on in the district.

During the year 398 inspections were made under the Shops Act.

From time to time inspections were made at closing time and on weekly half-holidays with a view of ascertaining whether or not the shopkeepers were complying with the Regulations. The chief difficulty met with under this Act is the question of the smaller type of shops that sell a mixed assortment such as bread, confectionery, aerated waters and groceries. The fact that they are allowed to remain open for the sale of certain articles encourages the tendency for them to sell articles of groceries which are not to be sold, and while it may be a little inconvenient to the public to commence with, I consider that it would not be a very great hardship to make the mixed type of business fall in line with the other shopkeepers and to close on a weekly half-holiday.

I have again to refer to the concession granted to ice-cream vendors who also prepare fish and chips for carrying out purposes only after a certain hour. Here again one has an instance of a loop-hole which undoubtedly is taken advantage of for the sale of other articles after the ordinary closing hour, such as cigarettes and possibly aerated waters. The remedy, I again suggest, is that legislation should be introduced preventing the sale and preparation for sale of fish and chips from a shop that is used for other purposes such as an ice-cream shop. I am of opinion that a fish and chip business should be conducted in premises properly equipped and solely used for that particular business.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year potato diggers were accommodated on 14 farms. The number of persons housed was 149 males and 144 females, for periods ranging from 5 days to 4 weeks, with an average stay of 11 days. Generally speaking, the Bye-laws were observed by the farmers and merchants, but there were one or two instances where they failed to give notification, and in one case premises were found to be slightly over-crowded. These defaults were reported to the County Clerk and the offenders warned regarding the matter.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-28.

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

PARISHES.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Clothiers & Tailors.	Cycle Agents.	Confectioners.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardwares and Drysalers.	Ice Cream & Aerated Water Merchants.	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, -	19	9	6	4	2	33	9	18	5	3	13	5	22	6	10	12	13	1	1	5	19	3	9	226
Cardross, -	4	6	2	1	...	21	4	6	2	2	5	3	10	2	3	3	8	...	...	3	1	1	...	87
Dun arton, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmaronock, -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Luss, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	
Rhu, -	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rosneath, -	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total, -	30	17	9	7	2	60	14	28	7	5	20	8	45	9	14	15	28	1	9	20	4	16	...	368

In response to a recommendation from the Department of Health recommending that certain additional items be included in the Bye-laws dealing with the question of means of exit in the event of fire, the provision of buckets and fire extinguishers, and the keeping of a record of the names and ages of the workers, amended Bye-laws have been drawn up, and these have been submitted to the Department of Health for their approval.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND HOUSEBOATS.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—During the year 746 inspections were made of tents, vans and sheds occupied chiefly during the summer months in various parts of the district, principally at Luss, Cardross, Rhu and Rosneath Parishes. The number of people occupying these tents, vans or sheds was 535 male adults, 112 female adults, and 103 children. The sleeping accommodation consisted of 62 cottage tents, 77 bell tents, 46 bivouacs, 6 caravans, 1 motor-trailer, 5 marquees, and 3 sheds.

As I pointed out in former reports on this subject, the question of supervision of camping, generally speaking, is a little difficult, due to the fact that there is no recognised camping ground, with the result that camping takes place very often in out-of-the-way and isolated sites, thus quite a number of campers fail to notify the Local Authority of their intention to camp, and this automatically, of course, hinders the work of inspection. In my opinion, however, encouragement should be given by Local Authorities, and particularly an area such as the Western Area of Dunbartonshire so rich in natural beauty, to establish a recognised camping ground and to encourage camping on healthy lines. Camping is a much cheaper holiday than other forms of holidays, and it is only natural during these days of depression in industry that people can only indulge in the cheaper forms of holiday. While I agree that it may be unfair to put the burden of establishing a camping ground on the local ratepayers for people residing outwith their own particular area, I think this matter should probably receive consideration by the appropriate Government Department.

HOUSEBOATS.—The houseboats moored in the River Leven at Balloch were inspected under the Bye-laws. The boats were found to be occupied by 109 male adults, 43 female adults, and 24 children.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

During the year the Highways Authority agreed to take over the Housing Scheme streets at Millburn and Tontine Park, Renton. Campbell Street and George Street, Bonhill, were also taken over as highways. The work of improving Croft Loan, Bonhill, has now been completed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

During the year 109 inspections were made of business premises within the district (see Table No. XXIV.).

Eight notices were issued as a result of these inspections to occupiers of the premises—4 with regard to cleanliness and 4 to lavatory accommodation. In 5 instances the defects reported have been made good. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 105, as Shown in Table No. XXV.

TABLE XXV.—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 Employed	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers (retail), - -	10	10	1	6	3	30	7	4
Dressmakers, } - -	11	11	...	...	11	22	22	...
Milliners, }								
Tailors, - - -	4	4	1	4	...	5	1	1
Joiners, Cartwrights, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c., - - -	23	24	...	23	...	47	...	4
Blacksmiths, - -	13	14	...	13	...	37	...	6
Shoemakers, - -	15	16	...	15	...	17	...	...
Saddlers, - - -	11	11	...	11	...	12	...	1
Laundrykeepers, - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cyclemakers, - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...
Other Trades, - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Totals, - - -	15	16	1	14	...	16	...	...
Totals, - - -	105	109	3	88	15	190	32	16

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

LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Arrochar.			Bonhill.				Cardross.		Dunbarton.		Kilmarnock.		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.	Kilmarnock.	Total.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rhu Village.	Caretlochead	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers, - - -	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blacksmiths, - - -	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	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	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	5	23
Laundries, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, - - -	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	4	14
Saddlers, - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship & Boat Builders, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4
Tailors, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	4
Miscellaneous, - - -	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	10
Totals,	4	...	4	38	6	...	4	48	14	6	20	6	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	9	9	1	19	105
Inspections, - - -	4	...	4	38	6	...	4	48	16	7	23	6	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	10	9	1	20	109

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1931.

Buildings (new),	311
Buildings (dangerous),	68
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops,	275
Factories and Workshops,	109
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	462
Nuisances,	3324
Pigsties,	43
Seasonal Workers,	163
Shops,	448
Slaughter-houses,	559
Special Drainage Districts,	558
Special Scavenging Districts,	7390
Special Lighting Districts,	8093
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats,	746
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning, Rural Workers and Rent Restriction Acts, &c.,	1006
Total,	23555

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS ALLAN,
County Sanitary Inspector.



REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR, IN THE EASTERN AREA.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW, C.2.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you Report prepared for the year ending 31st December, 1931, relating to the work of this department on terms defined by the Department of Health for Scotland.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The yearly increase in building development continues to be maintained, as is shown by the passing of 182 plans compared with 151 plans for the year 1930. The plans related to new houses (585), houses altered (19), houses altered under the Rural Workers' Act, 1926 (46), and other buildings (138). These figures include houses built and altered with and without State assistance.

The houses built without State assistance totalled 30, and are described as follows:—

2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments.	Over 5 Apartments.	Total.
—	1	5	16	8	30

In Table XXVI. an account of the number of plans passed, number of buildings, and number of houses of various sizes is recorded.

On reference to the above-mentioned Table, it will be seen that the main building operations are centred in East Kilpatrick Parish within the Bearsden district, where large areas of ground have been acquired or feued by several builders for the erection of bungalows. Due to private enterprise the number of houses erected in the district during the years 1930 and 1931 is in the region of 500. The demand for the houses emphasises the aim of the present age, young and old, for a bungalow in a healthy situation.

The increased valuation and the extension of the special services under the original administration is beneficial to the County generally.

The advantage taken by proprietors of the grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to modernise rural houses is revealed by the passing of plans for 46 houses.

TABLE XXVI.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.			No. of Houses.				Total.
	New Buildings.		Alterations		Total.									
			Bungalows.	Cottages.		Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.						
Cumbernauld, - - -	...	...	1	16	1	18	...	33	18	29	66	4	...	99
Kirkintilloch, - - -	3	...	1	4	...	8	3	5	3	5	10	6	3	24
East Kilpatrick, - - -	33	1	...	13	1	48	431	17	1	5	12	364	86	467
West Kilpatrick, - - -	2	2	1	2	...	7	1	5	9	13	36	2	1	52
Total, - - -	38	3	3	35	2	81	435	60	31	52	124	376	90	642

Plans totalling 101 were also passed, for 57 Garages, 19 Shops, 4 Petrol Pumps, and 58 other buildings.

With a view to improving the housing conditions of the people, the County Council have under construction at Old Kilpatrick 36 houses, Milton 8 houses, Croy 72 houses, and Waterside 16 houses.

Throughout the year an outstanding feature has been the practice of builders and architects to make enquiries with regard to the suitability of building sites and requirements of the Local Authority before preparing and lodging plans for approval.

Many enquiries have been made with reference to grants and loans by the Local Authority under the Housing, etc., Acts, 1923 and 1924, and Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

During the building operations, the structures, fittings, and drainage were frequently inspected and the drains tested at their various stages of construction before being finally tested.

This part of the administration demands a great deal of attention, but as previously suggested, Building Bye-laws to meet present-day requirements are urgently required.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

On four occasions it was necessary to call upon proprietors to secure or demolish buildings in a dangerous condition, and in each case the request was complied with. The properties were situated at :—

Old Drumbreck, Waterside.
The Cross, Waterside.
Napier's Land, Milton.
Pit Road, Waterside.

DRAINAGE.

The private drainage systems serving fifteen properties were renewed or improved after consultation between the owners and the department.

Several defects in drainage systems were brought to the notice of proprietors, and these were also remedied under the supervision of the department.

NAMING OF STREETS.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892 (ADOPTED)
SECTIONS 144 AND 145.

Owing to the amount of building in the Bearsden area, it was found necessary to expend a considerable sum of money in fixing number and name plates throughout the district. This was done and the sum charged to the Scavenging Rate.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In the Eastern area of the County there are six Special Scavenging Districts, in three of which the work is executed by the employees of the County Council, and the remainder by private contract.

The position relating to each district is as follows :—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The additional calls on the service due to the increased number of houses occupied in the district continues to add to the work, and in order to maintain the efficiency of the service a new wagon has been purchased.

Due to a number of the new houses being situated outwith the Special Scavenging District, an arrangement was come to with the occupiers to undertake to carry out the removal of domestic refuse, provided the householders were prepared to pay the scavenging rate in force within the district. This arrangement was taken advantage of by 19 residents.

The area so situated will come within the Special District at the commencement of the financial year, when all the houses will be served through being rated for this purpose.

The removal of garden refuse by arrangement was taken advantage of by 204 residents and realised the sum of £168 6s. 11d.

From inquiries recently made regarding the operation of the scheme, it would appear that the demand for this service will be greatly increased during the coming year.

The private streets and footways within the district were regularly swept and the gullies cleaned.

A record of the work done during the year is shown as follows :—

Loads removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Weight of Refuse.		Miles travelled.	Petrol consumption.
		Tons.	Cwts.		Gallons.
2935	166,728	4365	10	20,638	2963

The average weight of each load removed was 29·747 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 6·965.

Service—2 Wagons (full time), 1 Wagon (part time).

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

District Extension.—By reason of the fact that building was taking place outwith the boundaries of the Special

District, it was found necessary to extend the boundaries to include certain areas of ground, details of which will be found in Special Districts Committee Minute of date 11th October, 1931.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The position in this district remains similar to previous years, the existing working arrangement giving satisfaction.

The staff and wagon allotted to the district devote a portion of each week to Bearsden Special Scavenging District, but in the event of further housing development it may be necessary to serve the full time within Duntocher Special Scavenging District.

The private streets and footways were regularly swept and the gullies cleaned.

A record of the work done during the year is shown as follows :—

Loads removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Weight of Refuse.		Miles travelled.	Petrol consumption.
		Tons.	Cwts.		Gallons.
676	56,674	1008	—	4278	77·5

The average weight of each load removed was 29·822 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 5·52.

Service—1 Wagon.

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

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The work in this district continues on the same lines as previous years, and an efficient service is being maintained.

The occupiers of the two houses referred to in last year's Report as being situated outwith but near to the boundary of the district continue to pay the Scavenging Rate and have their household refuse removed.

An account of the work done during the year is detailed hereunder :—

Loads removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Weight of Refuse.		Miles travelled.	Petrol consumption.
		Tons.	Cwts.		Gallons.
896	57,175	1341	10	9636	1213

The average weight of each load removed was 29·933 cwts., and the average number of miles travelled per gallon of petrol 7·943.

Service—1 Wagon.

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

In the Annual Reports of years 1929 and 1930 a history is given of the Bearsden and Duntocher Special Scavenging Districts since their formation, and with the following report relative to Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District, this completes the record applicable to the three districts where the County Council have men directly employed and motor wagons in service.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District was formed in 1897.

In that year and until 1921 the scavenging services were performed under private contract in conjunction with the services in Duntocher Special Scavenging District and the then existing Special Scavenging District of Radnor Park (the latter area being now part of the Burgh of Clydebank).

Details of the combined scheme are contained in my Annual Report of 1930, pages 105 and 106, under the title "Duntocher Special Scavenging District," and to obviate repetition the additional details relating exclusively to Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Scavenging District are included in the following report.

Extensions of the district were arranged and completed in 1907 to include the area comprising Dalnottar Hill and the lands and premises situated north-east of Old Kilpatrick Railway Station (now London and North Eastern Railway). The area surrounding Glenarbuck House, Bowling, was included in 1915, and in 1921 the County Council agreed to the enlargement of the District to include the villages of Milton and Dumbuck.

In 1921, when, as recorded in the Report referred to above, the County Council acquired transport, engaged a staff, and commenced the scavenging services under the direct control of my department, the receptacles in use were ashbins, privies, and privy middens, the contents of which were removed to Dumbuck and deposited on ground acquired for the purpose from the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, at a rental of £10 annually.

The numbers of privies and privy middens at premises situated in Kilpatrick and Bowling villages in 1921 were thirty-two and two respectively, but on account of the inclusion of the scavenging district of Milton and Dumbuck villages, the numbers at the end of the year 1931 were fifty-six privies and five privy middens, although twelve privies and one privy midden were abolished in Kilpatrick and Bowling during the period mentioned.

Forty-seven privies and four ^{*}privy middens are at properties situated outwith Special Drainage Districts, and several of the remainder are serving properties which, it is considered, will be closed as unfit for habitation in the near future.

In addition to the scavenging services rendered within the Special Scavenging District, two houses situated outwith the district receive attention by a private arrangement between the proprietors concerned and the County Council.

The personnel employed comprises one motor driver, two scavengers, and one coup attendant, the last mentioned being also employed as roadman on private roads.

Columnated statements as undermentioned pertaining to the work performed and premises within the district are appended to this report, and are as follows :—

A. Details of loads, etc., removed from 1921 to 1931.

B. Details of properties where privies and privy middens are in use.

TABLE A.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Table of details concerning the Removal of Refuse from premises situated within the above district, showing the extension of the work performed since January, 1921, when operations were commenced by the then Eastern District Committee and continued since May, 1930, by the Old Kilpatrick District Council.

Year.	Ashbins and Ashpits dealt with per annum.	Loads per annum.	Weight per annum.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Mileage per annum.
1921	29,931	1195	1794	14	6788
1922	33,842	1023	1527	10	6718
1923	37,577	872	1300	10	6473
1924	40,684	893	1348	5	6875
1925	32,630	755	1131	—	6197
1926	43,518	890	1338	10	6904
1927	44,956	886	1348	10	6786
1928	47,745	955	1420	—	7136
1929	58,586	1037	1572	—	7957
1930	52,929	917	1373	—	8643
1931	57,175	896	1341	10	9636

TABLE B.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Details of Properties where Privies and Privy Middens are in use within the abovementioned district.

KILPATRICK—	Privies serving Tenants.					Privy Middens serving Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gardener's House,										
Dalnottar,	1	—	—	—	—					
Burnside Place,	1	—	—	—	—					
Lillyoak,	—	1	—	—	—					
Lusset Cottage,	1	—	—	—	—					
Walker's Land, Main										
Street,	1	—	—	1	—					
Hogg's Land,	1	—	—	—	—					
Clover Cottage,	1	—	—	—	—					
Kirkton Cottage,	1	—	—	—	—					
Lilybank,						1	—	—	—	—
	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

BOWLING—	Privies serving Tenants.					Privy Middens serving Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Glenarbuck Cottage,	1	—	—	—	—					
The Dyke,	—	2	—	—	—					
Littlemill Lane,	—	2	—	—	—					
Littlemill Distillery										
Cottages,	—	2	—	—	—					
Auchentorlie Lodge,	1	—	—	—	—					
Dunglass Cottages,	—	2	—	—	—					
	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILTON—	Privies serving Tenants.					Privy Middens serving Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Buchanan's Land,	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Napier's Land,	2	—	—	—	—					
Blacksmith's Milton Hill,	1	—	—	—	—					
Auchentorlie Lodge,	1	—	—	—	—					
Paul's Land,						—	—	—	—	1
	4	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

DUMBUCK—	Privies serving Tenants.					Privy Middens serving Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
M'Laughlan's Land,	—	—	6	—	—					
Blackstock's Land,	1	—	—	—	4					
Marshall's Land,						1	—	—	—	1
	1	—	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	1

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.
Summary showing Total Privies and Privy Middens.

	Privies serving Tenants.					Privy Middens serving Tenants.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kilpatrick,*	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bowling,†	2	8	—	—	—					
Milton,†	4	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dumbuck,†	1	—	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
	14	31	6	1	4	2	1	—	—	2

Total Privies, 56. Total Privy Middens, 5.

* Area within Old Kilpatrick Special Drainage District.

† Area outwith Old Kilpatrick Special Drainage District.

GARAGE, GARSCADDEN.

Since this garage at Garscadden was opened in the year 1930, further improvements have been made to the premises. The housing of the motor wagons, storage accommodation, etc., under such ideal conditions is proving a great asset both from the point of view of service and economy.

The houses situated at the garage have now been reconstructed and the four motor drivers and their families are resident there. Each house is equipped with modern conveniences with adequate accommodation, *i.e.* one house of three apartments and three houses of four apartments, with bathroom, water-closet and scullery.

An economic rent of £18 per annum is being charged for each house, which, considering the size of the house, appears very reasonable.

The drivers are now happily and conveniently housed, and since taking up residence have made a wonderful improvement in the garden ground, etc. The advantage of having the men resident on the site and the wagons garaged in what is regarded as an ideal garage cannot be reckoned in £ s. d.

In addition, to facilitate the working arrangements a telephone has been installed at one of the houses to permit of ready communication on matters of urgency.

LAWMUIR COUP.—The area of ground which was taken on lease in 1911 was completely filled up in January of this year, ploughed, sown out in wheat, and gave a splendid crop this summer.

One of the conditions in the lease was that the whole area had to be covered with soil to a depth of 15 inches. This condition was waived by agreement on the suggestion of the farmer. The reclaiming of this ground means that $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been brought back to cultivation after sixty years during which time it was of no use to the farmer. The area of ground on the north side of Duntocher Road, which is being filled up by request of the farmer, is almost completed. A provisional arrangement has been made to take over an area of approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres near to Lawmuir Farm, to which it is hoped to gain access in the near future.

DUMBUCK COUP.—This coup is ideally situated for refuse tipping, and continues to give satisfaction. By its proximity to the River Clyde, rats are a source of annoyance at times, but everything possible is being done to keep them down.

CUMBERNAULD.—When the scavenging contract for Cumbernauld Special Scavenging District was due for renewal at 15th May, 1931, offers were received and the lowest offer was that of Mr. Alex. Forrester, Roadside, Cumbernauld, who agreed to do the work during the year for the sum of £95, being £20 less than the next lowest offer. The contractor has carried out the work in a satisfactory manner.

CONDORRAT.—In Condorrat Special Scavenging District the work continues to be executed by Mr. John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat, for the sum of £85 per annum.

WATERSIDE.—The scavenging contract for Waterside Special Scavenging District was again placed with Mr. George Duncan, 120 Shakespeare Street, Maryhill, Glasgow, for the sum of £100 per annum.

Due to the contractor being unable to comply with the requirements of the specification of work he had to be relieved of the contract.

A new contractor, Mr. William Stuart, 28 Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch, agreed to take over the contract, and, so far, has carried out the work satisfactorily.

The contractor being unable to secure a coup for the refuse, arrangements were made through this department with the Public Health Department of the Glasgow Corporation for the use of a quarry hole on the Woodilee Estate for this purpose. A nominal rental of one pound per annum to be paid by the contractor.

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, ETC., AND HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

The position with reference to the above subjects is detailed hereunder and in Table XXVII., where it will be seen, in comparison with Report for last year, that progress continues to be made.

	Privies, etc., converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of Year.		
		Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Bearsden,	—	10	—	—
Drumchapel,	2	3	—	—
Westerton,	2	—	—	—
Cumbernauld,	5	—	—	20
Condorrat,	—	2	—	16
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley,	—	2	—	—
Kilpatrick,	1	9	—	1
Bowling,*	—	10	—	—
Milton and Dumbuck,*	—	37	—	4
Waterside,	—	3	—	45
Totals,	10	76	—	86

* Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

LIGHTING.

With a view to further improving the lighting in the Special Lighting Districts of Bearsden, Duntocher, and Kilpatrick and Bowling, Rochester Lamps have been introduced at road crossings and positions considered necessary.

The installation of automatic clock controllers to street lamps was adopted during the year in the Bearsden and Old Kilpatrick Districts.

This latest development in lighting is proving its value, especially in a county area where the lighting "points" are varied through being positioned over extensive areas. It also allows the employees to devote more time to the careful examination, repair, and cleaning of lamps. The saving in mantles is also considerable.

TABLE XXVII.—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
Bearsden, -	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, -	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, -	124	21	11	5	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	6	4	13	4	5	11
Cumbernauld, -	104	45	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	18	8	9	18
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, -	19	68	26	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpatrick, -	6	15	11	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
*Bowling, -	4	23	9	9	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Milton and Dumbuck, -	66	1	...	...	...	22	6	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Twechar, -	...	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Waterside, -	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	6	6	13	9	4	9
TOTAL, -	450	237	120	60	6	31	7	2	5	25	14	12	12	44	21	18	63

In each of the Special Lighting Districts the lighting season extended over a period of 39 weeks from 11th August to 11th May, and the number of lamps lit and lamplighters employed are detailed as follows :—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.

Street Lamps.	Street Lamps, Rochester.	Signal Lamps, etc.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamps with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
572	22	5	4	603	276	6

56 lights extinguished at midnight.

DISTRICT EXTENSION.—By reason of the fact that building was taking place outwith the boundaries of the Special District it was found necessary to extend the boundaries to include certain areas of ground, details of which will be found in the Special Districts Minute of date 11th October, 1931.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.

Street Lamps.	Street Lamps, Rochester.	Signal Lamps, etc.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamps with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
123	8	—	1	132	8	2

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.

Street Lamps.	Street Lamps, Rochester.	Signal Lamps, etc.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamps with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
189	12	12	—	213	100	2

31 lights extinguished at midnight.

36 lamps receive Dumbarton gas supply.

TOTALS OF THREE DISTRICTS.

Street Lamps.	Street Lamps, Rochester.	Signal Lamps, etc.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamps with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
884	42	17	5	948	384	10

The cost of gas supplied continues to be considered by the County Council and the Corporation of Glasgow, but an arrangement has been arrived at with regard to the current conditions and cost of supply.

During the year 1930 a Special Lighting District was formed at Cumbernauld, and an agreement entered into between The Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply Limited for the supply of electricity. There are in all thirty lighting points—75 watt each—three of which are paid for as signal lamps by the Highways Committee. The season extends over "Summer Time" period, the lights being operated by a time switch, and are supervised by Messrs. John Carroll and Sons, Cumbernauld.

The formation of two Special Lighting Districts, comprising the village of Waterside and Adamslie, Glasgow Road, Kirkintilloch, are at present under consideration by the County Council.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

During the year twelve applications were received and certificates granted under the above Acts.

NUISANCES.

On reference to Table XXVIII. a record of the nuisances dealt with during the year will be found. The percentage reduction of the total compared with the year 1930 is 36 per cent., which is similar to the decrease shown in that year.

It would appear from the figures that the housing developments and improved conditions under which the people are now living are responsible, to a considerable extent, for the reduced numbers.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

The operation of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, is working on smooth lines to the advantage of the farmer and local authority. During the inspection of farms, the dairy workers at the majority of premises proved to be performing their work according to the requirements of the Bye-laws.

Although the quality of the milk supply has vastly improved since the Act and Dairy Bye-laws were brought into operation, the height of efficiency has still to be attained. For instance, in the Act and Dairy Bye-laws, the cleanliness of persons and clothing of dairy workers should be more clearly defined. Reference is made to the provision of a wash-hand basin which, it is perfectly obvious, does not meet the object aimed at. The Act and Bye-laws should describe what workers are to do to keep themselves in a satisfactory state of cleanliness by stipulating the provision of a bath in which the workers could immerse themselves and perform their ablutions not only in comfort but with some degree of success.

The Dairy Bye-laws for the County are meantime under consideration by a Special Sub-Committee, in view of the variance between them and the Burgh Bye-laws. With a

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			DONHILL.			CARDROSS.			DUNBAR- TON.		KIL- MARONOCK.		LUSS.			ROSNEATH.			RHU.			(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).				
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Beahill.	Janestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Parish.	TOTAL.	Kilmarnock.	TOTAL.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rhu Village.	Garelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.		TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	1	40	6	46	
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	51	21	6	3	81	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	10	114	
Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Burns cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	2	11
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	6	22
Defective Vents improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Defective Windows, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Dirty Houses, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drains cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2	97	
Drains (new) constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Dungsteads constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Houses unfit for habitation, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Overcrowding, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies and Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks introduced, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks untrapped or defective, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stables discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water-closets constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Supply improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Supply provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wash-houses provided or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ventilation of Houses improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ventilation of Stairs improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuisances abated, - - - - -	1	...	1	119	58	25	5	207	106	37	143	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	10	1	12	23	379	...	...	
Nuisances not abated, - - - - -	...	...	...	22	3	1	...	26	29	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	60	...	
TOTAL, - - - - -	1	...	1	141	61	26	5	233	135	38	173	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	13	2	12	27	...	...	439	

view to having a uniform set printed which would be applicable to all dairy premises within the County, the foregoing and other recommendations have been submitted.

During the year thirteen dairy premises were reconstructed and improved, bringing the total final registration to date to 87. The additional farms registered are :—

EAST KILPATRICK PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupant.
28	Chapelton,	Waugh & Cameron.
29	Law,	Archibald Barr.
30	Millbrae,	Mary S. Paterson.
31	Thorn,	J. Allison.

CUMBERNAULD PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupant.
22	Airdriehead,	James Bryers.
23	Auchinbee,	Alexander Duncan.
24	Netherwood,	David Reid.
25	Overcroy,	Duncan Houston.
26	Pollokshole,	James C. Renfrew.
27	Smithston,	Wm. Mackie.

KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH.

No.	Farm.	Occupant.
19	Mosswater,	W. & R. Findlay.
20	Sauchenhall,	Mrs. J. Forsyth.
21	Woodhead,	C. Jackson, Junr.

SUMMARY.

East Kilpatrick Parish,	4
Cumbernauld Parish,	6
Kirkintilloch Parish,	3
	—
	13

In Table XXIX. is tabulated the number of farms dealt with, repaired, still to be reconstructed, and the general defects. The following summary gives the key to the position :—

Parish.	Being Repaired.	Repairs Pending.	Nothing Done.	Probable Exemptions.	Probable Cancellations.	Total.
East Kilpatrick, 2	2	1	1	2	—	6
West Kilpatrick, 1	1	—	3	—	—	4
Cumbernauld, —	—	3	5	—	2	10
Kirkintilloch, —	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	3	4	9	2	3	21

DAIRY BYE-LAWS.
MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE XXIX.—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, ...	37	29	21	21	6	20	22	25	17	9	9	9	16	24	24	9	
Kirkintilloch, ...	22	14	10	12	4	12	19	21	9	7	2	1	11	18	14	5	
East Kilpatrick, ...	32	24	21	22	4	13	21	26	24	19	6	7	11	23	15	9	
West Kilpatrick, ...	12	9	6	6	3	7	7	9	7	9	3	4	6	11	7	3	
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	4	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	...	1	...	4	4	3	3	
Totals, ...	107	80	61	63	18	55	72	85	60	44	21	21	48	80	63	29	
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																	
Cumbernauld, ...	27	21	17	18	5	16	16	20	11	6	7	7	12	19	19	6	
Kirkintilloch, ...	21	13	9	11	3	11	18	20	8	6	2	1	11	17	13	4	
East Kilpatrick, ...	29	21	18	18	2	10	18	21	18	14	5	6	10	18	14	9	
West Kilpatrick, ...	8	7	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	7	2	3	4	7	4	2	
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	
Total Completed, ...	87	64	49	53	14	43	57	69	43	33	16	17	39	63	51	22	
Total to be Completed,	20	16	12	10	4	12	15	16	17	11	5	4	9	17	12	7	

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, 1931, and the approximate number of cows in each parish are detailed as follows :—

Parish.	Milkshops.	Vans.	Cowsheds.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick,	5	12	37	993
West Kilpatrick,	7	10	12	297
Cumbernauld,	—	4	37	763
Kirkintilloch,	10	17	31	708
Totals,	22	43	117	2761

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

Under this Order licences were granted to the following :—

PRODUCERS.

Certified Milk—

James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden.

Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested)—

Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, Bearsden.
Glasgow Corporation, Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie.

Pasteurised Milk—

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

DEALERS.

Certified Milk—

Baird's Dairies Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow—Cart,
Bearsden.

The Misses M. M. & L. Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square,
Bearsden—Shop, Bearsden.

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

The Misses J. & J. Houston, Cheapside Dairy, Miln-
gavie—Shop, Milngavie.

W. B. Donaldson, " Aucheneden," Blanefield—Motor
Lorry, Bearsden.

Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested)—

Westerton Garden Suburb Co-operative Society, Ltd.
—Shop, Westerton.

The Misses M. M. & L. Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square,
Bearsden—Shop, Bearsden.

The Scottish Farmers (Glasgow) Dairy Co., Ltd.,
63 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank, and
2 Anderson Street, Glasgow—Van, Old Kilpatrick,
etc.

Pasteurised Milk—

Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, per Walter Buchanan,
Secretary, 91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch, for
Shop, 113 Cowgate, Kirkintilloch,
Shop—17/21 Eastside, Kirkintilloch.
Shop—89 Townhead, Kirkintilloch.

Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., per
The Secretary, 46 High Street, Dumbarton, for
Shop—6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick.
Shop—Dumbuck, Bowling.
Shop—Woodside Place or Clydeview, Bowling.

Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd., Cumbernauld,
per James Smith, Secretary—Shop, Cumbernauld.

Throughout the year eight samples of Designated Milk were taken for Bacteriological Analyses, and of these two showed an extremely high " count." This is usually accounted for by carelessness on someone's part, if the cows are in good condition, so that a visit to the premises during milking usually assures a non-recurrence of the complaint, at least for a considerable time.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

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

Throughout the year samples covering a varied selection of Food and Drugs were taken for analyses, and, of a total of 128, 14 were " official " and 114 " test " samples. Of the " test " samples, six were found to be deficient, and on taking an " official " sample from the same source, one was found to be adulterated, viz. :—

Ref. No.	Article.	Preservative (parts Sulphur Dioxide per million).	The Party was Prosecuted and Fined.
91E	Sliced Sausage,	781	£2

For failing to exhibit a notice in terms of Article 4 (2) of the Regulations to the effect that preservatives had been added to sliced sausage, two dealers were fined the sum of £3 each.

A summary of the samples taken is shown hereunder :—

Parish	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick	1E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.72	8.86	Genuine
"	2E	"	4.04	8.83	"
"	3E	"	4.55	8.64	"
"	4E	"	3.72	8.63	"
"	23E	"	5.97	8.42	"
"	24E	"	6.12	8.84	"
"	25E	"	4.61	8.84	"
"	21E	Certified milk, ...	4.18	8.69	"
"	64E	"	3.86	8.85	"
"	22E	Grade "A" (T.T.) milk, ...	5.29	8.66	"
"	70E	"	4.06	8.81	"
"	27E	Butter (Fresh), ...	—	—	"
"	31E	"	—	—	"
"	33E	"	—	—	"
"	36E	Butter (New Zealand), ...	—	—	"
"	28E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	30E	"	—	—	"
"	34E	"	—	—	"
"	35E	"	—	—	"
"	58E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	26E	Oatmeal, ...	—	—	"
"	29E	"	—	—	"
"	32E	"	—	—	"
West Kilpatrick	5E	Sweet milk, ...	3.46	8.84	"
"	6E	"	3.86	8.04	Not Genuine
"	7E	"	4.07	8.65	Genuine
"	8E	"	3.60	8.53	"
"	19E	"	3.50	8.93	"
"	37E	"	2.81	9.22	Not Genuine
"	38E	"	4.14	8.84	Genuine
"	39E	"	3.59	9.03	"
"	*43E	"	3.43	9.00	"
"	*44E	"	3.78	9.11	"
"	*45E	"	3.16	8.90	"
"	*46E	"	3.46	9.12	"
"	*47E	"	3.48	8.89	"
"	*48E	"	4.05	9.11	"
"	*49E	"	3.10	9.18	"
"	*50E	"	3.65	8.89	"
"	69E	"	3.40	8.84	"
"	112E	"	3.17	8.91	"
"	41E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	113E	"	—	—	"
"	*53E	Link Sausages, ...	—	—	"
"	*54E	"	—	—	"
"	40E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	42E	"	—	—	"
"	114E	"	—	—	"
"	115E	Sliced Sausage, ...	—	—	"
Cumbernauld	67E	Sweet milk, ...	3.5	8.66	"
"	108E	"	3.43	8.07	Not Genuine
"	109E	"	3.38	8.80	Genuine
"	111E	Currants, ...	—	—	"
"	106E	Lemon Peel, ...	—	—	"
"	110E	"	—	—	"
"	107E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	123E	Whisky, ...	—	—	"
"	124E	"	—	—	"
"	125E	"	—	—	"
Kirkintilloch	116E	Sweet milk, ...	3.94	9.21	"
"	117E	"	3.36	8.78	"
"	118E	"	3.25	8.71	"
"	66E	Grade "A" (T.T.) milk ...	3.96	8.80	"
"	65E	Pasteurised milk, ...	3.86	8.85	"
"	9E	Apple Jelly, ...	—	—	"
"	94E	Apricots, ...	—	—	"
"	82E	Arrowroot, ...	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Kirkintilloch	72E	Baking Powder, ...	—	—	Genuine
"	74E	Barley, ...	—	—	"
"	104E	Black Currant Wine, ...	—	—	"
"	121E	Boracic Powder, ...	—	—	"
"	81E	Butter (Fresh), ...	—	—	"
"	98E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	87E	Cheddar Cheese, ...	—	—	"
"	10E	Choc. Cream Sandwich, ...	—	—	"
"	78E	Cocoa, ...	—	—	"
"	17E	Coffee Essence, ...	—	—	"
"	80E	Condensed Milk, ...	—	—	"
"	88E	Cornflour, ...	—	—	"
"	120E	Cream of Tartar, ...	—	—	"
"	103E	Currants, ...	—	—	"
"	11E	Double Cream, ...	—	—	"
"	71E	Dried Currants, ...	—	—	"
"	101E	Dried Fruit Salad, ...	—	—	"
"	83E	Glacé Cherries, ...	—	—	"
"	99E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	12E	Green Peas, ...	—	—	"
"	73E	Ground Rice, ...	—	—	"
"	18E	Lemon Peel, ...	—	—	"
"	105E	Liquorice All Sorts, ...	—	—	"
"	79E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	96E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	15E	Marmalade, ...	—	—	"
"	16E	" (Orange), ...	—	—	"
"	76E	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
"	86E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
"	90E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	14E	Mixed Pickles, ...	—	—	"
"	92E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	93E	Orange Peel, ...	—	—	"
"	100E	Prunes, ...	—	—	"
"	127E	Raspberry Essence of Wine, ...	—	—	"
"	13E	Sultana Raisins, ...	—	—	"
"	95E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	102E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	126E	Scotch Ginger Wine Essence, ...	—	—	"
"	84E	Seed Tapioca, ...	—	—	"
"	75E	Sliced Sausage, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
"	89E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
"	*91E	" " " " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
"	77E	Strawberry Jam, ...	—	—	Genuine
"	97E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	119E	Syrup "of Figs," ...	—	—	"
"	85E	Tea, ...	—	—	"
"	122E	Whisky, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
"	*128E	" " " " " "	—	—	Genuine
Milngavie	*51E	Sweet Milk, ...	4.39	9.03	"
"	*52E	" " " " " "	3.63	9.02	"
"	68E	" " " " " "	3.84	9.11	"
"	62E	" " " " " "	3.68	9.07	"
"	63E	" " " " " "	3.35	9.98	"
"	55E	Certified Milk, ...	3.77	8.99	"
"	20E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.84	9.20	"
"	60E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	61E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	56E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	57E	" " " " " "	—	—	"
"	59E	" " " " " "	—	—	"

* Official Samples

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

In the Eastern area of the County there are two slaughter-houses situated at Cumbernauld, and one at Woodilee in the Parish of Kirkintilloch.

Licences were granted in favour of :—

Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

Corporation of Glasgow, Woodilee Mental Hospital,
Kirkintilloch.

The Cumbernauld slaughter-houses were visited twice per week and the carcasses inspected before being passed for consumption. Of the 222 carcasses examined 185 were passed, 1 wholly seized, and 36 partially seized. The particulars are :—

CLASS OF ANIMAL.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle, 	129	1	31	701
Sheep, 	74	...	4	10
Pigs, 	19	...	1	12

Under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, and the County Council Bye-laws with respect to the slaughter of swine, licences are held by :—

James M'Laren, Cumbernauld.

William M'Laren, Cumbernauld.

James Hamilton, Cumbernauld.

A licence under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, was granted to :—

John Robertson, Woodilee.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

The number of shops and businesses conducted therein are detailed in Table XXX.

When visiting the districts within the Eastern area, inspections were made of shops at intervals during the year, and no serious departure from the letter of the Act was found to exist.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-28.

TABLE XXX.—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	23	...	4	...	3	6	7	2	3	2	1	...	4	1	...	64
Kirkintilloch,	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
East Kilpatrick,	2	4	1	...	24	1	3	2	...	7	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	54
West Kilpatrick,	4	5	1	2	31	3	4	...	6	12	4	1	15	7	6	1	7	...	...	109
Totals,	10	12	2	3	91	4	11	2	9	27	13	5	19	10	8	3	13	1	1	244

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year no applications were received from farmers for permission to house seasonal workers.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The vicinity of the foreshore at Kilpatrick and Bowling was again frequented by campers during the summer months, when 21 notifications were received in this Department relating to tents, vans, and sheds.

The ground in question is totally unsuitable for camping through the difficulty in providing suitable conveniences and the want of a proper water supply.

Total inspections to the number of 159 were made to ensure that the Bye-laws were complied with so far as the conditions would allow.

In order to prevent the foreshore being looked on as a recognised camping ground, the proprietors were called upon to erect notice boards prohibiting camping. This was done, and it is hoped will prevent a recurrence.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

A description of the workers employed and the nature of the businesses within each parish are described in Tables XXXI. and XXXII.

The conditions found to prevail during inspections proved satisfactory.

TABLE XXXII.—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 Employees.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers, - - -	8	8	1	4	3	26	4	8
Blacksmiths, - - -	10	10	...	9	...	12	...	...
Bootmakers, - - -	12	15	...	11	...	14	...	...
Butchers, - - -	4	3	3	1	...	21	3	14
Distillers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Dressmakers, - - -	5	4	...	...	5	6	3	...
Joiners, Cabinetmakers								
Cartwrights, etc., -	9	9	...	9	...	18	...	4
Plumbers, Tinsmiths -	7	7	1	5	...	26	...	6
Saddlers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tailors, - - -	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Other trades, - - -	13	15	1	13	...	26	...	3
Totals, - - -	74	77	7	57	8	157	11	35

TABLE XXXI.—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.	Total.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Duntocher and Hardgate.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers,	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	8
Blacksmiths,	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	2	10
Bootmakers,	4	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	12
Butchers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	4
Distilleries,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dressmakers,	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5
Joiners and Carpenters,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	1	...	4	9
Plumbers,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	7
Saddlers,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Miscellaneous,	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	2	13
TOTALS,	20	4	2	26	2	2	4	19	3	22	8	10	4	...	22	74
INSPECTIONS,	40	8	4	52	4	4	8	38	6	44	14	18	8	...	40	144

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

In addition to the private roads and footways at the County Council Housing Schemes at Bearsden, Duntocher, Old Kilpatrick, and Cumbernauld, the following private roads and footways have been brought up to highway standard and taken over by the County Council :—

BEARSDEN.

Glenburn Road, Grange Road, Kirk Road, Ledcameroch Crescent, West Chapelton Avenue (Part of), West Chapelton Crescent (Part of), West Chapelton Drive (Part of), Whitehill Road.

The improvement of the following private roads is under consideration :—

BEARSDEN.

Ralston Road,	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
South Erskine Park,	Consideration delayed.
North Erskine Park,	Remitted to County Engineer.
Westbourne Drive,	Do.
Douglas Gardens,	Do.
Iain Road,	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
Laurence Drive,	Do.
Thorn Drive,	Do.
Stirling Drive,	Do.
	(Improved by Owners.)
Kessington Road,	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
West Chapelton Avenue, Crescent, and Drive (Part of),	Do.

OLD KILPATRICK.

Barclay Street,	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
Dalnottar Hill Road,	Do.
Gavinburn Street,	Remitted to County Engineer.

BURIALS.

During the year three unclaimed bodies were buried in accordance with Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The particulars are :—

1. Body of Man—Relatives in poor circumstances and unable to meet cost of burial.
2. Body of Man— Do.
3. Body of Child—Found at Foreshore, Bowling—unclaimed.

The condition of the burial grounds is satisfactory, and a new mortuary has been added in the cemetery grounds at Hillfoot.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The yearly Rat Campaign again took place during the year in co-operation with the Burghs within the County, and a summary of the results attained will be found on page 81.

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (New),	1,965
Buildings (Dangerous),	8
Burials,	3
Complaints,	79
Dairies,	234
Factories and Workshops,	144
Housing (Insanitary Areas),	662
Housing (Rural Workers),	220
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	552
Nuisances,	10,094
Shops,	303
Slaughter-houses,	233
Special Drainage Districts,	724
Special Lighting Districts,	15,519
Special Scavenging,	8,677
Other Matters,	820
	40,237

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. M'KENDRICK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
DUMBARTON, 31st May, 1932.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the following Report for the year ended 31st December, 1931, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The Public Health work carried out in the two large Burghs within the County are reported separately to the respective Town Councils, as in previous years.

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

In reviewing the year's work there is no doubt that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the general cleanliness of cattle and milk production. This improvement I attribute to the educational work undertaken amongst Farmers, the introduction of "Grading," the institution of regular milk tests by large Dairies and the scheme adopted by the West of Scotland Agricultural College for the carrying out of clean milk tests at a very nominal fee.

No administrative difficulties were encountered during the year in the operation of the Act.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE IN REGISTERED DAIRIES AND EXEMPTED PREMISES.

In accordance with regulations one inspection of cattle in all registered dairies and in premises not registered in the County was carried out during the year, with additional visits as the occasion arose. Quarterly inspections of all cattle in the Small Burghs were continued as in previous years, and the figures recorded below are an average of the number of animals examined in the Burghs.

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 ...	6	24	5	4	10	3	42
Bonhill	23	328	100	2	6	2	436
Cardross ...	23	576	140	3	8	—	724
Dunbarton ...	6	163	45	—	—	—	208
Kilmaronock ...	37	700	198	6	13	33	944
Luss	10	141	32	7	20	2	195
Rosneath ...	15	209	83	—	—	—	292
Rhu	11	133	58	4	14	2	207
West Kilpatrick	12	239	58	1	16	—	313
East Kilpatrick	35	736	152	2	4	—	892
Cumbernauld ...	36	619	144	8	21	7	791
Kirkintilloch ...	22	494	122	4	9	2	627
SMALL BURGHS—							
Kirkintilloch	6	77	15	—	—	—	92
Milngavie ...	3	83	22	—	—	—	105
Helensburgh	3	79	13	—	—	—	92
Totals,	248	4601	1187	41	121	51	5960

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.

Reference was made in my Report for the year 1930 of the inadequacy of one inspection per year of dairy cattle in the County, and at the request of the Public Health Committee the Medical Officer of Health and myself submitted a Statement on the necessity for more frequent inspections of dairy cattle, in which it was pointed out that if veterinary inspections are to attain a reasonable measure of success in preventing the retention of tuberculous and other diseased animals in dairy herds with consequent danger to the milk supply, a higher frequency than one inspection a year was essential. The changes in the composition of herds due to buying and selling of animals, and the rapidity with which disease may develop in the individual animal and spread to others in the herd, are obvious factors to be considered in fixing the frequency of inspection. An interval of so long a period as one year between visits reduces considerably the educative value of the Veterinary Inspector's work. During the year several complaints were received from other Local Authorities regarding the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk supplied from farms in the County, and this also points out the desirability of increasing veterinary inspections. The position was fully realised by the Public Health Committee, but to cope with the proposed increased inspections the appointment of an Assistant Veterinary Inspector was essential, and this matter was under consideration at the close of the year.

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

The general condition and cleanliness of dairy cattle in the County still show further improvement. Producers are undoubtedly taking a greater interest in their herds and are realising the benefit of cleanliness from every point of view. There are certainly a few that are below the average for

cleanliness, but happily these are in non-registered premises, and if inspections could be increased they would in time be brought into line with the others.

The health of dairy cattle has improved considerably during the past few years, and this I attribute to the modern method of feeding which has been made possible by the introduction of water bowls and the improvements which have been carried out in the majority of byres.

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

Abnormal Conditions of the Udder.	Parishes.												Small Burghs			Totals.
	Arrochar.	Bonhill.	Cardross.	Dumbarton.	Kilmaronock.	Luss.	Rosneath.	Rhu.	West Kilpatrick.	East Kilpatrick.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.	Helensburgh.	
Atrophy	1	9	25	7	32	2	11	5	12	21	23	21	7	15	9	200
Mammitis	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	14
Induration ... (non-tubercular)	...	1	3	...	6	2	1	3	12	3	4	4	...	3	2	44
Eruptions on Teats,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	12
Total number of cows affected ...																270

In the course of inspections seventy-four milk samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist for microscopical and biological examinations. The presence of tubercle bacilli was found in six samples, streptococci was detected in six samples, other organisms in one, forty-three were found negative, and the results of the remaining eighteen samples were not received at 31st December, 1931.

In all cases where defective udders were found restrictions were either imposed by me under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 or by the Medical Officer of Health under the Milk and Dairies Act. Producers were instructed how to dispose of this milk, and the majority of Farmers destroyed it as directed.

COW-POX.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health three dairy herds were examined for Cow-Pox. In two herds several cows showed symptoms of having been affected with Cow-Pox, but when examined were in the final stage of recovery. In the other herd no animals were found to be affected with Cow-Pox or any teat eruptions. The history of each case was reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

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

During the year seventy-seven animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders of 1925 and 1930, 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.	Giving Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Otherwise affected with Tuberculosis.	
71	Cows in Milk, 1706	1	6	2	25	34
	Other Cows, 606	2	...	4	36	42
	Bovine Animals, 93	...	...	1	...	1
71	2280	3	6	7	61	77

A complete statement of compensation paid to owners, valuation of animals slaughtered, expenditure and salvage received will be found on page 148.

The Tuberculin Test was not applied to any animals under Section 22 of the Act.

The Local Authority has no general scheme towards securing a tubercle-free milk supply, but I continued to point out to owners the advantages of having such herds not only from a Public Health point of view but for the benefit of breeding from a healthy stock.

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, Milngavie,	50	36,500
Robert Howie	Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh,	27	26,000
<u>GRADE A "T.T."</u>			
Andrew Russell	Summerston Farm, Maryhill.	42	37,200
William Watt	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh,	42	41,328
William Young	Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton,	24	22,000
Corporation of the City of Glasgow	Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie,	290	97,315
<u>IN PROCESS OF ACCREDITATION.</u>			
Robert Richmond	West Millichen Farm, Summerston,	14	10,960

DIFFICULTIES MET WITH BY PRODUCERS.

The difficulties found by producers to militate against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A "T.T." Milk were in all respects similar to previous years, as there has been no change in industrial conditions during the past year. I was surprised, however, to find that two Producers had increased sales of Certified and Grade A "T.T." Milk. In some parts of the County the sale of Graded Milk would undoubtedly increase if trade conditions were to improve.

There are no Producers holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk.

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

During the year nine communications, in which eight herds were concerned, were received from other Local Authorities regarding tuberculous milk and milk containing streptococci consigned from this County to retailers in other districts.

In the first case examined one animal was found to be giving tuberculous milk. In the second case no tubercle bacilli was found, but one milk sample was certified to contain streptococci. In the third case two animals were found to be giving tuberculous milk. In the fourth case, in which the milk was reported to contain streptococci, no organisms were found. In the fifth case one animal was detected on clinical examination of the herd to be suffering from tuberculosis with chronic cough—no tubercle bacilli was found in milk samples submitted for examination. In the sixth case all guinea pigs inoculated with milk samples were killed and found normal. In the seventh case milk samples from two animals were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and streptococci was found in milk sample from a third cow. The result of all milk samples submitted from this herd for biological examination was not received at the close of the year. No reports in connection with the two remaining cases were issued by the Bacteriologist prior to 31st December, 1931.

The six animals found to be affected with tuberculosis were removed to Dumbarton Abattoir under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

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.

WORK DONE UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND) 1930.

The number of dairy herds licensed in the County for the production of graded milk at 31st December, 1931, was two Certified Herds and four Grade A (T.T.) Herds, a total of six tubercle-free herds. In terms of the Order one herd was tested once during the year, having become eligible for a yearly test, and five herds were tested twice. Two of the herds tested twice became eligible two years ago to be tested once during the year, but the owners desired to continue on the six monthly tests, and I approved of their decision.

No. of Animals Tested,	No. of Reactors.	No. Doubtful.	No. Passed the Test.
From January to June, 1931, 334	13	5	316
From July to December, 1931, 376	4	3	369
Totals, ... 710	17	8	685

As in previous years, the reacting and doubtful animals were immediately isolated and were disposed of by slaughter or otherwise.

In accordance with the Order three clinical examinations were made of each graded herd, one or two of which were usually carried out when tuberculin testing was in progress.

ANIMALS FROM TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS AT CATTLE SHOWS.

Prior to the staking off of the ground for the Annual Agricultural Show held in this County a copy of the Department's Circular Letter of 15th May, 1930, was again sent to the Secretary of the Show and to all Farmers holding Graded Milk Licences in order to remind them of the conditions under which tuberculin-tested animals would, with safety, be allowed to be exhibited. The necessary

arrangements were made and the animals conveyed to and from the show according to instructions.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Supervision of all the licensed Slaughterhouses in the County was maintained during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors of each District acted as Detention Officers and when necessary requested my attendance.

The Slaughterhouses inspected during the year 1931 were as undernoted :—

1. Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Limited, Bank Street, Alexandria.
2. Mrs. Helen Duncan, Cemetery Road, Alexandria.
3. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Villafield, Cardross.
4. James Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead.
5. Burgh Slaughterhouse, Helensburgh.
6. Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
7. James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
8. Corporation of the City of Glasgow, Woodilee Home Farm, Lenzie.

The greater number of animals purchased by butchers in the County were either slaughtered at the Corporation 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.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,

Veterinary Inspector.

APPENDIX.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order of 1931.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Animals dealt with under the above Orders during the year ended 31st December, 1931.

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		Giving Tuberculous Milk.		Tuberculous Emaciation.		Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough.		Three-Fourths or 45/- From 15th Oct., Three-Fourths or 30/-		One-Fourth or 45/- From 15th Oct., One-Fourth or 30/-		Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Cows in Milk, ...	1706	1	6	2	25	4	3	2	25	£140 5 0	22	£28 15 0	12	£169 0 0
Other Cows and Heifers, ...	606	2	...	4	36	2	...	4	36	75 0 0	16	55 10 0	26	130 10 0
Other Bovine Animals, ...	93	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 5 0	1	2 5 0
Totals, ...	2405	3	6	7	61	6	3	7	61	£215 5 0	38	£86 10 0	39	£301 15 0

Market Valuation.	Salvage Received.	Expenses incurred (including travelling expenses).	Cost of Compensation to Local Authority.	Total Cost to Local Authority.	Net Salvage Received.	Expenditure of Local Authority.	Income to Local Authority.
£505 15 0	£164 17 0	£109 12 5	£75 8 9	£103 18 6	£83 14 4	£56 6 8	£35 2 7

JAMES M'DOUGALL, County Veterinary Inspector.





COUNTY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The supply within this District continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. Complaints regarding discoloration were not so numerous as in previous years, and this fact is probably due to the systematic scouring of the mains carried out by the Water Superintendent.

In October the cleaning operations at the reservoir were commenced, and the work was completed early in the following year. The men employed were taken from the Public Assistance Register, and worked under the supervision of the Water Superintendent. The cost of the work was approximately £300. While the operations were in progress, the water supply was taken direct from the intake, and no inconvenience was caused to the consumers. The supply at the Railway Station for the Engines was, however, suspended until the work was completed. During the progress of the scheme it was ascertained that portions of the mains through the moor were seriously corroded, and this matter will require early attention.

The question of a store was disposed of by obtaining suitable accommodation at Euston Place.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Throughout the year the water supply at Rhu was satisfactory, and no complaints were received regarding the quality of the water, but at points within the Special District there is a considerable difference in the pressure, and steps are being taken to overcome this difficulty by effecting adjustments in the pressure reducing valves.

The weir protecting No. 1 Reservoir was again filled with debris, which was removed by means of the pontoon and deposited over the spillway. As no Government Grant was available, it was decided not to proceed with the comparatively larger scheme of cleaning that Reservoir.

Numerous matters relating to minor repairs and special charges received attention during the year. One unsatisfactory feature relating to the Water Works is the large

number of moles apparent in the field south of No. 3 Reservoir, and it is hoped that the tenant will have the condition of this field improved without delay.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The supply here was maintained without great difficulty until the month of September, when, due to a prolonged dry period, especial care had to be exercised. This supply causes anxiety practically every year, and unless some remedial measures are taken the supply will during a prolonged dry period undoubtedly fail altogether. The difficulty is being accentuated every year by the building of new houses.

As no Government Grant was available, only a small scheme costing approximately £50 for cleaning Asker Reservoir was carried out. The work resulted in the removal of the weed which has recently become apparent, but to deal effectively with the matter it may be necessary to use copper sulphate.

The sale of Asker Farm was again under consideration during the year. The reservoir ground, water rights and certain other wayleaves will, however, be retained, and the arrangements will be carried out with the approval of the Department of Health.

A number of complaints were received regarding the quality of the water, and it is doubtful if the filter arrangements deal effectively with the water supply.

A short length of new main in Station Road was laid by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Cardross, at an estimated cost of £70.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Little difficulty was experienced with this supply, and the usual work was carried on throughout the year. The installation of the gas supply to the Water Superintendent's house, mentioned in last year's Report, was carried out. The work was undertaken by Mr. Andrew Gilfillan at a cost of £131 17s. 2d.

The same care was exercised in reducing the relatively high wastage in this district, the number of repairs executed being 501. It is hoped to be able to still further reduce the quantity of water lost in this manner.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—An excellent supply was again available throughout the year within this Special District.

Further progress was made with the installation of the rapid gravity filters at Overton, and while the execution of the work must necessarily be slow, it is hoped to have the work completed shortly.

Improvements to the water mains were made at Fruin Bridge and Carrochan Bridge during the work of reconstructing these bridges, the estimated costs being respectively £750 and £180. The work was carried out under the direct supervision of the Water Superintendent.

During the year a number of minor improvements were also carried out.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—It was not necessary to obtain a supply from Dumbarton Town Council this year, but this result was achieved only by exercising the greatest care with the supply. The water was of good quality and no complaints were received.

During the year an extension of the water main to Milton was made for the new housing scheme there. The work was carried out at a cost of £71 3s. 2d. under the direct supervision of the Water Superintendent.

It should also be recorded that the Committee approved of a proper scale of charges for water supplied for other than domestic purposes.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT. — The supply from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch was satisfactory throughout the year, and the usual steps were taken to prevent wastage.

In this district also a scale of charges received approval by the Committee, and a reduction was obtained in the price of the bulk supply.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—There is no special feature to be noted regarding this District. The private pipes discharging into Ardenconnel Bay have been kept under observation, and it is possible that a definite scheme will require to be undertaken in this section.

Complaints were received regarding smells from man-holes, and steps are being taken to reduce this nuisance. Due to the unsatisfactory condition of the former private sewers, it may be some time before these complaints can be removed altogether.

VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the two Special Drainage Districts of Vale of Leven and Renton were combined.

The work in connection with the main drainage scheme was commenced on the 7th January. Due to the detail work which has yet to be undertaken, it was thought advisable to carry out the work in sectional contracts. Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 were commenced by Messrs. John Porter & Sons, Glasgow, and Messrs. A. M. M'Dougall & Co., Glasgow, respectively, during the year. These contracts comprise the Jamestown and Alexandria sections, and the work was well advanced at the end of the year. Due to various difficulties, Contract No. 1 was taken over by Messrs. Melville, Dundas & Whitson in July, and this firm intend to complete the work. Objections to the scheme were put forward by the local Angling Association and others who have interests in the River Leven, but it is hoped that a settlement may be effected at an early date.

The construction of the intercepting sewer in Contract No. 2 has involved negotiations with the Dumbarton & Balloch Joint Line Railway regarding the retaining wall at Susannah Street, and with the United Turkey Red Company in respect of the inlet and outlet of the lade at Alexandria Works.

The scheme to deal with the drainage arrangements at Mill o' Haldane was again altered, and the estimated cost of the work is now £1800. The proposal, due to the construction of the new road through the Glasgow Corporation ground, comprises a new sewer from Dalvait Road and the demolition of the existing small sewage works. The work is being carried out by Messrs. John A. Paton & Son, Alexandria.

Sanction for the Ladyton Well Scheme is still awaited.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the sewers remained in satisfactory condition. The Special District was extended in December to take in the ground between the main road and the old Dalnottar Road as far east as Freeland's Place. The drainage arrangements, which were privately owned, were purchased and entirely remodelled. The sewer was also extended in the old Dalnottar Road. The estimated cost of the work, which is being carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher, is £800, and it is hoped to complete the scheme at an early date.

New sewers are also to be provided for the housing scheme at Stuart Street at an estimated cost of £250, but this work has not yet been put in hand.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The usual maintenance work was carried on throughout the year, and there is no unusual feature to report.

Some of the sewers are, however, showing signs of becoming overtaxed in wet weather, and this question may require serious consideration at an early date. A section of the main sewer west of Roman Bridge subsided during the year, and arrangements are being made to have this defect remedied, the estimated cost being £50.

Further consideration was also given to the carrying out of the Glasgow Corporation Agreement, but the work has not been put into operation yet.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—A considerable building development took place within this Special District during the year, and in October it was considered advisable to effect an extension so as to include a large area at Kessington and some smaller areas at other points.

The following new sewers were constructed :—

Contract.	Contractor.	Estimated Cost.
West Chapelton Avenue—Mr. John Freebairn, Kilsyth,		£950 0 0
Do. (Surface Water Pipe),	Do.	200 0 0
Old Milngavie Road—	Do.	120 0 0
Killermont Road—	Do.	700 0 0
Mill Road, Yoker—Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps,		75 0 0
Garscadden Road—	Do.	260 0 0
Killermont Road (Extension)—	Do.	700 0 0
Drumchapel Road—Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton,		220 0 0
Westerton—Mr. W. T. Aitkenhead, Glasgow,		600 0 0
Canniesburn (First Avenue)—	Do.	580 0 0

To deal with the proposed building development at Kessington, a large sewer contract is being carried out on behalf of Messrs. John Lawrence (Glasgow) Ltd., the intention being to take over the sewers when the scheme is completed.

The septic tanks dealing with the drainage of two double villas in Mill Road, Yoker, came under review by the Department of Health during the year, and it is hoped to effect a scheme whereby the use of the tanks will be discarded.

The settlement of various claims dealing with disturbance of agricultural land through the construction of sewers also

entailed considerable time and negotiations. A more serious type of claim was received from the Glasgow Corporation for a subsidence which occurred in Dumbarton Road at the junction of Hawick Street, and this matter was outstanding at the end of the year.

Several complaints were also received regarding flooding, and an endeavour is being made to eliminate as far as possible the surface water at present finding its way into some of the sewers.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The usual maintenance work was undertaken during the year, and the sewers and the sewage works were maintained in satisfactory condition.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year difficulty has been experienced with the quantity of sludge which is being retained in the storm water tanks at the sewage works, and it is hoped to effect a scheme to deal with the water; otherwise little trouble was experienced with either the sewers or the sewage works.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The usual maintenance work was carried on throughout the year, and the sewers and sewage works continue to be in satisfactory condition.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—A Grant was obtained from the Unemployments Grants Committee in respect of the modified scheme of £550, and the work was commenced in June and completed in September. The new septic tank is constructed on ground formerly occupied by the Gas Works, and this land was acquired by the Committee. One building on the ground has been retained and will be used as a store. The work was carried out by Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps, and it is hoped that the scheme will prevent any further complaints regarding the discharge of sewage into the Luggie water.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The work in connection with the drainage scheme was completed in September, and the drainage from the various properties in the Special District is now being dealt with at the sewage works. The works, however, will not be fully tested until the Housing Scheme is occupied some time next year.

* A considerable time was spent in settling claims and other questions relating to the scheme.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

During the year a considerable amount of work was carried out on private street works. The work was chiefly undertaken by bringing the streets up to highway standard under the supervision of the Road Department, although in certain cases action was taken under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The following streets were repaired and added to the list of highways :—

IN ALEXANDRIA AND BONHILL—

Burn Street, Campbell Street, Dalmonach Road (part of), George Street (part of), Hillbank Street (part of), Lennox Street, North Street, Raglan Street, Steven Street.

IN RENTON—

Back Street, Renton.

IN BEARSDEN—

Glenburn Road, West (part of), Grange Road, Kirk Road, Ledcameroch Crescent, West Chapelton Avenue, West Chapelton Crescent, West Chapelton Drive.

Croft Street, Bonhill, and Whitehill Road were also repaired but have not yet been added to the list of highways. In addition, the streets at the following housing schemes were added to the list of highways :—Burnbrae, Alexandria; Hillbank, Bonhill; Tontine Park, Renton; Old Kilpatrick; Auchentoshan, Duntocher; Whitehurst, Bearsden; and Cumbernauld.

The condition of the undernoted streets is under consideration :—

Private street between North Street and Wilson Street, Alexandria.

Dalnottar Hill Road, Barclay Street, Gavinburn Street, Kirkton, Old Kilpatrick.

Stirling Drive (part of), lane between Roman Road and Stewart Terrace, Ralston Road, South Erskine Park, North Erskine Park, Westbourne Drive, Douglas Gardens, Iain Road, Laurence Drive and Thorn Drive (part of), Bearsden.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

Licences held in respect of the undernoted premises were renewed during the year :—

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

The usual official inspections were made during the year, and visits were also paid during the performances in the evening. Valuable assistance was received from the Police in ensuring that the regulations were being complied with especially regarding the exit doors and gates. During the year one proprietor was fined in respect of an offence under the regulations, but the premises have generally been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

It might be noted that further installations of the auditory film apparatus have been carried out, and four halls are now equipped for sound films.

During the year the Committee's approval was asked for the exhibition of a film which had not been passed by the British Board of Film Censors, but the request was refused.

The seating arrangements at Woodilee Mental Hospital came under special consideration, and in view of the circumstances special concessions were allowed.

FIRE BRIGADES.

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

BURGH FIRE BRIGADES—

Helensburgh,	4	
Dumbarton,	4	
Clydebank,	3	
Glasgow,	5	
	—	16

COUNTY AUXILIARY FIRE BRIGADES—

Garelochhead,	3	
Rhu,	—	
Renton,	3	
	—	6
		—
		22

The arrangements regarding fire extinguishing within the County area continued to be satisfactory, and the calls were responded to quickly by both the burgh and local brigades.

Numerous inspections and improvements were made to the fire plugs, and a considerable number of plugs were installed to deal with building development in various parts of the County.

REGIONAL AND TOWN PLANNING.

Further progress was made during the year with the question of joining in the Clyde Valley Regional Planning Scheme. The work has involved the collection of much information, and the maps will be submitted to the Technical Committee in due course.

As regards Town Planning, the necessary information for a full report on this question has now been obtained, and it is hoped to place a report containing definite proposals before the Committee at an early date.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of water supply was again given serious consideration. Mr. Hill, the Consultant Engineer appointed by the County Council, submitted the outlines of a scheme, which comprised the formation of a Water Board for the County area. It was the intention to have all the water works undertakings represented on the Water Board, so that the fullest possible benefit could be derived from the joint resources. It was further suggested that a scheme, using Loch Sloy as the main Reservoir and with an aqueduct following generally the line of the West Highland Railway, would be capable of serving all the needs of the County area west of Glasgow.

A conference of the Water Authorities was accordingly held in May, but unfortunately the formation of a Water Board could not be agreed upon, and no further progress can be made in this direction meantime.

As the needs of the landward area are, however, particularly pressing, a scheme to deal with the question is in preparation and will be submitted at an early date.

DRAINAGE.

Questions relating to drainage of areas outwith Special Drainage Districts also received consideration during the year. There are certain populous centres for which the installation of proper drainage schemes would be of considerable advantage, and this matter is being kept under observation.

The first of these is the fact that the
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the seventh is the fact that the
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