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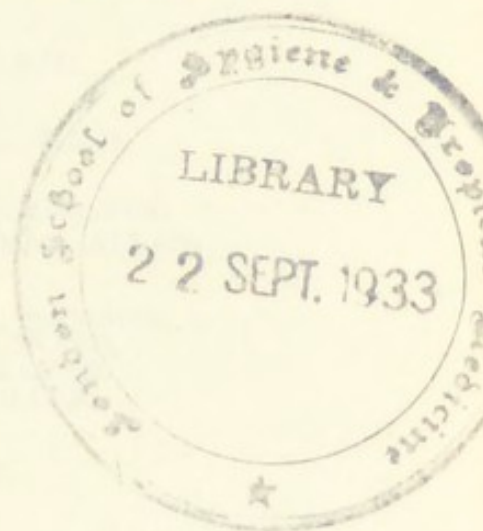
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ANNUAL REPORTS

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1932.

GLASGOW:

ROBERT ANDERSON & SONS, LTD., 142 WEST NILE STREET

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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.

INSPECTOR OF WORKS.

ALLAN SCOTT.†

† Commenced Duty, 1st August, 1932.

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

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

(Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs.)

ASSISTANT VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

ARCHIBALD M. McNIVEN, M.R.C.V.S.†

† Commenced Duty, 2nd August, 1932.

WOMAN HOUSING INSPECTOR.

F. LESLIE SAWERS.†

† Temporary Appointment terminated, 15th December, 1932.

HEALTH VISITORS.

(Eastern Area.)

JANET L. TURNBULL.
J. CLARA MACBETH.
ISABELLA McCRICK.
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.

† Resigned, 21st December, 1932.

(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)
JAMES CAMPBELL.(1)†
MARION McDONALD.(2)

JOSEPH BAIRD.(3)
ANNIE GRANT.(3)
JEAN McDONALD.(3)
SHEILA CAMPBELL.(3)†
ELIZABETH MUIR.(4)
CHRISTINE McGREGOR.(4)

(1) Clerks in Central Office.

(2) Clerk in Veterinary Inspector's Office.

(3) Clerks in Public Health Office, Glasgow.

(4) Clerks in Public Health Office, Alexandria.

† Commenced Duty, 6th June, 1932.

† Commenced Duty, 1st August, 1932.

COUNTY ANALYSTS.

Messrs. TATLOCK & THOMSON, Bath Street, Glasgow.

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


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

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TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR
SCOTLAND AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for the year 1932.

It will be noticed that while the birth-rate continues to fall, the death-rate shows a slight rise. The infantile mortality rate also is somewhat higher than in the previous year, being 85 as against 77 in 1931. The rate for the whole of Scotland was 86.

There was a considerable increase in the number of scarlet fever cases notified, but towards the end of the year the outbreak appeared to be subsiding. On the other hand, there were fewer cases of diphtheria.

Reference is made in various parts of the Report to changes of staff. During the year it was considered necessary to appoint an Assistant Veterinary Inspector on account of the volume of work under the Milk and Dairies and other Acts. The Landward Public Health Committee, however, terminated the temporary appointment of the Woman Housing Inspector. A reference to her work is made under the section devoted to Housing.

In the section dealing with the treatment of the sick poor, reference is made to changes in the personnel of that department, owing to the resignation or death of certain District Medical Officers. In each instance the public have lost experienced and valued officials.

I must again mention the valuable assistance given by the Inspectors of the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the West of Scotland Mission to the Outdoor Blind; the arrangements made by the latter society for the keeping of the records of blind persons have been satisfactory in every way.

The subjects of the Report are in conformity with the requirements of the Department of Health, but, in addition, there is included the Veterinary Inspector's Report as far as it relates to Public Health, and a short summary of the work undertaken by the County Engineer, who is associated with the Public Health Department.

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,

88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1932.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The detailed census report was issued during the year. The total population in the County is stated to be 147,744; of this figure 68,498 are in the large Burghs, 26,721 in the small Burghs, and 52,525 in the County Landward.

In comparing the County Landward figures with the figures at previous censuses, it is interesting to note that the present figure 52,525 does not show any very great difference when compared with the four preceding census returns, which were:—49,044 in 1891; 50,736 in 1901; 54,442 in 1911; and 54,148 in 1921. In each decade there were extensions of one or more Burghs, by which a small portion of the County population was included in Burghal areas.

Taking the County as a whole, the population has fallen for the first time since 1801; at that time the total population was 20,710, while now it is 147,744, divided up as stated above. Tables I, II, and III give a detailed statement of population and other figures relating to acreage, &c.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—The total number of births registered in the County area during 1932 was 1,236; of these 33 were transferred out, and, on the other hand, 128 were transferred in, the corrected total therefore was 1,331, as compared with 1,343 in 1931. The corrected birth-rate was 16·8 per 1,000, as against 17·1 per 1,000 in 1931.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The total number of deaths registered in the County area during the year was 940; of these 149 were transferred out, while 246 were transferred in. The total number of deaths allocated to the district was therefore 1,037. The corrected death-rate was 13·1 per 1,000, as against 12·2 per 1,000 in the previous year.

TABLE I.
COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (EXCLUSIVE OF LARGE BURGHS).
ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1932.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1931.	Persons per Occupied House, 1931.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1932-33.	Estimated Population to middle of 1932.
Dunbarton, ...	164	4·824	36	174
Cardross, ...	6,185	4·178	1,479	6,178
Bonhill, ...	15,565	3·925	3,969	15,596
Kilmaronock, ...	863	4·109	216	888
Rhu (Landward), ...	2,480	4·140	604	2,500
Rhu (Burghal), ...	8,893	3·813	2,335	8,903
Rosneath (Landward), ...	1,273	4·498	289	1,300
„ (Burghal),	954	2·765	350	968
Luss, ...	517	3·517	147	517
Arrochar, ...	670	3·661	185	677
Cumbernauld, ...	4,829	4·483	1,072	4,805
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	5,492	6·254	884	5,527
„ (Burghal), ...	11,817	4·422	2,712	11,992
East Kilpatrick (Landward), ...	6,511	3·847	1,880	7,232
„ (Burghal), ...	5,057	3·932	1,348	5,300
West Kilpatrick, ...	7,976	4·322	1,853	8,009
Total, ...	79,246	4·164	19,359	80,566

CENSUS RETURNS.
TABLE II.—SHOWING POPULATIONS AND ACREAGE.

PARISH.	AREA IN ACRES.			POPULATION.—CENSUS, 1931.		
	Total.	Burghal.	Landward.	Total.	Burghal.	Landward.
Dunbarton, ...	8,285	Part of Dumbarton, 549	7,736	16,076	15,912	164
Cardross, ...	8,303	Part of Dumbarton, 407	7,896	11,106	4,921	6,185
Bonhill, ...	8,377	...	8,377	15,565	...	15,565
Kilmaronock, ...	10,339	...	10,339	863	...	863
Rhu, ...	20,120	Helensburgh, 1,101	19,019	11,373	8,893	2,480
Rosneath, ...	8,495	Cove and Kilcreggan, 454	8,041	2,227	954	1,273
Luss, ...	24,212	...	24,212	517	...	517
Arrochar, ...	25,872	...	25,872	670	...	670
Cumbernauld, ...	11,645	...	11,645	4,829	...	4,829
Kirkintilloch,* ...	7,144	Kirkintilloch, 850	6,294	17,309	11,817	5,492
East Kilpatrick, ...	10,867§	Milngavie, 554	10,313	11,568	5,057	6,511
West Kilpatrick, ...	12,515§§	Clydebank, 2,043	10,300	55,641	47,665†	7,976
		Part of Dumbarton, 172				
Total of County, ...	156,174	6,130	150,044	147,744	95,219	52,525

* Including Woodilee Mental Hospital.

† In Clydebank, 46,952; in Dumbarton, 713.

§ 753 acres transferred to Glasgow in 1925.

§§ 713 acres transferred to Clydebank in 1925.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1932 was 113, as against 103 in 1931. It will be seen from Table XIX that almost half of these children died before attaining the age of four weeks, and that the principal causes of death were, as in previous years:—Congenital debility, premature birth,

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE III.

SHOWING POPULATION, ACREAGE, AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREAS AND BURGHES IN THOSE AREAS.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.	ACREAGE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE.
Helensburgh,	6,016	59,159	0·10
Vale of Leven,	21,537	44,594	0·48
Old Kilpatrick,	8,140	18,039	0·45
New Kilpatrick,	6,511	10,313	0·63
Kirkintilloch,	5,492	6,294	0·87
Cumbernauld,	4,829	11,645	0·41
Totals (Landward),	52,525	150,044	0·35
Helensburgh,	8,893	1,101	8·07
Cove and Kilcreggan, ...	954	454	2·10
Milngavie,	5,057	554	9·12
Kirkintilloch,	11,817	850	13·90
Totals (Burghal),	26,721	2,959	9·03
Totals (Landward and Burghal), ...	79,246	153,003	0·51

enteritis, and lung diseases, such as bronchitis and pneumonia. The infantile mortality rate for the whole County area was 85·1 per 1,000, as against 77 in 1931. It will be noted that the increase in the rate is mainly due to the larger number of children dying from infectious diseases during the year.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS).

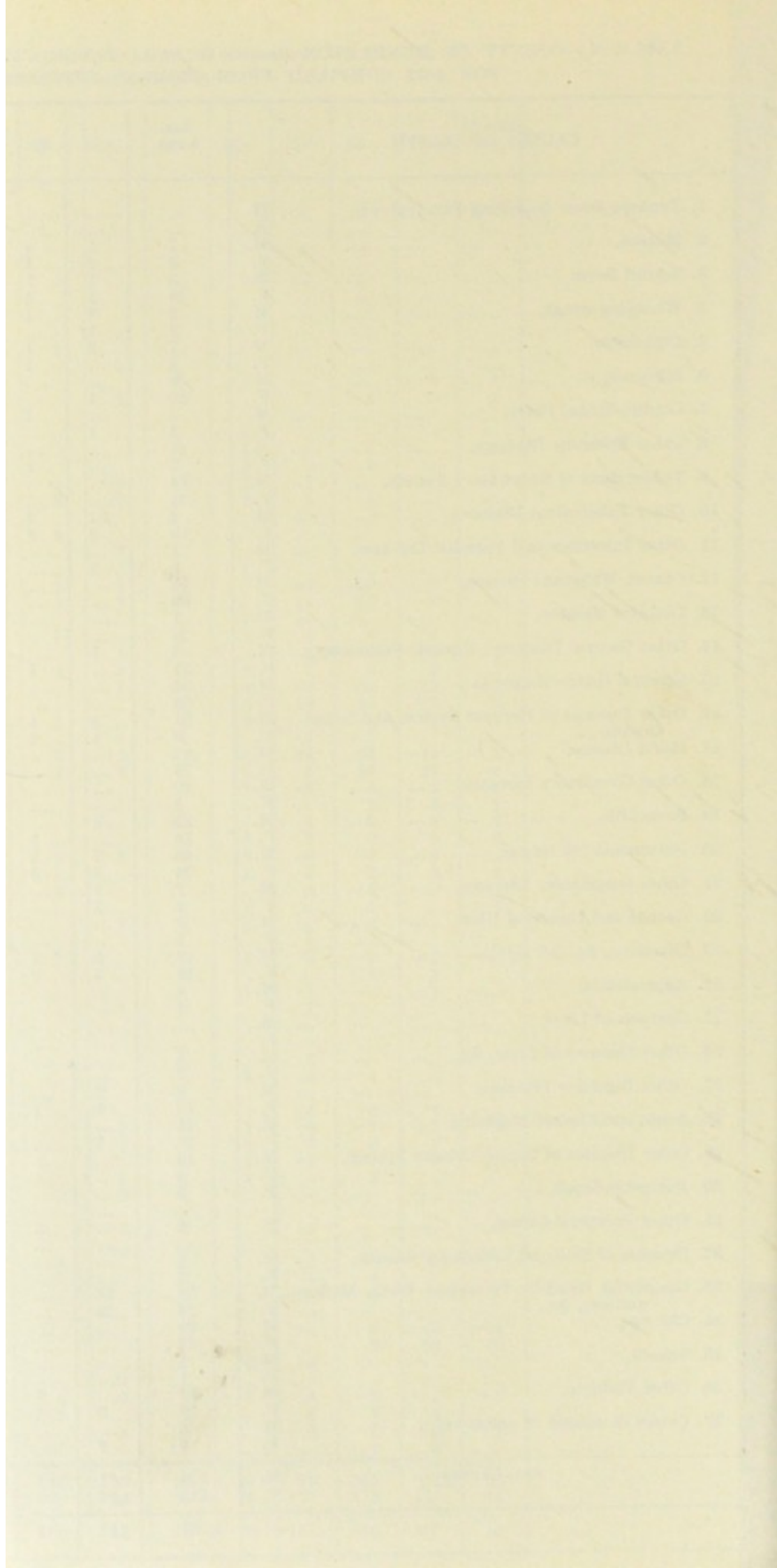
TABLE IV.—VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

	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), ...	1,236	33	128	1,331	711	620	16.80
Births (Illegitimate), ...	47	5	19	61	33	28	* 4.60
Marriages, ...	430	—	—	—	—	—	5.40
Deaths—All Causes, ...	940	149	246	1,037	524	513	† 13.10
Tuberculosis, ...	—	—	—	48	17	31	0.60
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), ...	—	—	—	35	14	21	0.44
Principal Epidemic Diseases, ...	—	—	—	77	35	42	0.97
Children aged under One Year,	—	—	—	113	61	52	† 85

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate adjusted for Age and Sex distribution=13.2. ‡ Rate per 1,000 Births.

TABLE V.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS)—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)
FOR 1932 COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		ALL AGES.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
1. Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid),	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles, ...	M.	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever, ...	M.	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	8	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping-cough, ...	M.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria, ...	M.	7	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza, ...	M.	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1
	F.	20	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	4	...	4
7. Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	M.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8. Other Epidemic Diseases, ...	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	F.	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, ...	M.	14	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	...
	F.	21	...	...	...	1	3	10	4	1	1	1	...	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	M.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	10	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease, ...	M.	55	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	15	20	8	...
	F.	56	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	14	18	7	2
13. Diabetes Mellitus, ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F.	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	...
14. Other General Diseases ; Chronic Poisonings, ...	M.	9	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	...
	F.	21	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	3	7	1	3	1
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c., ...	M.	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	9	22	21	1
	F.	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	23	25	3
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs, ...	M.	21	4	4	1	...	1	...	4	1	2	2	2	...
	F.	9	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
17. Heart Disease, ...	M.	82	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	16	33	14	1
	F.	75	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	10	8	26	24	8
18. Other Circulatory Diseases, ...	M.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
19. Bronchitis, ...	M.	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	8	1
	F.	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	8	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms), ...	M.	42	7	1	2	...	4	3	3	10	6	3	3	...
	F.	24	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	2	1
21. Other Respiratory Diseases, ...	M.	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
	F.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
22. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer, ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (all ages), ...	M.	13	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...
	F.	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
24. Appendicitis, ...	M.	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver, ...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c., ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases, ...	M.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...
	F.	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	...
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis, ...	M.	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	2	...
	F.	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	5	1	...
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, ...	M.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	6	...
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
30. Puerperal Sepsis, ...	M.	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
31. Other Puerperal Causes, ...	F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System, ...	M.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c., ...	M.	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F.	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Old Age, ...	M.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	11	...
35. Suicide, ...	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	10	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...
36. Other Violence, ...	M.	31	...	3	5	2	2	3	1	3	4	7	...	1
	F.	19	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	4	4	...
37. Causes ill-defined or unknown, ...	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1
	F.	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
ALL CAUSES, ...	M.	524	61	21	16	4	16	19	25	50	77	125	92	18
	F.	513	52	20	6	8	13	28	31	29	77	111	105	33
		1,037	113	41	22	12	29	47	56	79	154	236	197	51



INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enteric Fever.—9 cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, this is exactly the same number as was notified in 1931. Of these cases, 3 gave a reaction for typhoid only, 1 for typhoid and paratyphoid "B" and 1 for paratyphoid "B" only (in this case it was considered that the reaction might be due to inoculation). In 4 cases no reaction could be obtained.

Of the notifications received, 8 were from the Landward area and 1 from the Burgh of Helensburgh. 7 of the patients were removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—585 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1932, as against 338 in the previous year. Table VI gives an idea of the distribution of these cases in the County. 520 cases were removed to hospital, and there were 13 deaths.

Diphtheria.—79 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, as against 96 in 1931. 72 of these cases were removed to hospital. 32 of the patients referred to had positive swabs and 45 negative swabs, while two patients died in the ambulance without swabs having been taken. Of the total number of cases, 20 came from Kirkintilloch Burgh, 11 from Milngavie Burgh, and 14 from Bonhill Parish, the remainder being distributed as shown in Table VI. There were 9 deaths.

Erysipelas.—78 cases of this disease were notified during the year, as against 61 in the previous year. 9 cases were removed to hospital.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 6 cases of puerperal fever and 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during 1932. 5 patients were removed to hospital. The total number of deaths from puerperal sepsis was 5. Further details are given in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity Service and Child Welfare.

Primary Pneumonia.—143 cases of primary pneumonia were notified during the year; 65 of these cases were treated in hospital. The total number of deaths registered as being caused by this disease was 66, as against 62 in 1931. Of the

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE VI.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING 1932.

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, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonhill, ...	1	200	14	18	1	...	18	2	40	...	...	...	...	7	13	314
Cardross, ...	...	47	7	8	...	...	7	...	26	...	...	...	...	9	2	106
Dunbarton, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kilmaronock, ...	...	6	1	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Luss, ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rosneath (Landward), ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rosneath (Burghal), ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	8
Rhu (Landward), ...	...	13	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	26
Rhu (Burghal), ...	1	39	7	6	1	...	10	2	9	...	...	...	2	6	2	85
West Kilpatrick, ...	3	38	4	5	1	2	19	2	43	...	...	...	3	13	9	142
East Kilpatrick (Landward), ...	1	41	6	2	...	1	8	4	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	75
East Kilpatrick (Burghal), ...	...	54	11	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	83
Kirkintilloch (Landward), ...	...	18	7	17	...	1	17	3	30	...	...	...	...	4	8	105
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), ...	...	107	20	3	...	...	30	3	22	1	...	...	...	7	7	200
Cumbernauld, ...	2	18	1	3	3	1	18	10	9	...	...	...	...	8	5	78
Totals, ...	9	585	79	78	6	5	143	26	201	1	...	...	7	65	56	1,261
	7	590	79	9	5	...	65	7	10	1	...	...	2	34	10	261

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN 1932.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases in Institutions.	Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.		
Enteric Fever, ...	1	8	2	1	...	2	...	14
Scarlet Fever, ...	28	273	115	60	17	57	30	580
Diphtheria, ...	6	30	17	7	4	12*	3	79
Erysipelas, ...	3	29	18	9	3	6	10	78
Puerperal Fever, ...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	6
Chickenpox, ...	16	110	38	12	7	9	9	201
Primary Pneumonia, ...	9	75	31	13	2	9†	4	143
Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	...	14	4	4	...	4	...	26
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One case occurred in a tent.

† One patient was a lascar on board a ship in the Gareloch.

143 notified cases, 65 occurred either in the Burgh of Kirkintilloch or in the Cumbernauld or Kirkintilloch Parishes, while 10 were reported from the Burgh of Helensburgh. One case occurred on a ship in the Gareloch.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—26 cases were notified during the year, as against 17 in 1931. Only 7 patients were sent to hospital, as compared with 16 in the previous year.

Chickenpox.—201 cases were notified during the year, 9 of which were from institutions, and were therefore taken into our fever hospitals. It might be mentioned here that the notification of chickenpox has been withdrawn as from the end of 1932.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Only 1 case of this disease was notified during the year; on the other hand, 3 deaths occurred from this cause. This discrepancy is due to the fact that a patient sent to one of the General Hospitals in Glasgow was certified as having died from "Basal Meningitis (Meningococcal)"; further, that a patient certified as having died from posterior basic meningitis was classified by the Registrar-General as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and finally that a case certified by a general practitioner as cerebro-spinal meningitis was not notified prior to death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—7 cases were notified during the year, 2 of which were removed to hospital for treatment. As far as can be ascertained, no permanent injury to the eyes resulted in any case.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There were no notifications of this disease during 1932.

Dysentery.—No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—Ten dairy farms were involved in outbreaks of infectious disease during 1932, and in all 18 patients were concerned. These were—12 cases of scarlet fever, 4 cases of chickenpox, 1 case of diphtheria, and 1 case of erysipelas. As regards the scarlet fever cases,

it was not considered necessary to stop the milk supply in any case, but precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease to customers. These precautions consisted of prompt removal of the patient, thorough disinfection of the premises, rigorous examination of contacts who might have some association with the milk supply, change of milkers or of persons handling the milk supply where necessary or a complete change of milking arrangements, so that the farmer's family was exempt for the time being from dealing with the supply. As far as can be ascertained, these precautions prevented the spread of the disease to customers. As regards diphtheria, only 1 case was notified, and, as the patient had no direct contact with the dairy workers, no special precautions were deemed necessary. In every case where necessary consultations took place with the Medical Officer of the district to which the milk was being sent. As regards the other diseases, such as chickenpox and erysipelas, no special precautions were taken, although the usual disinfection was carried out where necessary.

Infections at Children's Homes.—62 cases occurred in institutions in the County, necessitating the removal of 36 patients to hospitals. The diseases were:—Diphtheria, 3; measles, 4; German measles, 1; chickenpox, 9; primary pneumonia, 4; erysipelas, 10; scarlet fever, 31. There was during the year an outbreak of infectious disease at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children at Drumchapel and at the Hillfoot Holiday Home. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever at the Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch. There were 19 cases, 6 of which were removed to hospital. The removal to hospital of special patients such as those at Waverley Park Home required some consideration; the children at this Home being all mentally defective, it seemed undesirable to take the responsibility of such a large number, and arrangements were therefore made for the isolation of these patients in a portion of the Home itself.

Ships in the Gareloch.—It is of interest to note that the only case of infectious disease notified during the year was a case of primary pneumonia, which was removed to hospital.

Closure of Schools.—It was not considered necessary to close any of the schools in the area of the County Council (Landward) or small Burghs during the year.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox was notified during the year, although several contacts were intimated by the Medical Officers of Port Local Authorities. These contacts were kept under observation until any danger of smallpox developing had passed. The question of providing a smallpox hospital for the County was not further considered during the year.

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

	Registration District.						Number.
Arrochar,	1
Bonhill,...	193
Cardross,	7
Dunbarton,	—
Kilcreggan and Cove,	—
Kilmarnock,	—
Luss,	—
Renton,	74
Rosneath (Landward),	—
Rosneath (Burghal),	—
Rhu (Landward),	6
Rhu (Burghal),	79
Cumbernauld,	58
East Kilpatrick,	11
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	36
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	168
Milngavie (Landward),	2
Milngavie (Burghal),	14
West Kilpatrick,	58
							707

During the school year 1931-32 the school Medical Officers, in the course of their routine examinations, which numbered 7,598 found that 3,717, or 48·9 per cent., were unvaccinated. This figure is similar to last year's figure. There was an increase of 6·4 per cent. in unvaccinated entrants. The lowest unvaccinated rate was, as in the previous year, in the New Kilpatrick School Management Area, while the higher rate was in the Vale of Leven, 58·5 per cent., which is higher than that recorded last year.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year no material change occurred in the main provisions of the Tuberculosis Scheme, existing arrangements for institutional treatment being unaltered.

THE PROBLEM OF TREATMENT.

During recent economy discussions the cost of treating County patients in outside sanatoria came under consideration, and, as the discussion revealed some limitation of acquaintance with the facts, it may be of value to review briefly the salient points in modern treatment of that many-sided disease, tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Early cases are sent to a sanatorium for treatment on fresh-air lines, followed frequently by some type of suitable work to prepare them for return to their normal occupation. Advanced and chronic cases are treated in a hospital, where the general régime is less rigorous, and, as the patients are largely resting, a less extensive structure near the centres of population is sufficient. The hospital carries out treatment and serves the invaluable function of keeping infective cases isolated. Recent investigations have shown that in a household with a member whose sputum contains tubercle bacilli, the death-rate from tuberculosis is nine times greater than normal in infants, fourteen times greater in children between one and two years, and twenty times greater in children between two and five years. In an industrial population, 80 per cent. of children show signs of having been infected at the age of 15. Where children are in contact with an "open case," 80 per cent. are infected before they are three years old. The earlier the child meets infection, the greater is the danger of disease developing and the greater likelihood of the disease being lethal. The risk of contact to adults is not great.

The necessity, therefore, exists to treat the patient until he is cured, or, if cure is impossible, until he ceases to be a source of infection. If, unfortunately, he is too advanced, it is

essential to lessen the spread of the disease to others by complete isolation in hospital, or partial isolation, by improved housing, particularly as regards overcrowding. Owing to the peculiarly chronic nature of certain forms of pulmonary tuberculosis, a sufferer may remain infective for many years, sowing in children the germs of future disease.

As treatment in a sanatorium continues for many weary months, the patient, leading a strictly-regulated existence, and necessarily deprived of the social freedom of ordinary life, must have all possible amenities, otherwise sheer boredom may cause the entry "left against advice" to appear too frequently in records. There should, therefore, be verandahs with a pleasant outlook for bed patients, attractive dining and recreation-rooms for ambulant patients, and grounds to provide outdoor occupations for those who are fit. The two essentials for treatment in such an institution are, a skilled resident doctor, and modern equipment, including an X-ray apparatus, the compass for the guidance of all treatment. Apart from treatment, a doctor is necessary for emergencies, to enforce discipline, and train the patients in leading a regulated life.

Modern treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs consists of the application of various methods of collapsing the diseased lung, controlled in each case by X-ray examinations. The importance of this form of treatment, as superseding the "watch-and-pray" method, is shown by the figures of one of our most progressive local authorities. In sanatoria, over 70 per cent. of their patients had some form of active treatment, and in a hospital for advanced cases the figure was only slightly less.

It is unfair, by lack of equipment, to deprive patients of every possible resource in treatment. The community, by providing modern methods, is greatly the gainer, as the wage-earner is thereby enabled to return earlier to work, and the unfortunate "open" case rendered more frequently safe to return to the family.

A hospital for advanced cases need not possess the same outdoor facilities, but the equipment should be equally complete, and everything provided to ameliorate a painful and distressing illness.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Tuberculosis of the spine, bones, and joints, affects chiefly children, and the treatment is highly specialized, requiring the manufacture of individual plaster-casts, celluloid splints, &c. X-ray supervision again is essential. Special open-air structures, operating-theatres, artificial sunlight in winter, are necessary, and a teacher should be provided to continue education during the long period of treatment, extending at times to three years. Lacking this, the child is physically handicapped for life, and also rendered educationally backward.

The simple adaptation of a hospital ward is therefore suitable at best only for observation, for advanced cases requiring isolation, and chronic cases with periodic relapse, the latter a steadily-diminishing class as intensive treatment is more frequently applied.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

In the County there are three hospitals, totalling 44 beds, and following is a brief description :—

1. *Helensburgh Hospital*.—10 beds; wooden hut; difficult to clean; doors too narrow for wheeling beds; floors rough; attached directly to isolated staff quarters; no dining-room or recreation-room; verandah for 1 bed; working and sanitary accommodation poor; grounds small; insufficient separation of sexes; has ultra-violet light in separate hut. Suitable only for advanced cases.

2. *Dumbarton Joint-Hospital*.—16 beds; ward block, part of original accommodation for fevers; ward of usual hospital type; no provision for fresh-air treatment; no verandah, dining-hall, or recreation-room; insufficient separation of sexes; no special treatment. In addition, as this is part of the ordinary accommodation, the tuberculous patients have frequently to be removed to give more fevers accommodation for an epidemic. As patients sometimes

refuse to be transferred, and as accommodation is not always available, advanced cases frequently go home, and are sources of infection. This clearance has taken place three times since 1924 :—

- (1) September, 1924, to January, 1925 (scarlet fever).
- (2) February to March, 1929 (whooping-cough and pneumonia).
- (3) October, 1931, to September, 1932 (scarlet fever).

This accommodation is shared with Dumbarton Burgh.

(3) *Lennox Hospital*.—18 beds; accommodation good; 2 wards, with dining-room, recreation-room, and 2 verandahs attached. There is also a 2-bed revolving shelter. The provision generally is fairly good, but the beds available are not sufficient to justify a resident doctor or an X-ray apparatus. Suitable, therefore, only for the types of cases already mentioned.

It is obvious, therefore, that the accommodation is lacking in structure, equipment, and even in capacity. During 1932 it was necessary to send 81 patients to outside fully-equipped sanatoria, chiefly Glenlomond, Millport, and Bridge-of-Weir. Children were also sent to Biggart Home, Prestwick. There were 101 patients treated in the local hospitals.

The indulgence is craved of those familiar with the facts for this seeming recapitulation, but this brief outline may give those who have no immediate contact with the work an indication of the problem of ensuring that every patient receives prompt and adequate treatment. The County of Dunbarton is dependent on the surplus, often infrequent, vacancies in outside sanatoria, and, in spite of the cordial and willing co-operation of the Medical Superintendents, delay must frequently occur.

REPORT ON COUNTY CASES AND TREATMENT.

At the end of 1932, the number of cases on the roll was 690. These cases were distributed as follows :—

239 Pulmonary cases.

451 Non-Pulmonary cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—65 cases (32 males and 33 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer during 1932, and in the sputa of 37 of these cases tubercule 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
0	0	6	17	20	7	14	1	65

Cf this number—

34 were treated in sanatoria,
 8 received domiciliary treatment,
 15 died before the end of year,
 5 had left the district, and in
 6 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

Two patients, notified as having pulmonary tuberculosis, died, and were certified as having died from (1) tuberculous meningitis (which death is included in the table referring to non-pulmonary deaths); and (2) cerebral hæmorrhage (which is excluded). Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 12·21 weeks, and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following table :—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1932.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 M'ths	9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
13	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	3

It will be noted that 3 cases in the above table were found in the Death Returns. Of these, one was an old-standing chronic case which came into the County just before his death and had not been transferred. Another had been in the Sanatorium of Larbert Asylum for many years, and the

third was admitted to a Cottage Hospital suffering from advanced pleurisy and died in a few days.

During the year there were 35 pulmonary deaths. Of those, 15 freshly-notified cases died within the year of notification and 13 of these died within nine months of notification. Clearly, cases of this nature are not being notified sufficiently early to have anything of value done to them. In addition, they have done much mischief, even if isolation is carried out immediately after notification.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 56 cases (28 males and 28 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 & Over	
Glands, ...	5	3	3	—	5	2	—	—	18
Bones and Joints,...	5	4	1	2	—	1	1	1	15
Abdomen, ...	5	3	2	3	2	—	1	—	16
Spine, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meninges, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other, ...	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
Total, ...	18	11	6	5	9	4	2	1	56

Of this number—

- 19 were treated in sanatoria,
- 10 received domiciliary treatment,
- 9 had died before end of year,
- 1 had left the district, and in
- 9 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

1 patient, notified as having abdominal tuberculosis, died, and was certified as having died from broncho-pneumonia. The following table, which does not include the above death, but includes 1 pulmonary case, which was certified as having died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, shows the duration of life after notification. The average period of survival was 5.67 weeks.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1932.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 M'ths	9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
9	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	3

The Death Returns show a more satisfactory state in 1932, there being a distinct drop in the non-pulmonary rate, 13 against 26 in 1931, and also in the pulmonary rate, 35 against 40. The unsatisfactory feature is the high rate in females of the 25-35 age-group, forming 50 per cent. of the female pulmonary rate. The majority had acute, and, unfortunately, extensive disease on notification.

On comparison with last year, therefore, the average mortality maintains a steady downward trend and is satisfactorily comparable with other areas. There is still no evidence that impaired nutrition is so general as to have any bearing on the tuberculosis mortality rate.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—During the year there were 158 patients treated in sanatoria, 8 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,	20
Bridge-of-Weir,	8
Hairmyres,	1
Lennox,	55
Dumbarton,	11
Helensburgh,	23
Southfield,	2
Strathblane,	1
St. Andrew's,	23
Biggart,	15
East Park,	1
Robroyston,	2
Knightswood,	1
Manor Valley,	1
Ochil Hills,	1
Lanfine,	1

At the end of 1932, 22 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 occupations of the household. Of the 11 cases given below as being unsatisfactorily isolated at home, all are in contact with children:—

TYPE OF PATIENT.	STATE OF ISOLATION.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Further treatment not indicated,	4	2
Further treatment necessary but declined by patient, ...	3	5
Not previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Treatment necessary but declined by patient,	2	4
Treatment not indicated,	2	0
Totals,... ..	11	11

The 11 patients shown in the foregoing table as being unsatisfactorily isolated reside in houses of the undernoted sizes :—

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

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—There were 103 patients (42 pulmonary and 61 non-pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment during the year, the cost of which amounted, approximately, to £366 3s. 4d. 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 5.57 months, and for non-pulmonary patients, 8.08.

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	19	114	6
	Children,	2	24	12
FEMALES.	Adults,	20	94	4.7
	Children,	1	2	

		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	12	88	7.33
	Children,	27	227	8.4
FEMALES.	Adults,	8	54	6.75
	Children,	14	124	8.85

During the year domiciliary treatment has included the provision of milk (1-2 pints), eggs, cod-liver oil and malt, but emulsion has been discontinued to a large extent. The total cost of treatment has been increased this year owing to the straitened circumstances of many families, rendering a longer continuance of extra nourishment necessary. Where sanatorium treatment is not accepted, home treatment is only given in exceptional cases.

DRUGS.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £17 16s. 6d. These are chiefly prescribed by the family practitioners in charge of home cases and include also dressings.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—On 29th November a new Clinic was opened in Kirkintilloch. While built primarily for the use of the Education Health Services, one room of the Clinic has been equipped with an examining-couch, cubicles, &c. For the work of a dispensary there is also a large room for Sunlight treatment, the equipment being two “Sunrae” long-flaming arc lamps and one large A.C. K.B.B. mercury vapour lamp on a stand. There is a range of cubicles and three spray-baths conveniently arranged for the light room. This is the most up-to-date and best-equipped Clinic in the County.

Clinics are held at Duntocher on Tuesdays, Alexandria and Renton on Thursdays, and Kirkintilloch on Fridays. Thus the populous areas of the County are fairly well served, each Clinic also acting as a centre for the surrounding area.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—During 1932, 85 X-ray examinations were carried out, 69 for pulmonary and 15 for non-pulmonary conditions, and 1 patient, who had had a knee-joint excised, was sent for examination to see how the bone ankylosis was progressing (this case is not included in the following table). 17 of the pulmonary conditions gave positive and 52 negative results. Of the 15 non-pulmonary conditions, 5 gave positive and 10 negative results. The following table gives particulars of the conditions with regard to localisation of disease and relative results:—

Localisation of Disease.	Number of Patients.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Chest,	69	17	52
Spine,	1	—	1
Joints—Hip,	3	1	2
Knee,	2	1	1
Bones—Mandible,	2	—	2
Cranium,	1	—	1
Tibia,	1	1	—
Rib,	2	—	2
Others,	3	2	1

X-ray examination is being used to a much larger extent in pulmonary conditions. In a County such as this, dependent on outside Authorities for specialist treatment of tuberculosis,

cases must be much more accurately sifted out at the beginning. This would not be necessary were there a single up-to-date sanatorium taking all types of cases. Therefore an increased number have been examined to verify whether the lesion is unilateral, &c. With the increasing stress laid on the danger of infection of children in contact with open cases of tuberculosis, a larger number of contacts have been examined radiologically, revealing a number of cases with X-ray evidence of infiltration and showing no definite clinical signs. There is no doubt that X-ray examination of child contacts should be carried out much more commonly.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) Area for 1932 :—

- 46 Pulmonary notifications.
- 40 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 27 Deaths (19 Pulmonary and 8 Non-Pulmonary).
- 108 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 86 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 51$, compared with $\cdot 80$ in 1931; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 36$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 15$.

The statistics for the small burghs are as follows :—

KIRKINTILLOCH.

- 7 Pulmonary notifications.
- 7 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 8 Deaths (6 Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary).
- 27 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 11 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 67$, compared with $\cdot 93$ in 1931; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 5$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 17$.

MILNGAVIE.

- 6 Pulmonary notifications.
- 6 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 8 Deaths (5 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary).
- 10 Cases treated in Sanatoria.

The total death-rate was 1·53, compared with 1·37 in 1931; Pulmonary death-rate being ·96 and Non-Pulmonary death-rate ·57.

HELENSBURGH.

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

The total death-rate, which was also the Pulmonary death-rate, was ·46, compared with ·35 in 1931.

COVE AND KILCREGGAN.

- 1 Non-Pulmonary notification.
- 1 Death (Pulmonary).
- 1 Case treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate, which was also the Pulmonary death-rate, was 1·14, compared with 3·44 in 1931.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

In November, 1932, the new Clinic at Kirkintilloch, which is mentioned elsewhere in this report, was opened. The light room there is equipped with two "Sunrae" lamps and one A.C. type mercury vapour lamp. These only came into use at the end of the statistical period for this report. There is, therefore, now available an Ultra-Violet Light Service which is accessible to the populous parts of the County. The new Clinic will serve not only Kirkintilloch, but the whole of the detached Eastern Area.

The Clinic at Duntocher is wired for the installation of lamps, but so far electric current is not available. In the meantime cases from that area must travel to Alexandria. Cases requiring Sunlight from Milngavie must travel to Glasgow, but the numbers are very small. U.V.L. is still the routine treatment in rickets, in superficial tuberculous

lesions, in lupus, and in early cases of abdominal tuberculosis. In these the value is undoubted. It is difficult to dissociate entirely the beneficial effect of the bi-weekly attendances in supervising the general condition and home régime of the patient. There is still to be noted the diminution in the number of cases of rickets coming for treatment. This can be ascribed chiefly to the improved housing conditions of the former slum-dwellers and partly to the continual propaganda carried out by the Health Staff regarding diet.

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

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated, ... ..	...	...	19
Total number of attendances, ... ..	...	...	262
Average number of treatments, ... ..	...	...	13·8
	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	7	4	3
Malnutrition,	6	2	4
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c.,	6	6	—

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	22		
Total number of attendances,	416		
Average number of treatments,	18·9		
	Number of Patients.	Improved	Condition Unchanged
Debility,	7	7	—
Bronchitis,	5	3	2
Psoriasis and skin conditions,	2	1	1
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c.,	4	3	1
Malnutrition,	2	1	1
Others,	2	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated, ...	...	...	55
Total number of attendances, ...	...	...	1,774
Average number of treatments, ...	...	...	32.3
	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis, ...	25	16	9
Bones, ...	5	2	3
Joints, ...	1	—	1
Lupus, ...	8	3	5
Abdominal, ...	16	12	4

HELENSBURGH CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated, ...	...	...	4
Total number of attendances, ...	...	...	60
Average number of treatments, ...	...	...	15
	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition. Unchanged.
Malnutrition, ...	2	—	2
Rickets, ...	2	2	—

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated, ...	...	...	5
Total number of attendances, ...	...	...	85
Average number of treatments, ...	...	...	17
	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility, ...	2	2	—
Adenitis associated with			
septic tonsils, &c., ...	1	—	1
Infantile paralysis, ...	1	—	1
Catarrh, ...	1	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated, ...	...	...	3
Total number of attendances, ...	...	...	92
Average number of treatments, ...	...	...	30.6
	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis, ...	1	1	—
Joints, ...	1	—	1
Abdominal, ...	1	1	—

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Several meetings were held during the year regarding the proposal to erect a cubicle ward at Dumbarton Joint-Hospital, but no definite step was taken by the Joint-Board. The Lennox Hospital came entirely under the jurisdiction of the Dunbarton County Council as from 16th May, 1932, but the actual terms of the transfer had not been adjusted by the end of the year.

HELENSBURGH FEVER HOSPITAL.—This hospital continued to be used as a fever hospital during the year in spite of its many obvious disadvantages. A rearrangement of staff rooms was made so as to make the hospital more comfortable for the matron and nurses. A scheme was agreed to for the improvement of the hot-water supply to the hospital, which had been found to be deficient.

The following are the statistics for 1932 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	104
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	98
(3) Total number of deaths,	6
(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),	80
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	19
(b) Highest—on 26th February, 1932,	27
(c) Lowest—on 15th December, 1932,	12
(6) Number of surgical operations :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	2
(b) Other operations,	1

DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL.—During 1932 a new steam disinfecter was installed, the pattern selected being the Velox made by the Grampian Engineering Company. Attached to the disinfecter is a formalin vapour apparatus which can be used for articles not suitable for steam disinfection. The pump in connection with this apparatus is driven from the existing hospital machinery. The heating installation for the wards was overhauled during the year. In October, Dr. John A. Kennedy, who had been Medical Officer since the commencement of the hospital in January, 1907, retired.

and his place was taken by Dr. A. Stewart Henderson, of Bearsden. Dr. Kennedy's skill and kindness will be gratefully remembered by patients admitted to this hospital during the period of a quarter of a century.

The following are the statistics for 1932 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	247
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	246
(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),	43
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	29
(b) Highest—on 22nd January, 1932,	60
(c) Lowest—on 18th October, 1932,	6
(6) Number of surgical operations :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	1
(b) Other operations,	5

LENNOX HOSPITAL.—This hospital was taken over by the County Council as from 16th May, 1932. A considerable amount of repair and renewal is required to maintain the hospital as an efficient unit, and, further, the question of staff accommodation, which was being enquired into at the time of the coming into force of the 1929 Local Government Act, is still outstanding. All these matters are delayed for the time being, as an agreement between Counties with regard to the value of the hospital has not yet been come to.

The following are the statistics for 1932 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	304
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	225
(3) Total number of deaths,	19
(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),	58
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	57
(b) Highest—on 18th March and 19th April, 1932,	80
(c) Lowest—on 31st July, 1932,	43
(6) Number of surgical operations, :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	—
(b) Other operations,	6

DUMBARTON JOINT-HOSPITAL.—Plans have been prepared for the suggested cubicle ward, but no agreement for its erection has yet been arranged. The hospital accommodation was fully taxed during the year, indeed the highest number of beds occupied at any one time was in excess of last year.

The question of the treatment of tuberculous patients was discussed during the year. I pointed out that the accommodation and treatment provided at the hospital could not be considered as satisfactory for all classes of cases, in that there is no separate recreation or dining-room and no outside shelters for patients to sit in; ambulant patients had therefore to dine and sit in the ward with acute bedridden patients. Further, as the hospital is not equipped for treatment either by X-ray or ultra-violet ray or apparatus for lung collapse or thoroplasty, and there being, of course, no resident medical officer, patients requiring such treatment must be sent to institutions providing them.

As a fever hospital, the institution was carried on satisfactorily during the year.

The following are the statistics for 1932 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	429
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	365
(3) Total number of deaths,	20
(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),	48
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	60
(b) Highest—on 12th February, 1932,	107
(c) Lowest—on 11th September, 1932,	32
(6) Number of surgical operations :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	2
(b) Other operations,	—

TABLE VIII.—ADMISSIONS TO HELENSBURGH HOSPITAL, 1932.

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, ...	3	2	5	7	3	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	33
Remaining, ...	1	1	1	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
SCARLET FEVER AND CHICKENPOX— Remaining, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA— Died, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DIPHTHERIA— Recovered, ...	3	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
ERYSIPELAS— Recovered, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
PNEUMONIA— Recovered, ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
MEASLES— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
CHICKENPOX— Recovered, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS— Discharged, ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS— Discharged, ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Totals, ...	10	10	10	13	13	11	9	12	9	5	3	3	2	3	57	56	113

TABLE IX.—ADMISSIONS TO DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL, 1932.

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	
ENTERIC FEVER— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
SCARLET FEVER— Recovered, ...	23	14	34	34	16	13	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	75	69	144
Remaining, ...	9	2	3	7	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	12	28
DIPHTHERIA— Recovered, ...	5	5	5	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Died, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
ERYSIPELAS— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
PNEUMONIA— Recovered, ...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	12	17
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Died, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
MEASLES— Recovered, ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
MEASLES AND PNEUMONIA— Recovered, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Died, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
GERMAN MEASLES— Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CHICKENPOX— Recovered, ...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Totals, ...	44	28	46	49	19	24	3	9	2	11	3	3	3	2	120	126	246	

There was also admitted patient (male, aged 20-30) suffering from food poisoning.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

These are the same as detailed in the Report of 1930.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK PERSONS.

It may be said that the scheme for treatment of the sick poor has been carried out satisfactorily during the last 12 months. This does not mean, however, that there are not many ways in which it could be improved. There is, for example, the question of whether the appointment of special district medical officers is a good feature; would it not be better to have a free choice of doctor; further, is the free choice of chemist satisfactory in all areas, or is it even possible to have a free choice of chemist in some areas; would it not be better to have a rota of chemists where there is more than one in a district? Then again, would it not be better to do away with interchangeability in medical cases and for each community to shoulder the burden of the needs of its own inhabitants and ignore the question of domicile, as is done in other Public Health matters?

Then there is the question of the keeping of records by the District Medical Officers; this could be improved, but one hesitates to put further work on officials who have so much to do already.

The only alterations in the scheme during the year were that the provision of dental treatment was limited to those on the roll of the poor, and that the County Authorities withdrew from the Stirling-Combination Poorhouse.

In the beginning of September, Dr. Alexander Peacock, District Medical Officer in Cardross, retired, and Dr. David W. Humble, Dumbarton, took his place. (Dr. Peacock died on 28th September.) Also in September, Dr. John M'Kinnon, Drymen, died, and his daughter, Dr. Maud M'Kinnon, was appointed District Medical Officer for Kilmaronock in his place.

In October, Dr. John A. Kennedy retired, and Dr. A.

TABLE X.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL, 1932.

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.	Born	
SCARLET FEVER—
Recovered, ...	23	28	17	34	15	27	6	8	4	4	...	1	...	65	102	107
Remaining, ...	4	1	5	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	25
SCARLET FEVER AND CHICKENPOX—
Recovered,	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Remaining,	1	1
SCARLET FEVER AND SCARLET TYPHOID—
Recovered,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
SCARLET FEVER AND DYPHTHERIA—
Recovered,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
SCARLET FEVER AND PERTUSSIS—
Died,
SCARLET FEVER AND DYPHTHERIA—
Recovered, ...	6	4	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
Remaining, ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
PARATYPHOID—
Recovered,
Died,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
ENTERIAS—
Transferred to Harbert,	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
PNEUMONIA—
Recovered,
Died,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining,
PNEUMONIA AND GANGRENE OF LUNG—
Died, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEASLES—
Recovered,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEASLES AND DYPHTHERIA—
Recovered,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS—
Recovered,
TUBERCULOSIS—
Discharged, ...	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died,
Remaining,
Totals, ...	37	53	37	46	29	40	15	19	9	10	4	3	2	136	168	304

TABLE XI.—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1932.

[illegible]

TABLE XII.—STATISTICS RELATIVE TO BLIND PERSONS AS AT 1st APRIL, 1933.

Dunbarton 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, 1933.
AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS.

[illegible]

TABLE II.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1933.
CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

	Certified by					
	Ophthalmic Surgeon.			Local Medical Practitioner.		
Clinic.	Voluntary Agency.	Infirmary.	Other.	Voluntary Agency.	Other.	Total.
11	12

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

	0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70 +		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	2	2	3	8	15	22	8	24	10	20	77	65	142	142

TABLE IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE).

[illegible]

TABLE V.—EMPLOYMENT, &c., 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.													
Undergoing Instruction and Training.		Undergoing Secondary or Professional Education.		In Workshops.		(d)		(e)												(f)
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.			
6	...	2	...	6	5	14	...	5	1	3	1	39	53	75	60	135			

TABLE VI.—THE PROBABLY TRAINABLE BLIND.

[illegible]

Stewart Henderson was appointed District Medical Officer for the portion of the Parish of East Kilpatrick in his stead.

The following are the statistics of treatments during the year :—

- (a) The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief—1,836 men ; 2,438 women ; 4,509 children.
- (b) The number of sick poor treated in poorhouses—68 men ; 47 women ; 13 children.
- (c) The number of sick poor treated in other institutions—94 men ; 45 women ; 8 children.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

The total number of blind persons in the County, excluding the Burgh of Dumbarton, showed a slight increase at the end of the year, there being 143 names on the record kept in this department at 31st December, 1932, and 142 on the official register, kept by the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, at 1st April, 1933. Detailed statistics from these two sources are appended.

There were no further admissions of trainees to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind in the course of the year, and one person left the institution. One blind person is waiting admission. This is the only probably trainable blind person in the County who is willing to undergo training for whom provision has not been made. He is a lad of 16 years of age.

Two blind persons from the County area were in residence in the Combination Hospital, Dumbarton, at the close of the year, one from the Burgh of Clydebank and the other from the Parish of West Kilpatrick.

During the year 18 certificates were issued to blind persons to enable them to obtain free wireless licences. The provision of travelling facilities was renewed to the six persons previously holding passes, and sanction was granted for the issue of two further passes.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS ON
REGISTER DURING 1932.

	On Register at 1/1/32.	Added during year.	Total.	Died during year.	Left district during year.	Certifi- cation with- drawn.	On Register at 31/12/32.
Burgh of Clydebank,	46	7	53	2	1	2	48
Burgh of Kirkintilloch,	13	...	13	2	...	...	11
Burgh of Helensburgh,	12	2	14	...	...	...	14
Burgh of Milngavie,...	4	...	4	...	...	1	3
Burgh of Kilcreggan,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eastern Area							
(Landward), ...	20	3	23	2	...	...	21
Western Area							
Landward), ...	45	4	49	4	...	...	45
	141	16	157	10	1	3	143

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Work under the scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases continued much the same as in previous years. The number of persons receiving fares to enable them to attend the clinics in Glasgow during the year was 25, as against 18 in 1931, while the respective costs were £37 3s. and £32 17s. 2d.

There were 59 specimens examined in the Glasgow Corporation laboratories. The reports showed that of 53 specimens of blood submitted 14 were positive and 39 were negative. Six specimens of exudate examined all gave negative results.

Two practitioners availed themselves of the scheme for the supply of arsenobenzine preparations, and obtained in all 42 doses, ranging from .15 to .45 grammes, at a total cost of £3 1s. 6d.

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, 1932.

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,	1	51	13	592
Eye Infirmary, ...	1	29	9	257
Black St. Dispensary,	...	...	31	1,162
Broomielaw Treatment Centre, ...	...	...	9	211
Belvidere Hospital,	...	175	...	...
Bellahouston Treatment Centre, ...	...	...	1	29
Lock Hospital, ...	1	6	2	109
Baird St. Hospital,	...	...	5	89
Sick Children's Hosp.,	...	...	3	137
Maternity Hospital,	...	...	2	21
Totals,	3	261	75	2,607

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table XIII shows the number of bacteriological examinations carried out in the County Laboratory during 1932. It will be noted that the total number is rather less than in the previous year. The diminution in number is due to the smaller number of swabs sent in for examination for diphtheria. For the first time, specimens of milk were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector for microscopic examination; although 133 specimens were examined, no tubercle bacilli were found in them.

METEOROLOGY.

Table XIV gives details of the rainfall at various places in the County of Dunbarton. It will be noted that for the first time arrangements have been made for including the rainfall at Mugdock Reservoir. It will be noticed from the return that February was by far the driest month in 1932; indeed very little rain was recorded anywhere within the County.

The highest recorded rainfall for the year was, as in the past, at Glenfinlas, and this year's total is actually five inches more than in the previous year.

TABLE XIII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1932.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Burgh of Helensburgh.		Burgh of Kirkintilloch.		Burgh of Cove and Kilcregan.		Dun- tocher Hospital.		Helens- burgh Hospital.		Lennox Hospital.		Burgh of Dum- barton.		Dum- barton Joint Hospital.		Schools.		Total.
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli,	14	59	12	57	5	22	5	12	4	27	3	4	...	2	2	13	20	26	10	67	9	18	...	...	391
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli,	3	70	2	58	7	50	3	17	4	14	...	1	8	76	19	35	29	124	13	55	34	64	...	...	686
Blood Agglutination—Typhoid or Paratyphoid, ...	...	3	5	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	6	1	11	2	4	...	...	75
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	17
Hair for Ringworm, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for T.B.,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	8
Fluid for Meningococci, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals, ...	17	139	19	141	12	75	8	30	8	42	3	5	10	91	21	40	50	156	24	146	45	95	1	3	1190

During the year 133 Milk Specimens were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector; Microscopical examination failed to reveal the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus in any instance; Organisms of other types were found in many of the specimens.

STATION.	OBSERVER.	Rain Gauge.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.	
		Diameter.	Height above Ground.	Height above Sea-Level.														
Whistlefield, Clear Water Tank,	Neil M'Kellar, Water Superintendent.	in. 8	ft. 1 0	ft. 342	Rain in inches, ...	13.92	0.13	3.29	5.95	1.37	1.42	4.49	2.29	6.46	8.40	7.15	10.46	65.33
Rhu, Filter House,	John Black, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	350	Rain in inches, ...	8.26	0.50	2.67	4.38	2.85	1.18	5.75	3.48	4.34	8.04	6.01	9.27	56.73
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	James N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor.	8	1 0	293	{ Rain in inches, ... { Days on which rain fell,	8.78 25	0.05 3	2.89 16	4.61 21	3.29 14	1.37 6	3.29 25	2.91 20	5.24 24	7.81 26	5.93 20	8.99 25	55.16 225
Estate Office, Rosneath,	Wm. Rankine.	...	...	...	Rain in inches, ...	8.76	0.03	2.66	4.29	2.73	1.33	3.22	2.71	4.99	7.15	5.50	9.03	52.40
Glen Finlas, ...	George Beaton, Water Superintendent.	...	...	...	{ Rain in inches, ... { Days on which rain fell,	11.76 24	0.02 2	4.07 16	6.43 21	4.05 16	2.46 10	6.91 25	4.46 20	7.45 23	10.40 27	8.62 17	11.68 20	78.31 221
Renton Filters, ...	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent.	8	4 0	292	{ Rain in inches, ... { Days on which rain fell,	9.39 23	0.02 2	2.72 14	4.02 23	3.14 14	1.61 9	2.74 21	2.83 19	5.13 22	7.58 24	4.81 16	8.08 20	52.07 207
Garshake, ...	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	235	Rain in inches, ...	8.30	0.00	2.00	3.60	3.05	1.55	1.90	3.00	3.35	6.45	3.35	7.60	44.15
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8	1 0	1052	Rain in inches, ...	8.45	0.05	2.80	4.50	3.75	1.55	2.75	3.95	4.10	8.10	4.75	9.00	53.75
Cochno Filters, ...	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent.	5	1 0	400	Rain in inches, ...	7.99	0.02	2.34	3.85	3.20	0.67	3.17	1.87	4.07	6.98	3.81	6.51	44.48
Cochno Loch, ...	Do.	5	1 0	909	{ Rain in inches, ... { Days on which rain fell,	10.32 22	0.00 1	3.16 12	4.57 18	3.59 16	1.99 6	2.15 14	3.27 14	4.25 17	7.41 23	3.89 14	7.45 19	52.05 176
Jaw Reservoir, ...	Do.	5	1 0	912	Rain in inches, ...	10.44	0.00	2.98	4.93	3.67	1.58	2.47	3.62	4.55	8.18	5.37	7.73	55.52
Greenside Reservoir,	Do.	5	1 0	875	Rain in inches, ...	9.57	0.00	3.13	4.55	3.53	1.92	1.85	3.08	4.10	7.28	3.89	8.23	51.13
Mugdock Reservoir,	Geo. Henshilwood, C.E., Engineer and Manager, Corporation of Glasgow.	...	...	320	Rain in inches, ...	9.35	0.05	2.50	4.70	4.40	1.30	3.40	2.05	5.15	7.10	4.85	8.10	52.95
Mean Rainfall (Scotland).	Meteorological Reports.	...	...	...	{ Rain in inches, ... { Days on which rain fell,	4.69 19	0.12 5	3.29 21	2.57 16	2.87 18	1.15 7	2.94 22	1.52 13	3.21 17	6.35 25	2.85 15	5.91 20	37.47 198

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

As will be seen from the reports by the Sanitary Inspectors, there were a certain number of prosecutions where butchers had doctored mince and sausages with sulphur, and in each case a conviction was obtained and a fine imposed.

It will also be noted that in one instance a conviction was obtained against a milk dealer for selling cream from a vessel not clearly marked to show that it contained cream. It does not appear to be generally known by retailers that Article 16 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925, definitely forbids a retailer from selling skimmed milk, separated milk, or cream, "except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters" showing the nature of the contents.

In another case the question was raised as to the action of a milk retailer who was found selling milk from a vehicle which was not inscribed with his name and address, as required by Section 35 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. It was, however, considered undesirable that this prosecution should be proceeded with.

At the beginning of November a complaint was received regarding meat sold from a cart in one of the smaller burghs. It was suggested that certain cases of illness had been due to this cause. The circumstances were carefully enquired into, and specimens of the meat in question were examined bacteriologically, but no evidence could be obtained to show that the illnesses were due to this cause. The history and symptoms shown by the patients also were not very convincing, but the complaint revealed the fact that certain butchers' carts from the city were selling meat parcels. These parcels might almost be described as "lucky bags," the purchaser paying 2s. 6d. or 5s. for a parcel which might contain steak or steak pie, along with sausages or mince. The grade of meat sold in these parcels did not appear to be very high.

From time to time complaints are received from butchers

suggesting that a certain amount of trade is done in selling imported meat without declaring that it is of foreign origin. It is, therefore, of interest to record that during the year a prosecution was instituted and a conviction obtained for an offence of this nature. The meat concerned was sold from a cart and not from any of the butchers' shops in the district. It is, for obvious reasons, very difficult for the Food Inspectors to obtain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction, and it is perhaps unfortunate that the offender in this instance got off so lightly.

Towards the end of the year a letter was received from the Glasgow Public Health Department suggesting that mussels eaten at Arrochar had been the cause of poisoning. After several enquiries, it was found that the place in question was in Argyllshire, but about the same time a case very similar to mussel-poisoning occurred in Dunbartonshire, the patient in question having eaten mussels collected near to the same spot. After a full enquiry, however, although the case appeared to be one of food poisoning, it could not be definitely assigned to shell-fish. The cases which occurred in Glasgow appeared to have been undoubtedly of mild mytilotoxin poisoning.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

During the year a considerable number of visits were paid to dairy farms in connection with repairs under the Dairy Bye-Laws, infectious disease, and other matters.

Twelve samples of sweet milk and one of cream were sent to the Bacteriologist during the year. These samples were taken because of complaints as to cleanliness or because of other Authorities calling attention to an excessive bacterial count. The counts obtained varied from "uncountable" to 5,100. Where unsatisfactory counts were obtained, the Sanitary Inspector paid visits of inspection during milking hours and advised the farmer as to any improvement in technique which might be adopted, and it is pleasing to record that greater cleanliness was obtained in every case.

It is of interest to note that a low count does not of necessity mean an absence of coliform bacilli, and, indeed, in the lowest count, namely 5,100, coliform bacilli were present; while at the same farm, with a count of nearly three times the amount, coliform bacilli were absent. This point is even more noticeable in the case of designated milk, where in one case a certified milk with only 1,120 organisms per c.c. was positive to coliform examination. This makes one doubt the value of coliform examination and rely more on the general bacterial count.

As regards milk consigned from other areas, all the samples taken were satisfactory except one, which was a Grade "A" T.T. Milk with 205,600 organisms per c.c. This appeared to be due to a cow with an unnoticed "weed." Attention was called to this, and the necessary measures taken to prevent the milk being included in the supply.

As regards samples of designated milk, the following were dealt with during the year:—

"Certified."—7 samples; highest count, 1,560; lowest count, 240.

Grade "A" T.T.—15 samples; highest count, 205,600.
(This was not produced in the County and is referred to above.)

Highest count produced in the County, 73,600;
lowest count, 8,500.

"Pasteurised."—2 samples; highest count, 49,600;
lowest count, 3,700.

As regards the last-mentioned class of milk, the pasteurisation of the supply is done in the larger burghs, but this milk is for the most part sold in the County as ordinary milk. This is referred to in last year's Report.

In connection with the detection of dirty milk, it is of interest to note that sometimes milk which has an apparently

dirty appearance, as shown on the milk pad taken by the sanitary Inspector, does not give a correspondingly high bacterial count. In one instance a certain milk with ominous-looking milk pads had counts of 13,900 and 16,900 in successive examinations. As mentioned in another part of the Report, there were no outbreaks of infectious disease which could be attributed to milk.

The number of producers of graded milk has not altered during the year. This is almost certainly due to the lack of demand for designated milks, which is largely owing to the industrial depression; in the County a large quantity of the existing graded milk is being actually sold as ordinary sweet milk. The number of retailers on the other hand, especially of Grade "A" T.T. milk, increased, but the amount sold by many of them appears to be small.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, &c., AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Full details are given regarding these matters in the Sanitary Inspectors' reports, and have been referred to above in the paragraphs relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

As regards the slaughterhouses, considering the fact that they are privately owned, the supervision is as satisfactory as is possible. As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspectors' reports, there are six licensed premises in the County, one of which, however, belongs to the Corporation of Glasgow, and is used in connection with their farm at Woodilee. The other five are associated with butchers' shops in Cumbernauld, Garelochhead, and Alexandria.

The inspection of meat is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, who are qualified meat inspectors, in conjunction with the County Veterinary Inspector. Meat is not allowed to be moved from these slaughterhouses until examined and passed.

There are no public slaughterhouses in the Landward part of the County.

WATER SUPPLY.—Table XV gives details of the examination of water supplies during 1932. The number of samples was considerably less than in the preceding year. The presence of a large amount of nitrates was the cause of condemnation in most of the cases. Where possible, supplies were improved.

The question of water supplies, especially in the western area, was again carefully considered during the year, but nothing was definitely settled.

Complaints were received regarding the Cardross and Clynder supplies, the latter village being very short of water during the summer.

GENERAL SANITATION.

DRAINAGE.—The details regarding drainage and scavenging are very fully described by the County Sanitary Inspectors in another part of this report.

The main points of interest are, as regards drainage, the rapid increase in the number of houses in Bearsden and the continual necessity for increasing the length of sewers to cope with building operations. Also in the eastern area there has been an improvement as regards the River Luggie, septic tanks having been installed at Waterside.

In the western area the question of the Vale of Leven drainage system has occupied the constant attention of the Special Districts Committee. This system is progressing slowly, but in a satisfactory manner. When completed, a commencement will have to be made with the abolition of the remaining dry-closets and privy-middens, which may be well enough in isolated County districts, but out of place in a populous area such as Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton.

TABLE XV.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES,
1932.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deep Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	1	...	2	4	...	1
Springs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Springs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Sources, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surface Water, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Gravitation (Bowling), ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gravitation (Cardross), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn Water, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
CAMPERS, HOSTELS, &c.—						
Surface Water, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn Water, ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ditches, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, ...	5	...	3	12	...	4

NUISANCES.—On account of complaints received or at the request of the Sanitary Inspectors, visits of inspection were made on a number of occasions during the year and reports furnished to the Local Authority. Among others were the following:—

Burn at Hillfoot Terrace, Bearsden.—This burn has given trouble from time to time by overflowing and flooding the premises at the back of Hillfoot Terrace. At one time a certain amount of sewage effluent was discharged into the burn, but since the drainage of the area has been reconstructed the water is free from sewage. Under the circumstances the Local Authority could not be held responsible for any flooding which occurred.

House at Waterside.—An unusual complaint was received regarding the action of a proprietor at Waterside in removing the floors from a ground-floor house and thus rendering it uninhabitable by the tenant. The Sanitary Inspector, after some difficulty, got the proprietor to replace the floors, thus obviating any action under the Public Health Act.

Provision of a Wash-house.—This complaint originated in 1931, but was only finally dealt with during the year, the proprietor arranging for satisfactory wash-house accommodation and the necessary ventilation for a common stair.

Ground at Walker's Land, Duntocher.—A complaint was transmitted by the Department of Health from the Local Ratepayers' Association regarding the condition of a piece of vacant ground near the property known as Walker's Land. This ground was inspected on several occasions during the year. The condition of the ground is certainly unsightly, and the fact that a burn, into which unrequired household objects are apt to find their way, flows diagonally across the area makes it appear very untidy and neglected, but at no time could it be certified as a nuisance under the Public Health Act.

St. Patrick's Well.—This old well, known also as the "Trees" Well, was, for no obvious reason, disinterred during

the year. The well, which is situated at the manse gate at the top of Gavinburn Street, was the subject of discussion in the year 1892, when my predecessor, the late Dr. M'Vail, received a letter from the late Lord Blantyre (who was at that time proprietor of the ground) directing his attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the well and its liability to pollution. Lord Blantyre pointed out in his letter that tramps camped near it, and that the overflow from the school drain was liable to pollute it. The well was, at his suggestion, filled in. A sample of water from the well was analysed on 2nd June, 1932, and found to be of such a nature as to be regarded as a mixture of one part of average sewage with 36 parts of pure water. A further sample was taken on 23rd June, when the result was stated as one part of average sewage with 17 parts of pure water.

The Local Authority, while not insisting that the well should be again filled up, asked that measures should be taken to prevent its use for drinking purposes. The well, which is surrounded by an iron fence, has now a wooden door built over it which prevents access by the public.

Jamestown Dam.—This large dam, which is connected with the mill premises at Jamestown, was the subject of complaint during the year, and, after negotiations with the owners, it was satisfactorily cleaned out. It is unfortunate that it cannot be done away with altogether, as complaints regarding its condition arise periodically.

Camping on the Moore Mortification Ground at Cardross.—Complaints were received regarding the camping conditions on this site. The ground in question is owned by the Moore Mortification, which is administered by the County Council, and consists of a narrow strip of uneven ground between the boundary wall of a field and the shore. Inspections showed that there was not a reasonably flat piece of ground on which to erect a tent, and that there was no satisfactory water supply nor room available for erecting a sanitary convenience. The committee agreed to prohibit camping on this site.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVER LEVEN.—No complaints were received during the year regarding the condition of this river. As regards the action of interdict by the Loch Lomond Angling Association, the Appeal to the Court of Session was heard on the 19th January. During the hearing a settlement was made on terms satisfactory to both sides. This settlement is in reality much on the lines which had been suggested before the case commenced, and is to the effect that, should, after a stipulated trial period, material damage be sustained by the Angling Association, complete purification works would be provided or the effluent should be taken to the Clyde at Havock. The remaining terms were merely regarding expenses and other similar matters.

AUCHENTOSHAN BURN.—As the distillery was not working during the year, no pollution of this burn took place, and no further action was necessary.

YOKER BURN.—With reference to the complaint regarding the pollution of this burn by the sewage from two double villas in Mill Road, the Special District Committee agreed on 18th January to lay a sewer to take the sewage referred to. Owing to unforeseen difficulties, however, the sewer was not laid by the end of the year.

RIVER ALLANDER.—No complaints were received during the year.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLIN.—In October a complaint was received from the Town Clerk of Kirkintilloch regarding the condition of the River Luggie, which flows through the town. The complaint referred to oil and coal-washings, and, as these substances do not get into the river from pits in Dunbartonshire, a note of the complaint was sent to the County of Lanark. A series of samples were taken at points above and below possible sources of pollution. The Analyst in reporting on the samples said :—“ There is nothing present in the water that could be said to be definitely due to trade

effluents as distinct from domestic sewage. The report from the County of Lanark indicated that the remedial measures were reasonably complete. Arrangements were made whereby samples would in future be taken at the time of pollution.

POLLUTION OF THE GARELOCH.—In February a complaint was received regarding oil and soot on the surface of the loch; enquiries, however, failed to give sufficient evidence as to where the pollution had come from. Oil and soot had been noticed about the time floating through the narrows while the tide was running in, so that there was a possibility that these substances did not come from ships anchored in the upper part of the loch. Under the circumstances, no action could be taken.

HOUSING.

During 1932 thirty-two representations under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were made to the Local Authority. The number of houses affected was 215. The following shows the location of the houses dealt with:—

BONHILL, ALEXANDRIA, AND JAMESTOWN.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
42-44 George Street, Bonhill, ...	2	—	2	—	—
71 Campbell Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	—	1	—
185 Main Street, Jamestown, ...	2	—	1	1	—
411 Main Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	1	—	—
319 Main Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	1	—	—
321 Main Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	1	—	—
117 Main Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	1	—	—
41-43 Mitchell Street, Alexandria,	2	1	1	—	—
Parkneuk, Crescent, Alexandria,	4	2	2	—	—
24 John Street, Alexandria, ...	1	—	1	—	—
35 Random Street, Alexandria,	1	1	—	—	—
295 Main Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	1	—	—
154 Bank Street, Alexandria, ...	1	—	1	—	—
166 Bank Street, Alexandria, ...	1	1	—	—	—
83 Alexander Street, Alexandria,	1	—	—	1	—
10 Campbell Street, Bonhill, ...	1	—	—	1	—
16 Dalvait Road, Balloch, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	23	5	14	4	—

RENTON.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
2 Station Road, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
10-12 Waterside, Renton, ...	4	—	3	1	—
136 Back Street, Renton, ...	2	—	2	—	—
38 Stirling Street, Renton, ...	1	—	—	1	—
119 Back Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
8 Red Row, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Bluehouses, Renton, ...	2	—	2	—	—
138 Back Street, Renton, ...	4	2	2	—	—
40 Stirling Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
43-45 Main Street, Renton, and 2 Carman Road, Renton, ...	8	—	8	—	—
1-7 Back Street, Renton, ...	7	2	5	—	—
10-22 Red Row, Renton, ...	6	—	5	1	—
205 Main Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
14 Back Street, Renton, and 63 Main Street, Renton, ...	3	—	2	1	—
99-105 Back Street, Renton, ...	5	1	4	—	—
188 Main Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
93 Back Street, Renton, ...	3	1	2	—	—
109 Back Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
21-23 Thimble Street, Renton, ...	2	—	1	1	—
12 Back Street, Renton, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	55	6	44	5	—

OLD KILPATRICK.

Littlemill, Bowling, ...	2	—	1	—	1
Littlemill, Backland, Bowling, ...	4	2	1	—	1
The Dyke, Bowling, ...	4	—	1	2	1
Lilyoak, Main Street, Old Kilpatrick,	2	—	—	2	—
Burnside Place, Old Kilpatrick,	1	—	—	1	—
Crichton's Land, Old Kilpatrick,	5	1	2	2	—
Storegate, Old Kilpatrick, ...	13	5	8	—	—
Smith's Land, Old Kilpatrick, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Bankside, Old Kilpatrick, ...	3	—	3	—	—
Lusset Cottage, Old Kilpatrick,	1	—	—	—	1
Robertson's Land, Old Kilpatrick,	1	1	—	—	—
Lilybank, Main Street, Old Kilpatrick, ...	1	—	—	—	1
	38	9	17	7	5

CROY.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
Canal Bank House, Auchinstarry,	1	1	—	—	—
Stark's Land (East), Auchinstarry,	1	—	1	—	—
Old Mill, Croy,	4	1	3	—	—
Croy Row, Croy,	25	—	25	—	—
Smithstone Row, Croy,	51	2	44	4	1
	82	4	73	4	1

WATERSIDE.

Burnbrae Road, Waterside, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Pit Road, Waterside,	3	1	2	—	—
The Cross, Waterside,	6	3	2	1	—
Berryknowe, Waterside,	4	1	3	—	—
Bankhead, Waterside,	1	—	1	—	—
Merkland, Waterside,	1	—	1	—	—
	16	5	10	1	—

CUMBERNAULD.

Eastfield, Cumbernauld,	1	—	—	1	—
Total from all Areas.	215	29	158	22	6

After hearing the owners or their representatives, Demolition Orders were issued in each case, except where an undertaking was given that the houses would not be relet for human habitation until such time as they had been put into a proper state of repair.

The following properties were dealt with in that way:—
 17, 319, and 321 Main Street, Bonhill; 42 and 44 George Street, Bonhill; 24 John Street, Alexandria; 35 Random Street, Alexandria; 83 Alexander Street, Alexandria; 154 and 166 Bank Street, Alexandria; 2 Station Street, Renton; Robertson's Land, Old Kilpatrick (1 house); Lilyoak, Old Kilpatrick (2 houses); Storegate, Old Kilpatrick (13 houses); Crichton's Land, Old Kilpatrick (5 houses); and Burnside Place, Old Kilpatrick (1 house).

WITHDRAWAL OF DEMOLITION ORDERS.

It was agreed by the committee that, as the following properties had been satisfactorily repaired, the Demolition Orders should be withdrawn:—

83 Alexander Street, Alexandria.

71 Campbell Street, Bonhill.

PERMISSION TO USE PROPERTIES FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The committee gave permission to the proprietors to use their properties for other purposes than human habitation, as under:—

24 John Street, Alexandria, as a store.

154 Bank Street, Alexandria, as a workshop.

Veitches Court, Duntocher (4 houses), as committee rooms.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

During 1932, 237 inspections were made by the County Sanitary Inspectors under the above Act, and reports on premises were submitted to the Public Health Committee.

Following on this, the proprietors were informed of the condition of their houses and their attention was called to the terms of the Act. 31 applications for grants were passed during the year, the total sum involved being £4,083 11s. 3d.

The following is a statement of the work done during the year:—

Situation.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Craignahullie, Luss, ...	1	Provision of water supply and scullery. Introduction of w.c., bath, sink, &c.
Halfon, Luss, ...	1	Erection of additional bedroom. Provision of scullery, w.c., bath, sink, &c.
Blairconnel Farm Cottages, Cardross, ...	2	Erection of scullery and bathroom. Provision of w.c's., sinks, &c.
Moorepark Cottages, Cardross, ...	2	Erection of pantries and bathrooms. Provision of w.c's., &c.
Fa nyside Lodge, Cumbernauld, (Trs. of the late John Motherwell).	1	1 2-apt. house — general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of scullery and necessary drainage and water supply improved.

Situation.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Sandyknowes, Cumbernauld, (Matthew Colquhoun)	1	1 4-apt. house—addition of porch and bathroom—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of water supply, drainage, and septic tank.
Glasgow Road, Cumbernauld, (John M'Neill)	1	1 1-apt., 1 2-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 1 house of 3 apts., outside walls strapped, provision of scullery and bathroom, drainage and water supply.
Roadside, Cumbernauld, (James M'Neill)	1	1 3-apt. house—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of scullery and w.c., drainage and water supply.
Old Toll House, Castlecary, (William Kay)	1	1 3-apt. house—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of bathroom and w.c. drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Eastfield, Cumbernauld, (James Walker)	2	2 2-apt. houses—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of w.c. and sinks, drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Eastfield, Cumbernauld, (Charles Smith)	1	1 2-apt. house—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of bathroom and scullery, drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Auchenkiln Toll, Condorrat, (Major W. B. Rankin of Cleddens)	2	1 1-apt. and 1 2-apt. houses reconstructed to form 2 houses of 2 apts. (one room added), with w.c. and scullery and larder—outside walls strapped, provision of drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Auchenbee Farm, Croy, (Alex. Duncan)	1	1 2-apt. house—general overhaul, outside walls strapped, provision of bathroom and scullery, drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Bankhead, Waterside, (Mrs. George Jarvie)	3	1 2-, 1 3-, and 1 4-apt. houses—addition of w.c.'s and sculleries, and necessary drainage.
Braehead, Waterside,... (Robert Craig)	1	1 3-apt. house—addition of bathroom, scullery, and larder, and necessary drainage.
Wester Bedcow Farm, Kirkintilloch, (Corporation of Glas- gow)	2	1 6-apt. house—reconstructed to form 2 houses of 3 apts., with bathroom and scullery, outside walls strapped, drainage, and septic tank.
Drumry Cottage, Drumchapel, (Mrs. Meikleum)	1	1 4-apt. house—addition of bedroom, w.c., and bathroom, drainage, and septic tank.
Bankhead, Waterside, (Miss M. Lang)	1	2 2-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 1 house of 3 apts., with bathroom and scullery, outside walls strapped, and necessary drainage.

Situation.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Netherwood Farm, ... Castlecary, (David Reid)	5	4 2- and 1 3-apt. houses—general over- haul, outside walls strapped, pro- vision of w.c.'s and sinks, drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Avenue Cottage, Nether- wood, Castlecary, (David Reid)	1	1 2-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, provision of w.c., scullery, drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Eastfield, Cumbernauld, (John Reid)	1	1 3-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, provision of bathroom and w.c. drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
Bankhead, Waterside, (John Stark)	1	1 3-apt. house—addition of bathroom and w.c., and necessary drainage.
Eastfield, Cumbernauld, (Mrs. Margt. Aitken)	1	2 2-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 1 house of 3 apts., bathroom, outside walls strapped, provision of drainage, scullery, septic tank, and water supply.
South Muirhead, Cumbernauld, (Robert Gill)	1	1 4-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, addition of bed- room and bathroom, provision of drainage, septic tank, and water supply.
North Baljaffray, Bearsden, (Capt. A. V. C. Douglas)	1	1 3-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, provision of w.c. and sink, and necessary drain- age, and septic tank.
Main Road, Condorrat, (John Wilson)	1	1 3-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, provision of bathroom and scullery, and necessary drainage.
Longrow, Waterside, ... (Miss Mary Stirling)	1	1 2-apt. house—general overhaul, out- side walls strapped, provision of w.c. and scullery, necessary drainage, and water supply.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The following is the report for the year under the above regulations:—

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

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	1,233
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were con- sidered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation,	614

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accom- modation:—	
--	--

(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	10
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	—
(c) Cases still pending,	19
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,	—
(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),	—
7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1), ...	8
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),	8
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1),	215
1. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 10 :—	
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation,	—
(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,	46
(c) in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3),	183
(d) in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4),	1
2. 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, ...	2
3. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced,	—

WOMAN HOUSING INSPECTOR.

It is to be regretted that the committee did not see their way to continue the appointment of this official, who had been appointed temporarily for one year. During the 13 months—16th November, 1931, to 15th December, 1932—Miss Sawers made 434 visits to the housing schemes and carried out 3,482 inspections to the 951 houses under her supervision. Of the 3,482 inspections, 2,834 referred to clean houses, 585 to fairly clean houses, and 43 to dirty houses. In addition to this work, Miss Sawers made 88 special visits of enquiry regarding lodgers, the keeping of dogs, and a variety of complaints. Reports were made to the committee regarding these matters; on 4 occasions houses were reported as verminous.

This official was always well received by the tenants, there being only one occasion on which there was any difficulty regarding admission to a house.

PARTICULARS FROM THE COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Utilisation of Vacant Sites.

361/373 MAIN STREET, BONHILL.—The 9 tenemental houses on this site were completed and occupied in May, 1932.

The tenemental houses at Alexander Street and Susannah Street in Alexandria, and at Back Street and Red Row, Renton, 24 houses in all, were completed and occupied in May, 1932.

Other Schemes.

At Stirling Street, Renton, the 30 tenemental houses under the 1924 Act and 30 houses under the 1930 Act were completed and occupied during the months of October and November, 1932.

ALEXANDRIA, BURNBRAE.—A start was made to the erection of a further 20 flatted houses, comprising 16 houses of three apartments and 4 houses of two apartments, and they are expected to be ready for occupancy in April, 1933.

ADMIRALTY HOUSING SITE, ALEXANDRIA.—A start was made to build the first instalment of 30 houses of the 150 houses to be ultimately built on this site. Progress has been fairly good, and occupancy is expected by the month of June, 1933, when a further instalment will be taken in hand.

CROY.—The 72 houses here were completed and occupied in June, 1932. A start was made to a further 8 houses of four apartments in June, 1932, and these are expected to be ready for occupation early in 1933.

In view of having to provide accommodation for the occupants of the Auchinstarry Rows, it has been decided to erect an additional 112 houses at Croy on ground adjacent to the present scheme. The Architect has the plans in hand.

CONDORRAT.—A start was made to the erection of 28 flatted houses in October, 1932, and the Architect is hopeful of having them ready for occupancy in June, 1933.

WATERSIDE.—The 16 houses here forming an extension to the existing scheme were completed and occupied in September, 1932.

It will be necessary to erect a further 16 houses at Waterside to accommodate the inhabitants of Tintock Village and tenants of houses which are to be closed at Waterside.

MILTON.—The 8 flatted houses here were completed and occupied in February, 1932. It is proposed to erect a further 16 flatted houses, 8 of two apartments and 8 of three apartments. The site is at present under negotiation, although plans are ready.

STUART STREET, OLD KILPATRICK.—The 36 flatted houses started here last year were completed in August, 1932.

It is intended to utilise the remainder of the site by the erection of a further 12 houses, comprising 2 four-apartment houses, 6 three-apartment houses, and 4 two-apartment houses. The Architect has the plans in hand.

AUCHENLECK, HARDGATE.—A start was made to the erection of the 28 flatted houses under the Housing 1924 Act in December, 1932.

AUCHENTOSHAN, DUNTOCHER.—It was not until November, 1932, that a start was made to the erection of the 24 flatted houses under the Housing 1924 Act to meet the requirements of this district.

OLD STREET, DUNTOCHER.—Difficulties in connection with the acquisition of the site here delayed the issuing of schedules, but it is hoped to have a start made to build the 12 tenemental houses early in 1933.

DAVIE'S SQUARE, DUNTOCHER.—Here again there was difficulties in connection with the acquisition of the site, and the taking in of tenders was as a consequence delayed. The Department of Health approved of tenders in December, 1932, and it is hoped that a start will be made to erect the 12 tenemental houses at an early date.

Subsidised Houses.

During the year 23 applications were received in respect of 370 houses. Subsidies, amounting to £7,930, on 122 houses completed during the year were paid over.

Housing of Rural Workers

Thirty-one applications made for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, were approved during the year, involving grants amounting to £4,083 11s. 3d.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 to 1932.

INSPECTION OF ADOPTED CHILDREN.

The inspection of adopted children by the Health Visitors, which came into operation with the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner during the year, and no matter calling for special mention has occurred in connection with any of the cases on the register.

Changes of a highly important nature with regard to Infant Life Protection are embodied in the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, and a revised pamphlet

explaining these provisions was prepared for issue to interested persons. A copy of this pamphlet is appended.

NOTICE TO PERSONS RECEIVING CHILDREN UNDER NINE
FOR PAYMENT.

The following is a general statement of the statutory provisions dealing with INFANT LIFE PROTECTION :—

1. Every person who undertakes for the first time to keep for payment a child under the age of nine years apart from its parents must give written notice at least seven days before receiving the child to Dr. T. LAUDER THOMSON, County Medical Officer, 88 College Street, Dumbarton. The notice must state the name and sex of the child, the date and place of birth, the name of the person who is to keep it, the dwelling in which it is to be kept, and the name of the person from whom it is to be received.

2. Every person who undertakes to keep an additional child must give a similar notice to the Authority at least 48 hours before receiving that child.

3. Every person who is keeping for payment a child who will be under the age of nine years on 1st January, 1933, must give a similar notice not later than 1st February, 1933, unless notice has already been given.

4. A person who receives a child in an emergency and is therefore unable to give prior notice to the Authority must notify the Authority within 12 hours of receiving the child.

5. Every person who is keeping a child without payment and then enters into an undertaking to keep it for payment must give a similar notice within 48 hours after entering into the undertaking.

6. If a person keeping a child for payment intends to change his residence he must give written notice of the intended removal to the Authority at least seven days before removing. If he is removing to the district of another Authority he must also notify that Authority in writing at least seven days before removing giving the information set out in paragraph 1. If an immediate removal is necessitated by an emergency, the notices must be sent within 48 hours after the removal.

7. If a child who is being kept for payment is removed to the care of another person, the person from whose care the child is removed must within 24 hours give notice of the name and address of the person taking over the child to (a) the Authority and (b) the person from whom the child was received.

8. On the death of a child, notices must be sent within 24 hours to (a) the Authority, (b) the person from whom the child was received, and (c) the Procurator-Fiscal. Notices addressed to the Procurator-Fiscal should be sent to him at County Buildings, Dumbarton.

9. Every person keeping a child for payment must, unless exempted by the Authority, allow the Infant Protection Visitor or other person duly authorised by the Authority to visit and examine the child and the premises where it is kept, in order to satisfy the Authority as to the health and well-being of the child and to give any necessary advice or directions.

10. Every person keeping a child for payment must observe the directions of the Authority regarding the maximum number of children under the age of nine years who may be kept in any house and the conditions to be complied with if more than a certain number of children are kept.

11. A child must not be received for payment without the sanction of the Authority—

(a) by a person from whose care any child has been removed under the Acts relating to Infant Life Protection; or

(b) in any premises from which any child has been removed under those Acts by reason of the premises being dangerous or insanitary; or

(c) by a person who has been convicted of any offence of cruelty under the Acts relating to the prevention of cruelty to children and young persons.

12. No person may directly or indirectly insure the life of a child received by him for payment.

13. No advertisement indicating that a person or society will undertake or arrange for the nursing and maintenance of children under the age of nine years may be published unless the name and address of the person or society are truly stated in the advertisement.

14. These requirements do not apply—

(a) to the parents or legal guardians of the children or to their grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts; or

(b) to any person receiving the children under the Poor Law; or

(c) to certain hospitals, convalescent homes, and institutions, particulars of which may be had from the Clerk to the Authority; or

(d) in relation to any certified mental defective under guardianship.

15. A child is received for payment if there is any payment or gift of money or money's worth or any promise to pay or give money or money's worth, whether there is any intention of making a profit or not. (It should be noted that this includes the receipt of lump sums as well as of periodical payments.)

16. Any person guilty of an offence against the statutory provisions summarised above is by law liable to be punished by imprisonment for six months or by a fine of £25

The alterations effected are all desirable, and it is to be noted that there is now no specified time for which a child must be kept before the Act becomes operative. It is perhaps unfortunate that the question of payment is referred to in the Act since proof of the receipt of payment might be a matter of great difficulty. The amount of supervision which is exercised under the statute does not impose any hardship on persons undertaking to keep children, and entire exemption from the intervention of the Local Authority is immediately obtained by the legal adoption of the child.

In view of the extensive changes which will occur in the register of adopted children as at 1st January, 1933, the Department of Health requested that the return usually called for as at 16th May should, on this occasion, be made as at 31st December, 1932. The return contained in last year's Report was for the year ending 15th May, 1931. A similar return was made at 15th May, 1932; this return has been combined with that for the period 16th May to 31st December, 1932, and is as follows:—

Return as at 31st December, 1932, to the Department of Health for Scotland of work performed in terms of the Children Act, 1908, for the period from 16th May, 1931, to 31st December, 1932.

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, 1931.	53
Notices received from persons undertaking the care of Children for reward (Section 1 (1) and (2)),	14
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority,	2
Total (1),	69

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)),	2
Removals under Section 5 (1) of Children improperly kept, ...	Nil
Children otherwise removed from Register :—	
(a) On attaining age of seven years,	15
(b) On guardian's removal from the area of the Council,	2
(c) For other reasons (legal adoption, return to parents, &c.),	8
Children on Register kept under the Children Act at 31st December, 1932,	42
Total (2),	69

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, &c.),	Quarterly.
Total number of Visits paid during year by Infant Protection Visitors (Section 2 (2)) to Children on Register,	314

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

Prosecutions for all offences under Part I,	Nil
Of which for failure to give notice under Section 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.

Several decisions having an important bearing on the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme were taken in the course of the year.

In administering the scheme for the supply of milk when it is necessary for the treatment of children and expectant or nursing mothers who are ailing, it was found that adherence to the "Bureau" scale of income occasioned hardship in a number of cases, and in November the scale of aliment to able-bodied poor was adopted as the scale of necessity under this scheme. The number of applications for a supply of milk again showed a considerable increase over the previous year, being 641 as against 514, and the number of applications granted increased from 421 in 1931 to 517 in 1932. Of the 124 cases in which milk was refused, 85 were not medically certified as requiring milk, and the incomes of 39 applicants exceeded the scale of necessity.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the cost of the provision of dentures to nursing and expectant mothers under the scheme was the subject of much consideration, and the decision to treat only expectant mothers came into operation at the beginning of the year. In June the services of the School Dentists were made available, to a limited extent, to the Maternity Service Schemes in the County for this purpose. As a result of these combined economies, the cost of dental treatment for the year has been reduced by over £300 from the previous year, and amounts only to £92 14s., while 28 expectant mothers have received treatment, as against a total of 59 nursing and expectant mothers treated during 1931.

An indication of the amount of unemployment existing is noticeable in the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinements, where the number of applications has risen to 82, as against 45 in 1931. The revision of the National Health Insurance Act has rendered a larger number of applicants ineligible for Maternity Benefit, and the number of cases in which the committee has had to provide a midwife has increased from 29 in 1931 to 58 in 1932.

The fluctuations in the figures for the remaining activities under these schemes are more or less normal and do not call for special comment, with the exception of the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors, which show a considerable increase. This is to some extent accounted for by the rearrangement of districts in the western area, mentioned in last year's Report, and by the fact that holiday relief work during the year was undertaken by the School Nurses, following the decision of the Public Health Committee to place this staff at the disposal of the three Maternity Service and Child Welfare Authorities in the County during part of the school holidays.

In March arrangements were made for the transference of the Maternity Service Clinic at Twechar from the Miners' Institute to the Twechar Public School, where there was a specially-fitted medical room available.

In connection with these schemes, the Department of Health require detailed statistics as set out in the Board of Health Circular of 27th December, 1929, and the following statement complies with that requirement:—

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

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

1. *Births*.—(a) Number registered—(i) legitimate, 1,189; (ii) illegitimate, 47. (b) Number notified, 1,325. (This figure includes 89 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 523; midwife only, 518; both doctor and midwife, 195; not attended by either doctor or midwife, Nil. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 41.

2. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 113. (b) Rate per 1,000 births, 85. (c) Number of deaths and rates per 1,000 births classified according to age-groups and causes of death (see Table XIX).

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 6. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 5.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 30 midwives practising in the County; only 9 of these are qualified by examination. The others were in practice when the Midwives (Scotland) Act passed, and thus were automatically added to the Midwives' Roll. The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during 1932 as required by the Central Midwives Board :—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered in 1932,	1,325
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1932,...	501
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1932,	36
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932, ...	11
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1932,	Nil
Births,	2
Deaths,	

In addition to the above, 89 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. 13 of these were still-born. The two deaths of children not attended by a doctor or midwife are those of newly-born children whose bodies were found within the County.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1932,	7
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	5
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1932,	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1932,	6
Total number of deaths during 1932,	5
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	1
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	1
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1932, Cases, ...	Nil
Deaths, ...	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—

Total number of cases during 1932,	5
Total number of deaths during 1932,	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	1
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1932, Cases, ...	Nil
Deaths, ...	Nil

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1932,	41
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1932,	21

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 182 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,	12
Severe abdominal pain,	2
Swollen legs,	2
Albuminuria,	2
Sickness and vomiting,	1
Rash on shoulders and inflammation of eyes,	1
Suppression of urine,	1

Delivery complicated by :—

Hæmorrhoids,	1
Pains in side,	1
Headache and bleeding from nose,	1
Tear in perineum from previous confinement,	1
Blood in spit,	1
Early rupture of membranes,	1
Hydramnios and monster,	1
Hysteria,	1
Prolonged labour,	58
Contracted pelvis,	4
Prolapse of cord,	2
Breech presentation,	7
Occipital posterior presentation,	8
Other abnormal head presentations,	3
Transverse presentation,	3
Foot presentation,	2
Rigid cervix,	2
Collapse of patient,	2
Rupture of perineum,	9
Retained placenta,	2
Post-partum hæmorrhage,	5

Puerperium complicated by :—

Abdominal pain,	3
Pain in leg,	1
Sickness,	1
Retention of urine,	1
Rise of temperature,	2
Weakness,	1
Chill,	1
Inflammation of breasts,	3

Conditions of Child :—

Stillbirths,	10
Spina bifida—meningocele,	1
Premature baby,	5
Feebleness,	5
Inflammation of baby's eyes,	3
Discharge from baby's eyes,	2
Baby unable to pass urine,	1
Lump in baby's neck.	1
Tongue-tied,	1

NOTIFICATIONS :—

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

Notification of still-birth,	10
Notification of liability to be a source of infection, ...	2
Notification of having laid out a dead body, ...	2
Notification of patient's failure to follow advice, ...	6
Notification of artificial feeding,	1

The total number of births registered in the County during the year included three live-births of children which were not notifiable under the Notification of Births Acts since the periods of gestation were stated to be $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ months respectively.

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 1,325,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 100.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only was 41·9.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only was 42·3.

The percentage of total births attended by both was 15·8.

The percentage of still-births was 3·3.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants,	1,313	12,286
Children (1-5 years),	5,252	10,801
Expectant mothers,	421	1,273
Total,	6,986	24,360

* This figure includes 89 births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

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. XVI, XVII, and XVIII.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.* — The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Committee, 102 children were treated; 58 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 10 children were referred to the Eye Clinics, and 34 children were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions, while no children received treatment at the School Skin Clinics.

During the year dental treatment was sanctioned in the case of 28 expectant mothers, 24 of whom required dentures. The total estimated cost of this service was £92 14s.

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 322. Twenty-three cases were dealt with, and the following statement gives details of the conditions treated and the results obtained:—

Condition.	No. of Patients.	Improved	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	9	6	3
Malnutrition,	8	2	6
Adenitis associated with Septic Tonsils, &c.,	6	6	—

Arrangements have been made for the treatment of Child Welfare Scheme patients at the Kirkintilloch School Clinic which was opened at the end of November. An arrangement had been made in March with Dr. Buchanan, Kirkintilloch, for the treatment of patients at his private installation, and

two children suffering from general debility were benefited by short courses of treatment.

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 41, of whom 10 were under one year and 31 over one year. The children under one year made 190 attendances, and those over one year 1,283 attendances—a total of 1,473.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk—(i) mothers, 352; (ii) children, 289. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 299; (ii) children, 257. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 278; (ii) children, 239.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths—(i) from measles, Nil; (ii) from sequelæ, pneumonia, 5; bronchitis, 1; bronchitis and cardiac failure, 1; bronchitis and whooping-cough, 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 3 deaths took place. In all cases the fatal issue was due to some complication, and these were as follows:—Bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; convulsions, 1. There were no cases removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—(a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 7; (ii) by midwife, nil; (iii) by institution, none. (b) Number of cases in which infection is gonococcal, not known. (c) Number treated in residential institutions, 2. (d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, none.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes.*—There are no insti-

tions of this nature connected with the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme conducted by the County Council, but by arrangement during the year 42 women from the County were treated in the ante-natal wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and notifications were received for 56 births which had occurred in the labour wards of that hospital. The conditions found in the 42 ante-natal cases were :—

Debility,	1
Bi. con. uterus,	1
Pulmonary disease (not T.B.),	1
Pyelitis,	5
Threatened abortion,	5
Hyperemesis,	6
Albuminuria,	13
Contracted pelvis,	7
High blood pressure,	1
Intestinal obstruction,	1
Primiparous breech,	1
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>

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, 12 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,	6
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	5

(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital—

(a) Puerperal Fever,	5
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	Nil

(3) Total number of deaths, 5

(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—

(a) Puerperal Fever,	2
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	2

(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4, 2

(6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for :—

(a) Consultant service,	2
(b) Bacteriological examinations,	—
(c) Skilled nursing at home,	—
(d) Hospital Treatment,	5

25. *Other Provisions.*—Arrangements have been made under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinement, and 82 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 58 were granted, 23 were refused, and in one case the application was 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 sixteen patients. The total quantity provided was 98,800 units, and the cost amounted to £67 10s. 3d.

TABLE XVI.—HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	AREA.							
		Vale of Leven.	Rest of Western Area (Landward).	Helensburgh (Burghal).	Cove and Kilcreggan (Burghal).	East & West Kilpatrick (Landward).	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Milngavie (Burghal).
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year,...	1345	312	178	132	8	192	198	264	61
Number of First Visits :—	1691	365	220	99	15	196	306	367	123
To Children under 1 year, ...	1313	322	178	84	9	188	198	271	63
To Children from 1 to 5 years, ...	137	8	6	...	1	3	42	77	...
To Expectant Mothers, ...	241	35	36	15	5	5	66	19	60
Number of Revisits :—	22669	3951	3492	2570	684	2826	3575	4097	1474
To Children under 1 year, ...	10973	1693	1303	1032	187	837	1692	3550	679
To Children from 1 to 5 years, ...	10664	2122	2131	1319	466	1722	1780	517	607
To Expectant Mothers, ...	1032	136	58	219	31	267	103	30	188
Number of Visits to Midwives, ...	136	20	13	10	...	12	61	20	...
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, ...	508	59	97	25	2	24	160	105	36
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, ...	329	...	17	3	4	124	53	93	35
Total Visits, ...	25,333	4,395	3,839	2,707	705	3,182	4,155	4,682	1,668

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

PARTICULARS.	CLINICS.									County Totals.
	Alexandria.	Renton.	Helensburgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.	
Number of Clinics held— Health Visitor only attending, ... Doctor and Health Visitor attending, ...	50 50	48 46	... 52	50 50	... 52	... 49	... 51	4 99	... 52	152 501
Ante-Natal Consultations— Number attending, ... Total attendances, ...	49 196	64 272	... ...	49 128	22 55	4 6	6 15	53 106	... ...	247 778
Referred to pre-natal Wards, ... Referred to Family Doctor, ... Treated at Clinic, ...	3 ... 46	3 ... 61	... ... ...	4 1 44	2 ... 20	... ... 4	... ... 6	5 ... ...	... ... ...	17 1 181
Post-Natal or other Consultations, ...	234	148	...	227	146	12	12	331	...	1,110
Child Welfare Consultations— First Attendances— Under 1 year, ... Over 1 year, ... Total Attendances— Under 1 year, ... Over 1 year, ...	140 80 625 457	82 15 545 500	34 10 441 709	58 12 258 393	27 9 273 204	45 10 357 178	48 17 414 328	166 24 812 380	40 15 316 92	640 192 4,041 3,331
Total number of Children attending Clinic during year, ...	381	283	151	177	89	98	141	468	82	1,870
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, ...	69	197	32	33	20	30	78	362	53	874

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

DISEASES.	County Totals.	CLINIC DETAILS.								
		Alex- andria.	Renton.	Helens- burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
GENERAL CONDITIONS :										
General Debility,	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...
Malnutrition,	36	15	1	1	3	2	2	...	12	...
Anæmia,	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets,	20	10	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
Snuffles, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS DISEASES :										
Chorea,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paresis of Face, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR CONDITIONS :										
Tonsils and Adenoids,	34	17	5	...	1	...	5	...	6	...
Tonsillitis,	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
Tongue-Tie,	12	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	...
Otorrhœa,	14	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	10	...
Other Ear Diseases,	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nasal Conditions,	16	5	1	...	3	2	...	...	5	...
EYE DISEASES :										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis,	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Blepharitis,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squint,	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Sty,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
RESPIRATORY DISEASES										
Bronchitis,	46	28	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	...
Other Respiratory Diseases,	30	...	17	...	8	3	2	...	...	...
DENTAL CONDITIONS :										
Dental Caries,	26	...	2	3	4	...	1	...	16	...
Other Dental Conditions,	13	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
ALIMENTARY DISEASES :										
Conditions relating to Feeding,	43	21	2	8	1	3	1	...	7	...
Vomiting,	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Indigestion,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis,	9	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Enteritis,	8	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia,	23	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	13	...
Threadworms,	11	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...
Tapeworm, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa,	21	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	13	2
Constipation,	15	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	10	...
Other Alimentary Conditions,	21	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	17	...
SKIN DISEASES :										
Ringworm,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scabies,	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Impetigo,	37	14	7	...	1	2	...	...	13	...
Eczema,	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alopecia, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seborrhœa,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Sores, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Vaccination, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nettlerash, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases,	25	9	...	...	2	2	1	...	11	...
OTHER CONDITIONS :										
Swelling of Knee,	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Talipes,	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis,	24	7	10	3	...	...	...	...	4	...
Conditions affecting Umbilicus,	19	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
Mumps, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Glands,	17	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Abscesses,	12	4	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Wry Neck, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscular Atrophy,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sore Mouth,	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Hydrocele,	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deformed Feet,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hip Joint Disease,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Burns,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital Heart Disease, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delay in Speaking, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Disease noted,	34	...	16	...	...	5	...	...	13	...
Attendances for weighing only,	234	32	...	17	29	15	25	50	28	38

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE XIX.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

1932.

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 1,000 Births.
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3.0
Scarlet Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.5
Whooping Cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.5
Diphtheria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2.25
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.75
Erysipelas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Menin- gitis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.75
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.75
Meningitis (not Tuberculous), ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3.0
Hydrocephalus, ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3.0
Convulsions, ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2.25
Pneumonia (all forms), ...	1	1	2	1	1	4	8	6.0
Bronchitis, ...	...	...	...	2	3	3	8	6.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ...	...	2	2	2	4	2	10	7.5
Other Digestive Diseases, ...	2	1	3	1	1	...	5	3.75
Congenital Malfor- mations, ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1.5
Congenital Heart, ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	2.25
Premature Birth, ...	18	3	21	...	...	...	21	15.77
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, ...	7	5	12	3	1	...	16	12.0
Atelectasis, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1.5
Injury at Birth, ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	3.0
Asphyxiation, over- laying, ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	2.25
Syphilis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.75
Rickets, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, ...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	3.75
Total, ...	40	13	53	12	18	30	113	84.77

RAT CAMPAIGN.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

RAT WEEK, 4TH TO 11TH APRIL, 1932.

The annual campaign against rats and mice was prosecuted in the County during the week 4th to 11th April, 1932.

The usual procedure with regard to the circularisation of property owners, stable and piggery owners, and farmers was carried out, and premises were visited so far as possible.

As in previous years, the Burgh Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors in the burghs within the County collaborated with the County Sanitary Inspectors in the effort to make Rat Week a success.

Advertisements calling attention to Rat Week were inserted in the local newspapers by the County Clerk. Pictorial posters and handbills of arresting design were displayed throughout the villages and burghs, and the railway stations therein, the latter by the courtesy of the London, Midland & Scottish and London & North-Eastern Railway Companies.

Supplies of rodine, red squill, and rat biscuits were obtained, and the Chief Constable gave permission to keep supplies of these poisons in the police stations for sale during Rat Week.

Extensive baiting and gassing was carried out at the various coups and sewage disposal works, and good kills resulted.

Nothing of outstanding interest was reported from the burghs where the rat menace, compared with last year, appears to be less evident.

Kills of various sizes were reported, the biggest being one of five hundred rats at a farm. This farm, by reason of its

being situated near disused coalpits and surrounded by heavily-wooded plantations where game is reared, is subject to periodic rat invasion, which is promptly dealt with; gassing and trapping being the methods employed.

At one of the County Council housing schemes in course of erection, one hundred rats and a great number of mice were accounted for with poison, this invasion being due, no doubt, to careless workmen leaving scraps of bread about which attracted the rodents to the site.

Another infestation reported to this department resulted in the trapping of twenty-seven rats in an outbuilding.

During Rat Week twenty-two dozen tins of Rodine, sixteen tins of Rat Biscuits, seven "Klearwell" Paste Tablets, nine bottles of "Klearwell" Liquid, and eight bottles of Rat Destroyer were sold or used by this department.

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, 1932, 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 73 plans passed for buildings to be erected within the Western Area under the Building Bye-laws. This is a decrease from the previous year, when 78 plans were passed. Table XX shows the types of buildings erected, and these include the erection of 13 bungalows, the laying down of 4 petrol tanks, the erection of 11 garages, 4 shops, &c.

I have again to make reference to the fact that the Building Bye-laws do not give the Local Authority control over the erection of advertisement hoardings. This is a matter that will not be lost sight of when the new bye-laws are being prepared in connection with the County.

With reference to the establishment of petrol stations and the erection of pumps, the Licensing Authority took a step in the right direction when they stipulated that a certain part of the Western Area be a restricted area for this purpose. The area referred to embraces the three lochs, and within that particular area it has been stipulated that no additional petrol-filling stations be established.

New buildings erected throughout the district and old buildings being reconstructed are regularly inspected during the course of construction or reconstruction, and it is satisfactory to report that there is complete co-operation between architects and builders and the officers of the Local Authority.

The number of houses completed during the year without State Assistance was 3.

TABLE XX.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—WESTERN AREA.

PARISH.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.				
	New Buildings.			Alterations			Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Total.	2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments.	Total.
	Bungalows, &c.	Double Villas.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Amended.									
Arrochar, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Bonhill, ...	3	...	2	1	8	...	4	...	17	21	5	38	10	3	56
Cardross, ...	5	...	1	...	12	...	6	...	2	8	...	3	4	4	11
Dunbarton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2
Luss, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
Rosneath, ...	2	...	1	2	6	...	7	...	2	9	...	5	1	2	10
Rhu, ...	1	...	...	3	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	5
Total, ...	13	...	4	13	5	1	36	...	22	45	5	47	20	15	87

37 Sets of Plans were also passed for :—6 Sheds, 11 Garages, 1 Greenhouse, 4 Petrol Pumps, 4 Shops, 2 Factories,
 1 Canteen and Cloakroom, 1 Hotel, 1 Hangar, 1 Hall, 1 School Fire Escape, 1 Pump House, 2 Pavilions, 1 Office.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

In the course of routine inspection of the district observations are made regarding buildings or parts of buildings becoming dangerous. In a large number of instances it is observed that chimneyheads, outside stairways, and boundary walls are found to be a source of danger to the inhabitants. Generally speaking, on the attention of the owners being drawn to the matter, immediate action is taken, but there are instances when it has been found necessary to serve notices on the responsible parties under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892. During the year the following property was dealt with:—

9 Burn Street, Renton (condemned premises).

DRAINAGE.

MAIN DRAINAGE—VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON.—The County Engineer will report in detail regarding the progress that has been made in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme for the Vale of Leven and Renton District.

The question of the abolition of the dry-closets and the introduction of water-closet accommodation in Jamestown Terraces has been receiving the attention of the Medical Officer and myself, and several meetings have taken place between ourselves and the agents acting for the owners. Sketch plans were prepared showing the most suitable position for the water-closets, and these proposals are receiving the consideration of the proprietors. Nothing can be done, however, in the work of linking up with the Main Drainage Scheme until the full scheme has been completed.

The septic tank in connection with a house at Balloch Road, Balloch, was abolished and the house drainage connected to the Local Authority's sewer.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The work of piping the Ladyton Well

overflow to the sewer in Main Street, Bonhill, has now been completed.

At Fisherwood Sewage Filters, Balloch, several new trays were fitted during the year.

As in former years, new and old drainage systems were tested and reports furnished where necessary. Steps were taken to have improvements effected on existing drainage systems where it was considered advisable to do so.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

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

Loads removed.	No. of bins and pits emptied.	Miles travelled.	Petrol consumpt. Gallons.
6,344	168,539	30,051·2	4,108

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 7·31.

Fully realising the importance of an efficient public cleansing service from a public health point of view, it is only right that from time to time officials responsible for the control of a cleansing department should consider in detail the working of the department and make every effort to improve, if possible, the service. The increase in the number of ashbins brought about by the erection of new houses tends to alter to a certain extent the working of the department, and it is only by reviewing the position from time to time that the responsible official can form an opinion as to the most efficient method of dealing with the position. It is pleasing to note that the number of ashpits within the district is gradually being reduced, and by the introduction of the Main Drainage Scheme within the area a further reduction is looked for in the near future.

The transport connected with the department consists of three 30-cwt. Albion lorries and one 2-ton Vulcan lorry. The Albion lorries have been in continuous service since 1921, and, while they continue to give wonderful service,

taking into consideration the age of the vehicles, the time is approaching when the committee will be faced with the consideration of acquiring at least two vehicles.

Application was made by the Vale of Leven Golf Club suggesting that the refuse from the golf club be removed during the summer months. The clubhouse is situated outwith the scavenging district, and, after consideration, the committee agreed to remove the refuse twice weekly provided a certain payment was made and that the refuse was deposited at the end of Dalmonach Road, Bonhill. The golf club did not see their way to accept this offer.

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.
1,415	43,353	2,588·6	499 $\frac{3}{4}$

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 5·15.

The work within this district continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The new Ford tipping wagon acquired by the committee last year continues to give satisfaction. I wish to record that, in my opinion, the general tidiness and cleanliness of the streets in populous areas shows a marked improvement on previous years, and I can only come to the conclusion that this is arrived at by the helpful co-operation of the public with the department in keeping the streets cleaner. Much publicity has been given to the question of throwing litter about by broadcast appeals and in other ways, and no doubt this has had the effect on the public, who undoubtedly pay more attention to this matter.

The refuse from Renton district is transported to Pillan-flats coup at the south end of Renton village, and at this coup one will observe a very fine example of the usefulness of land reclamation. Low-lying swampy ground is gradually

being filled in, and the finished surface is yielding first-rate crops to the farmer who has a lease of the ground connected with the depot.

RHU.—The work within the Rhu Special Scavenging District is carried out by a private contract and the refuse removed to a depot on the north side of the West Highland Railway above Rhu village.

CRAIGENDORAN.—The work within this district is also carried out by private contract, and the refuse removed by private arrangement between the contractor and Helensburgh Town Council to the Town Council Depot.

GARELOCHHEAD.—The work at Garelochhead has been carried out during the year without complaint. The new road at the refuse depot was formed, and the coup continues to be maintained in a satisfactory manner.

CARDROSS.—The work of scavenging within the newly-formed scavenging district at Cardross continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. When the committee decided to level up the low-lying ground of the Burns Public Park some doubt was expressed regarding the possibility of a nuisance arising due to this action. Experience has shown, however, that good work continues to be done in the filling up of this low-lying ground without complaint by or annoyance to the residents. During the year, in consequence of the death of Mr. William Hutchison, the contract was transferred to his sons, Messrs. William and Alexander Hutchison.

SCAVENGING GENERAL. — The following villages are still outwith Special Scavenging Districts:—Shandon, Clynder, Rosneath, Arrochar, and Tarbet, and in this connection I have not lost sight of the possibility of forming new districts or extending existing districts to take in the foregoing villages as far as scavenging facilities are concerned. The only way to maintain and preserve the natural beauty of the western area of Dunbartonshire is for the Local Authority to put

into force and control a recognised method of public cleansing. How is it possible to keep the shores of our beautiful lochs clean unless some scavenging service is instituted? I am optimistic enough to think that the time is not far distant when the scavenging arrangements of all villages throughout the district will be under the control of the Local Authority.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The committee have had under consideration from time to time the question of acquiring a suitable site in the vicinity of the Fountain, Alexandria, for a public convenience. Several sites in the vicinity have been under consideration by the committee, and it was found that there was considerable opposition to the sites suggested from householders in the vicinity. The committee have still the matter under consideration, and hope in the near future to bring forward a definite proposal in connection with the matter.

The new conveniences erected at Arrochar and Tarbet were opened to the public during the year.

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

Balloch (old),	...	...	...	...	...	£17 17 7
Balloch (new),	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 8
Bonhill,	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 5
Christie Park,	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 1
Cardross,	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 11
Rhu, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 11
Garelochhead,	...	...	...	...	...	8 2 3
Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	12 3 1
Tarbet,	...	...	...	...	...	8 16 3
Luss, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 6 7

£141 17 9

TABLE XXI.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with- out water supply and sink inside the House.	No. of W.C.'S serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Dry Closets serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Privy Middens serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Ashpits serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.			
		245	163	71	27	19	4	5	6	14	5	30	19	27	8	24	54
Alexandria, ...	31	245	163	71	27	19	4	5	6	14	5	30	19	27	8	24	54
Bonhill, ...	30	56	26	14	5	27	6	4	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	8	10
Jamestown and Balloch,	21	11	43	6	2	7	7	2	1	53	40	...	17	...	37	...	40
Renton, ...	64	55	74	49	25	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	4
Total, ...	146	367	306	140	59	55	19	11	10	70	49	33	42	29	48	33	108

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. XXI have been tabulated showing the number of common water-closets in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5, or more tenants, number of houses without water supply and sink inside house, and the number of dry-closets, privy-middens, and ashpits still in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5, or more tenants. The statement also shows the number of privies converted into w.c.'s, and the number of privies, earth-closets, and privy-middens remaining at end of year:—

Populous Places.		Privies, &c., converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of Year.		
			Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria, ...	...	11	27	—	68
Bonhill, ...	...	—	45	—	11
Jamestown and Balloch,	—	—	19	—	121
Renton, ...	...	—	7	—	7
Total,	...	11	98	—	207

LIGHTING.

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

314—2 lt. Bijou.
223—2 lt. Medium.
6—4 lt. Bijou.
4—1 lt. No. 2.
2—3 lt. No. 2.
4—3 lt. No. 2 (Suspension).
1—5 lt. No. 2 ,,
4—7 lt. No. 2 ,,
1—8 lt. No. 2 ,,

Claims to the value of £24 6s. 2½d. were made in respect of lamps damaged.

A report was submitted to the committee detailing a scheme whereby certain lamps in Vale of Leven and Renton districts would be extinguished at midnight during the entire lighting season, thus effecting an economy in public lighting. On consideration, the whole question presented many difficulties, and it was found on examination that (as far as can be ascertained) no appreciable saving would be met. The committee, therefore, agreed to extinguish all the lamps from 7th March to the end of the lighting season at midnight.

The lighting in Hill Street, Alexandria, was improved by the erection of an additional lamp.

The lighting of Upper Hill Street, Alexandria, was also improved.

Application was made by the Postmaster suggesting that the committee should consider the erection of a lamp at the Post Office, Bank Street. The committee had the matter under consideration, and came to the conclusion that the street was sufficiently well lighted as far as the public were concerned, and that the proposal would mean the rearrangement of several lamps. The application was refused.

Three additional lamps were erected at Burnbrae Housing Scheme at an estimated cost of £20.

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

96—2	lt. Bijou.
3—3	lt. Medium.
2—4	lt. Bijou.
1—2	lt. Medium.
3—1	lt. Bijou.

Claims to the value of £5 10s. 6d. were made in respect of lamps damaged.

The following table gives information regarding the number

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.			CARDROSS.			DUNBAR- TON.		KIL- MARNOCK.		LUSS.			ROSNEATH.			RHU.			(A)	(B)										
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Janetown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Remton.	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.	Cardochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ARROCHAR.	TOTAL BONHILL.	TOTAL CARDROSS.	TOTAL DUNBAR- TON.	TOTAL KIL- MARNOCK.	TOTAL LUSS.	TOTAL ROSNEATH.	TOTAL RHU.	TOTAL (A).	TOTAL (B).
Ashpits abolished,	11	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12			
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided,	38	16	3	15	72	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	88				
Ashpits repaired,	3	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed,							
Burns cleaned,							
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,							
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned,	45	21	6	3	75	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned,	10	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	60			
Damp Houses shut up or repaired,	1	1	9	2	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Vents improved,							
Defective Windows,	2	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10			
Dirty Houses,							
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,							
Drains cleaned,	28	13	8	...	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains (new) constructed,	1	1	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated,	1	2	1	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungsteads constructed or repaired,							
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired,	1	1	6	1	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses unfit for habitation,	10	8	3	...	21	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding,							
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned,							
Privies abolished,	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies and Ashpits repaired,	2	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies constructed,							
Sinks fitted up,							
Sinks untrapped or defective,	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,							
Stables discontinued or improved,							
Water-closets constructed or repaired,	1	17	4	...	21	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply improved,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply provided,							
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired,							
Wash-houses provided or improved,	3	1	...	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilation of Houses improved,							
Ventilation of Stairs,							
Nuisances abated, ...	3	4	7	173	76	19	18	286	164	2	166	...	...	...	...	10	14	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuisances not abated,	36	6	6	3	51	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	3	4	7	209	82	25	21	337	178	2	180	...	...	...	...	10	14	24	1	...	1	7	...	5	12	...	...					

of mantles used throughout the season and the average life per mantle :—

District.	No. of Lamps	No. of Mantles used 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, ...	559	1,124	2,449	261	2,968	4.38	59.6
Renton, ...	105	212	454	261	2,968	4.32	60.4

CARDROSS.—The lighting scheme by electricity continues to give satisfaction.

As a result of a petition presented by residents in Smithy Road, Cardross, the committee agreed to erect an additional lamp standard in Smithy Road.

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

The undernoted applications were received and certificates granted :—

Applications received.	Certificates granted.	Cases pending.	Applications withdrawn.
7	7	—	—

NUISANCES.

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

2,792 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances.

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

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

During the year the committee gave consideration to the drawing up of new bye-laws under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. This was found to be necessary

principally due to the fact that the Burgh Bye-laws were not in all respects uniform with the County Bye-laws. This referred particularly to the question of the total lighting area required and the cubic space required. In connection with this matter, I took the opportunity of pointing out to the committee the tendency on the part of certain dairy farmers to allow camping in close proximity to their premises, and in some instances in parts of the buildings. The result of this action was very undesirable from the point of view that one found all sorts of people moving about byres, &c., and, in addition, there was always the possibility of cases of infectious disease occurring. The Local Authority have now some form of control in this direction due to the insertion of the following bye-law:—"Except with the consent, in writing, of the Local Authority, a dairyman shall not permit the use for human habitation by persons, other than persons employed at the dairy, of any tent, van, or shed placed on a site belonging to him or over which he has control, within a distance of 100 yards from the dairy buildings."

The underlying principle in the carrying out of the bye-laws is the production of a clean and pure milk supply, and, in connection with this matter, inspections and re-inspections, together with consultations with the producers, continue to be made, and samples taken in order to ascertain the bacterial count. It is only by the officials of the Local Authority co-operating with the producers in this way that a clean and healthy milk supply will be produced. The inquiries and sampling need not necessarily be a source of annoyance to the producer if carried out in the proper manner, and I believe that officials, generally speaking, are welcomed, and it is gradually being recognised that the officials are out to assist and, at all times, be helpful. I am of opinion that better results are obtained by co-operation than by harassing the producers, who undoubtedly have their own worries to contend with.

I take this opportunity of again emphasizing the importance of the responsibility placed upon the registered persons.

It is their duty to see that during milking operations those so engaged are clean and are wearing clean overalls, and secondly that the cows are clean. How can clean milk be produced otherwise? At a dairy farm the production of a clean milk supply is of primary importance, and should be looked upon as such by all connected with the business.

Repairs continue to be carried out from time to time on the dairy premises, and Table No. XXIII 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.

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

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

No. OF REGISTERED COWSHEDS, &c.

PARISHES.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar,	6	32	...	...
Bonhill,	20	417	9	5
Cardross,	23	648	4	3
Dunbarton,	6	214	...	...
Kilmaronock,	36	971	...	...
Luss,	10	164	...	...
Rosneath,	15	290	...	...
Rhu,	11	295	1	...
BURGHES.				
Cove and Kilcreggan, ... ..	...	...	...	...
Helensburgh,	3	93	7	...
Totals,	130	3,124	21	8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1930.

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

Producers' Licences :—

Certified Milk,	Robt. Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.
	Wm. Young, Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton.
Grade A.T.T.	Wm. Watt, Camiseskan Farm, Helensburgh.
Pasteurised,	Dumbarton Equit. Co-op. Society, Ltd.

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

TABLE XXIII.—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, 1931,		23	16	12	15	...	12	14	21	1	1	8	7	2	5	1	1	3	...
PARISH—Arrochar, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonhill, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardross, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunbarton, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...		2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
Luss, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhu, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosneath, ...		2	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
BURGH—Helensburgh, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...		27	19	14	16	1	14	15	25	1	2	10	9	2	5	3	1	5	1
<i>Repairs Completed :—</i>																			
PARISH—Arrochar, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonhill, ...		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cardross, ...		3	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Dunbarton, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...		4	2	2	2	1	3	2	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Luss, ...		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rhu, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosneath, ...		3	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
BURGH—Helensburgh, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Completed, &c., ...		12	7	4	5	1	8	5	9	...	2	6	1	2	3	2	...	2	1
Total to be Completed, ...		15	12	10	11	...	6	10	16	1	...	4	8	...	2	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. 7. Lofts to be removed.
 8. Troughs and trevisses.
 9. Lighting.
 10. Ventilation.
 11. Air space and floor space.

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

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

Dealers' Licences :—

Certified Milk,	James Murray, Dairyman, Helensburgh. Wm. Freeland, Dairyman, Helensburgh.
Grade A.,	Ross's Dairies, 85 Main Street, Alexandria. ,, 16 W. Clyde St., Helensburgh. ,, 67 Sinclair St., Helensburgh.
Grade A.T.T.,	Duncan Urie, 2 Park Street, Renton. James Murray, Dairyman, Helensburgh. Alex. Kerr, Letrault Farm, Rhu. David Allan, 20 John Street, Helensburgh.
Pasteurised,	Ross's Dairies, 85 Main Street, Alexandria, ,, 16 W. Clyde St., Helensburgh. ,, 67 Sinclair St., Helensburgh. Dumbarton Equit. Co-op., Westend Pl., Cardross. ,, 20 W. Princes St., Helensburgh. ,, Campbell Buildings, Garelochhead.

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

John Paisley, Wallacetown Farm, Cardross.
Wm. Smith, East Auchencarroch, Jamestown.
Mrs. M'Aulay, East Blairquhanan, Kilmaronock.
Thomas M'Alister, Whiteleys Farm, Dumbarton.
John M'Farlane, Woodbank, Alexandria.

The following certificates were granted for retailers of milk :—

Jas. and Margt. M'Arthur, Dalmonach Farm, Bonhill.

During the year periodical inspections and tests were made with a view of ascertaining the condition of the milk despatched from this district to the adjacent burghs.

Eighty-eight samples of milk were secured for analysis, the detailed results of which appear in another part of this Report.

The undernoted dairy premises have been reconditioned in accordance with the Local Authority's Bye-laws:—

Name of Occupier.	Situation of Premises.
Hugh Nairn,	Boturich Farm, Balloch.
George Rennie,	Ledrishbeg Farm, Balloch.
Thos. Badger's Reps.,	Braehead, Bonhill.
John and Robt. Smith,	Ladyton Farm, Bonhill.
Mrs. Mary Wilson,	Murroch Farm, Dumbarton.
Alex. Brewster's Reps.	Gooseholm Farm, Dumbarton.
Alex. Y. Allan,	Aitkenbar Farm, Dumbarton.
John M. Wilson.	Garshake Farm, Dumbarton.
Matthew Howie,	Crosslet Farm, Dumbarton.
Robt. and Rich. Ramsay,	Westerhole Farm, Cardross.
John M'Kinstry.	Cardrossmill Farm, Cardross.
Thomas Prentice,	Low Milndovan Farm, Cardross.
John Shaw & Sons,	Barr's Farm, Cardross.
Robert Brewster,	Kilmahew Farm, Cardross.
Geo. Paterson,	Colgrain Farm, Cardross.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Act and Regulations 180 samples were procured at intervals during the year (74 official and 106 test samples). This figure includes 11 samples (10 official and 1 test) taken from the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan, and 39 samples (12 official and 27 test) taken within the Burgh of Helensburgh.

From the following statement it will be observed that 14 samples were not genuine (7 official and 7 test). The official samples were:—4 mince, 1 sweet milk (certified), 2 sweet milk; and the test samples were:—6 mince and 1 sweet milk.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill, ...	*1	Sweet Milk, ...	2.78	9.32	Not Genuine.
" ...	*2	" ...	4.15	9.13	Genuine.
" ...	*3	" ...	3.90	8.63	"
" ...	*4	" ...	4.57	8.85	"
" ...	*5	" ...	4.02	8.68	"
" ...	*6	" ...	5.18	8.69	"
" ...	*7	" ...	3.52	9.03	"
" ...	*8	" ...	4.06	9.20	"
" ...	*9	" ...	3.65	8.87	"
" ...	*10	" ...	4.10	8.91	"
" ...	12	" ...	4.14	9.01	"
" ...	13	" ...	3.13	8.95	"
" ...	41	" ...	6.16	8.57	"
" ...	42	" ...	8.02	8.68	"
" ...	43	" ...	3.91	9.05	"
" ...	44	" ...	3.55	8.80	"
" ...	45	" ...	3.21	8.53	"
" ...	46	" ...	3.47	8.93	"
" ...	*72	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*73	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*74	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*75	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*76	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*77	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*78	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*79	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*80	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*81	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*92	Tapioca, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*93	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*94	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*95	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*96	Lard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*97	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*98	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*99	Custard Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*100	Cream, ...	60.06	3.75	"
" ...	*101	Sugar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*102	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*103	Mustard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*104	Flour, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*105	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*106	Olive Oil, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*107	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*108	Liquorice Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*109	Sago, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*110	Gregory's Mixture, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*111	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*120	Cheese, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*121	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*122	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*123	Raspberry Powders, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*124	Lemon Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*125	Flour, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*126	Custard Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*127	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*128	Lard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*129	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*130	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*131	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	*132	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*133	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*134	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*135	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	40	Sweet Milk, ...	3.70	8.68	"

* Denotes Test Samples.

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill, ...	*136	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*137	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	138	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	139	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	140	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	141	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	142	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*152	Sweet Milk, ...	3.40	9.12	Genuine.
" ...	*153	" ...	3.49	8.82	"
" ...	*154	" ...	3.85	9.08	"
" ...	*155	" ...	4.09	9.35	"
" ...	175	" ...	3.46	9.05	"
" ...	*176	Machine Skimmed (Un- sweetened) Milk, ...	0.38	27.14	"
" ...	*177	" ...	0.36	27.40	"
Cardross, ...	20	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	21	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	22	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	23	Sweet Milk, ...	4.40	8.86	"
" ...	24	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" ...	25	Sweet Milk, ...	4.03	8.51	"
" ...	26	Sweet Milk (Certified), ...	3.27	8.78	Not Genuine.
" ...	27	Sweet Milk (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	4.36	8.98	Genuine.
" ...	39	" ...	3.87	8.91	"
" ...	112	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	113	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	114	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	115	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	116	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	117	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	118	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	119	Sugar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	84	Sweet Milk (Certified), ...	3.96	9.30	"
" ...	85	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	5.17	8.75	"
" ...	86	" (Certified), ...	4.07	8.87	"
" ...	143	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	4.53	8.61	"
" ...	144	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.90	9.02	"
" ...	145	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.91	8.57	"
" ...	156	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	4.30	8.91	"
" ...	157	" ...	3.31	8.71	"
" ...	159	" ...	3.84	8.56	"
Kilmarnock, ...	11	" ...	3.53	8.96	"
" ...	*14	" ...	3.04	9.10	"
" ...	*15	" ...	3.68	8.96	"
" ...	172	" ...	3.87	8.63	"
" ...	173	" ...	3.21	8.57	"
" ...	174	" ...	2.98	8.90	"
Luss, ...	170	" ...	3.53	8.62	"
" ...	171	" ...	3.92	7.50	Not Genuine.
" ...	*178	" ...	4.58	7.90	Genuine.
" ...	*179	" ...	4.19	7.99	"
" ...	*180	" ...	6.75	8.97	"
Rhu, ...	16	" ...	3.60	9.08	"
" ...	17	" ...	3.69	9.05	"
" ...	18	" ...	4.12	9.38	"
" ...	19	" ...	3.37	8.59	"
" ...	*90	" ...	3.54	8.78	"
" ...	*91	" ...	3.87	9.00	"
" ...	158	" ...	2.87	8.62	"
" ...	169	" ...	4.60	8.78	"
Rosneath, ...	53	" ...	3.55	9.23	"
" ...	*82	" ...	4.80	8.84	"
" ...	*83	" ...	3.83	9.19	"
" ...	*87	" ...	3.55	9.11	"
" ...	*88	" ...	3.63	9.27	"
" ...	150	" ...	3.92	8.78	"

* Denotes Test Samples.

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan, ...	47	Sweet Milk, ...	3.32	8.51	Genuine.
" "	48	" ...	6.24	8.66	"
" "	49	" ...	3.52	8.86	"
" "	50	" ...	3.15	8.48	"
" "	51	" ...	3.53	8.83	"
" "	52	" ...	3.35	8.45	"
" "	*89	" ...	3.10	8.84	"
" "	146	" ...	4.50	9.06	"
" "	147	" ...	3.90	8.73	"
" "	148	" ...	3.31	8.78	"
" "	149	" ...	3.72	8.83	"
Burgh of Helens- burgh, ...	28	" ...	3.84	9.12	"
" "	29	" ...	3.09	8.33	Not Genuine.
" "	30	" ...	3.40	8.77	Genuine.
" "	31	" ...	3.56	8.79	"
" "	32	" ...	4.33	8.75	"
" "	33	" ...	3.34	8.70	"
" "	34	" ...	3.52	8.96	"
" "	35	" ...	3.13	9.07	"
" "	36	" ...	3.60	8.43	"
" "	37	" ...	3.64	8.76	"
" "	38	" ...	3.18	8.44	"
" "	*54	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*55	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*56	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*57	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*58	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*59	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*60	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*61	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*62	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*63	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*64	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*65	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*66	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*67	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*68	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*69	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	*70	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*71	Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" "	151	Sweet Milk, ...	3.65	8.79	"
" "	*160	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" "	*161	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*162	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*163	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*164	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*165	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*166	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*167	" ...	—	—	"
" "	*168	" ...	—	—	"

* Denotes Test Samples.

CONTRAVENTIONS REPORTED.

1. Retailer selling mince which contained 92 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £1.
2. Retailer selling mince which contained 298 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2.

3. Retailer selling mince which contained 284 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £2.
4. Retailer selling mince which contained 470 parts of sulphur dioxide per million at the period of the year when preservatives are not permitted. Fined £3.

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.

561 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,	289	1	9	195
Sheep,	814	—	22	145
Pigs,	95	—	2	25

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

16 licences were granted to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The captive-bolt type of killing instrument continues to be used within the district. It is also necessary to use the killing instrument in connection with the slaughter of swine.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

During the year 503 inspections were made under the Shops Act.

The smaller type of shop carrying on a mixed business such as the sale of bread, confectionery, and smaller articles of groceries, continues to present a difficulty, particularly on the recognised half-holiday. As long as these small shops are permitted to remain open, as they are allowed to under the regulations, for the sale of certain articles such as bread, confectionery, and aerated waters, there is always the tendency for them to yield to the temptation to sell articles other than those the sale of which is allowed, and in connection with this matter I am still of opinion that it would not be a great hardship to bring this type of business into line with the other shopkeepers in the district with regard to the weekly half-holiday.

This aspect of the question also applies to ice-cream shops where a part of the shop is allowed to remain open for the sale and carrying out of fish and chips after the ordinary closing hour. Here again is a loophole which may be taken advantage of by the shopkeeper in connection with the sale of cigarettes and aerated waters.

This difficulty can only be got over by legislation being introduced to prohibit the sale of fish and chips unless such sale is carried out from premises solely used for this particular business.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year the number of potato-diggers housed on farms throughout the district was 223 males, 201 females, for periods ranging from 5 days to 4 weeks, with an average stay of 11 days. The diggers were accommodated on 23 farms.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.
TABLE XXIV.—SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN THE VARIOUS
PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Clothiers and Tailors.	Cycle Agents.	Confectioners.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardwares and Drysalers.	Ice Cream and 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	3	15
Bonhill, ...	12	10	5	4	2	39	9	18	7	3	13	5	23	7	8	12	13	1	5	16	3	3	223	
Cardross, ...	4	6	2	1	...	21	4	6	2	2	5	3	10	2	3	3	8	...	3	1	1	...	87	
Dumbarton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luss, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Rhu, ...	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rosneath, ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total, ...	23	18	8	7	2	66	14	28	9	5	20	8	46	10	12	15	28	1	9	17	4	16	...	

In the course of inspection, it was found that a squad of potato-diggers had arrived at Ledrishbeg Farm, Balloch, and that no notice had been sent to the Local Authority by the farmer, and the notice from the employer was only received after the workers had arrived at the farm. In addition, it was found that the accommodation provided was unsatisfactory. Proceedings were taken against the employer and the farmer in respect of these contraventions of the Local Authority's Bye-laws. A fine of two pounds (£2) was imposed in each case.

At Over Balloch Farm it was found that potato-diggers were being housed and that no notice had been sent to the Local Authority by the employers. The committee decided to report the matter to the Procurator-Fiscal, with the recommendation that a prosecution be instituted. A fine of two pounds (£2) was imposed.

The committee have drawn up new bye-laws in connection with the accommodation for seasonal workers, and these await the approval of the County Council. Important additions have been introduced, and these refer to the question of fire prevention and the steps that have to be taken for the provision of fire-extinguishing appliances. For example, it is laid down that the farmer shall provide in each sleeping apartment at least one pail filled with sand and at least one pail filled with water for use as fire-extinguishing appliances, and each pail shall have the word "Fire" clearly marked thereon. In addition, all lanterns or lamps provided by the farmer for artificial lighting are to have non-breakable fuel containers, and shall be securely fixed to some part of the building agreed upon with the Authorities. The bye-laws also prohibit the use of a candle or naked light for the purpose of lighting any sleeping apartment. An important provision is also made in respect that the employer shall not allow any worker to light or use a fire in any part of the building except in a properly-constructed fireplace with a vent discharging to the outside of the building.

Probably the most important provision made under the

new bye-laws is the one relating to the question of the farmer providing suitable emergency exits from each sleeping apartment, and where sleeping accommodation is provided on an upper floor of a building provision has to be made for escape in the event of fire by means of a suitable ladder from the emergency exit opening.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND HOUSEBOATS.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.—The Western Area of Dunbartonshire continues to be a popular area for campers. This is only natural as the area is within easy reach of Glasgow, and is a district that is rich in natural beauty and very attractive from a camper's point of view.

The arrival of the camper means the commencement of almost continuous routine inspection by the officials of the department. There is a tendency on the part of campers, generally speaking, to isolate themselves, and this means that more time is involved in carrying out the work of inspection.

During the year 815 inspections were made in connection with tents, caravans, or sheds situated either in Luss, Cardross, Rhu, or Rosneath Parishes. The number of people occupying either a tent, van, or shed was 698 male adults, 261 female adults, and 246 children. This figure alone indicates the growing tendency on the part of the people to camp during the summer months, as the total number during 1931 was only 750, as against 1,205 during 1932. The sleeping accommodation consisted of 118 cottage tents, 117 bell tents, 79 bivouacs, 14 caravans, 19 motor trailers, 12 marquees, and 9 sheds.

In connection with camping on the ground at Brooks' Crossing, Cardross, belonging to Moore Mortification Trust, it was deemed advisable to prohibit the use of ground for camping due to the fact that it was unsuitable for this purpose, being subject to flooding, and because no suitable water supply was available.

HOUSEBOATS.—Within this area houseboats are to be found

moored in the River Leven at Balloch, on Loch Lomond near Luss, and on the River Clyde near Rosneath Ferry.

Complaints were received from the Rosneath area regarding the houseboats there. Repeated inspections were made in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, and several verbal warnings given to the owners regarding the condition of the foreshore. The restricted area at Rosneath necessitates repeated visits by the officials of the department to see that nuisances do not arise.

The boats were found to be occupied by 118 male adults, 57 female adults, and 37 children.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

In connection with the repairs carried out in Burnside Crescent, Arthurston Road, and Milton Road, Jamestown, the Highways Committee have intimated that they are not prepared to place these streets on their list of highways.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Table No. XXV shows that during the year 104 inspections were made of workshops within the district. As a result of these inspections 6 notices were issued—4 with regard to cleanliness, 1 with regard to drainage of floors, and 1 regarding defective w.c. accommodation. All these defects were remedied. The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 101, as shown in Table No. XXVI.

An additional fire escape has been provided by the owners in the Hosiery Department of Dalquhurn Works, Renton.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

As a result of investigation and inspection in connection with Millburn Church, Renton, a report was submitted to the committee giving details as to the number of burials that had taken place in this ground, along with information relating to the depths of coffins. As a result of this investigation, I was of opinion that the burial ground should now

be closed or that interment should only be permitted under certain conditions and under the control of the Local Authority. The committee agreed to confer with the owners of the burial ground in connection with the matter, and at the end of the year discussions were taking place between members of the Public Health Sub-Committee and representatives from the Churchyard Committee in connection with the matter.

SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the instructions to include a report on the sanitary condition of the schools within the district, I would point out that this work has hitherto been carried out by the County Architect and the Medical Staff, but, in view of the instructions contained in the Health Services Circular, No. 2, dated 23rd December, 1932, a routine inspection will be made during the year and details noted, and will be dealt with in my Annual Report for 1933.

TABLE XXVI.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers (Retail),...	9	9	1	5	3	29	7	5
Dressmakers and Milliners, ...	11	11	...	...	11	20	20	...
Tailors, ...	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Joiners and Cartwrights, ...	22	23	...	22	...	45	...	6
Plumbers, Tin-smiths, &c., ...	14	15	...	14	...	38	...	6
Blacksmiths, ...	14	15	...	14	...	19	...	...
Shoemakers, ...	11	11	...	11	...	12	...	1
Saddlers,...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Laundrykeepers,	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
Cyclemakers, ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Trades, ...	13	15	1	12	...	14	...	1
Totals, ...	101	106	3	83	15	186	30	19

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.	Dunbarton.	Total.	Kilmarnock.	Total.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rhu Village.	Garelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.		Total.
Bakers, ...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blacksmiths, ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	3
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	...	...	...	6	2	2	4	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	22
Laundries, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Saddlers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship & Boat Builders,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4
Tailors, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	9
Totals, ...	4	...	4	39	6	...	4	49	11	6	17	...	...	6	6	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	8	1	18	101
Inspections, ...	4	...	4	42	6	...	4	52	11	6	17	...	...	6	6	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	8	1	18	104

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1932.

Buildings (new),	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Buildings (dangerous),	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops,	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Factories and Workshops,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	593
Nuisances,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,792
Pigsties,	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Seasonal Workers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Shops,	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Slaughter-houses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
Special Drainage Districts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	513
Special Scavenging Districts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,550
Special Lighting Districts,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,164
Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Houseboats,	...	...	...	...	...	...	915
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning, Rural Workers, and Rent Restriction Acts, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,718

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 herewith submit Report for the year ending 31st December, 1932, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

It will be seen from the following observations that the County of Dunbarton is in a very unsatisfactory position as regards water supply in that it is dependent on neighbouring Burghal and County Authorities for supplies.

This question has been receiving very serious consideration by the County Council, and has been the subject of several reports by the County Engineer and an expert adviser specially appointed for the purpose. It is to be expected, therefore, that a scheme will be evolved whereby the outlying districts of the County will be more efficiently served.

CUMBERNAULD PARISH. — This area, which embraces the villages of Cumbernauld, Condorrat, Castlecary, Croy, Dullatur, and Auchenstarry, is supplied by the Lanarkshire County Council. On the whole, the service is a very good one, with the exception of Croy, which, through additional houses erected by the County Council, has been rather short at various points on the line of pipe supplying the village. This is meantime receiving the attention of the Lanarkshire Water Engineer.

KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH. — The village of Twechar, although outwith the Lanarkshire area of supply, receives water from this source by special arrangement with Messrs. William Baird & Company.

The water supply to the village of Waterside is obtained from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch by a meter arrangement.

The only other village in this area, and the only one without a gravitation supply, is that of Tintock. There are 23 houses and a population of 147 served with water which is drawn from a number of shallow wells, the majority of which are very unsatisfactory. The matter has been reported to the Public Health Committee, together with a recommendation to rehouse a number of the inhabitants in the Waterside area. This is meantime being considered.

EAST KILPATRICK PARISH.—The populous places in this area, which include Bearsden, Westerton, and Drumchapel, are supplied by the Glasgow Corporation's Loch Katrine supply. The service is, of course, very good, but unfortunately the limit of direct or constant supply has been reached in certain directions, and is meantime receiving the attention of the County Engineer. In the specific area where the pressure is not sufficient to maintain a constant supply, it is necessary to instal storage cisterns. In the area in question it has been found necessary to introduce the Clydebank (Burncrooks) supply which passes through the district to at least two public buildings. This supply is, of course, unfiltered.

WEST KILPATRICK PARISH.—The populous areas in this Parish, viz., Duntocher and Hardgate, are supplied by the Clydebank and District Water Trust, whose main passes through the area en route to Clydebank from Cochno.

In the village of Old Kilpatrick the water supply is obtained from private lands, and is the property of the landed proprietor. This is recognised by the County Council as unsatisfactory, but up till now negotiations for purchase have fallen through.

A local supply belonging to the County Council, and the only one in the Eastern Area, serves the villages of Bowling, Milton, and Dumbuck. The quality of the water supply is very good, but the quantity has proved to be insufficient in exceptionally dry periods, with the result that the deficiency

is overcome by a special arrangement with the Burgh of Dumbarton to augment the supply. The shortage is, to a large extent, created by the tremendous "draw off" by the British Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., who have their docks and storage tanks in this area.

DRAINAGE (SYSTEM AND EFFICIENCY).

There are in the Eastern Area of the County eight Special Drainage Districts under the direct control of the County Engineer.

The districts are as undermentioned and were formed in the years shown against each:—

Cumbernauld,	...	...	...	1926
Condorrat,	...	...	...	1900
Croy,	...	...	...	1931
Dullatur,	...	...	...	1904
Waterside,	...	...	...	1896
Bearsden,	...	...	...	1896
Duntocher,	...	...	...	1897
Old Kilpatrick,	...	...	...	1899

Due to housing schemes by the Local Authority, the villages of Cumbernauld and Croy were formed into Special Drainage Districts, while several of the other above-mentioned districts have had to be considerably enlarged to embrace housing schemes promoted by private enterprise and by the Local Authority.

The drainage systems in all districts gave general satisfaction during the year, and the manholes and grit-pans were cleaned out regularly by the cleansing staffs. The auxiliary sewers were considerably augmented and extended during the year to accommodate building development. Full details of these will be found in the report by the County Engineer.

SEWAGE (PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL).

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The outfall sewer from the district passes through the Cumbernauld Policies and discharges the sewage into the purification works

at a point 1,100 yards distant from the village. The works are of the "Jones & Attwood" distributor type, and have given general satisfaction since their introduction in 1926. The effluent from the works, which discharges direct from the filters into the Red Burn, has been up till now comparatively good. The works are supervised by a part-time employee.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewage from this district is treated in two sets of disposal works situated 220 yards distant from the west end of the village. After passing through the usual settling tanks, it is distributed over the Stoddart trays and filtering beds. The effluent, which discharges into "The Goat" at two different points, is fairly good, but, unfortunately, the bed of the stream is very flat, and in consequence apt to become silted and overgrown and has to be cleaned out periodically. The works are supervised by a part-time employee.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The disposal works for this district, situated 220 yards south of the village, are of the Ames Crosta Mills Sprinkler Type, and have proved satisfactory up till now. The effluent is discharged into the Board Burn at a point 400 yards distant from the works. The works are supervised by a part-time employee.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. — The disposal works are situated approximately 220 yards to the north-east of the village, and are comprised of the usual settling tanks, Stoddart trays, and filters. These works have been in operation since 1904, and all along have given satisfaction. The effluent discharges into the Back Drain some 350 yards from the works, which are supervised by a part-time employee.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewage from this district, until the year 1932, discharged direct into the River Luggie, when septic tanks were introduced and a considerable improvement in the effluent has been created. The latter is discharged at a point in the centre of the river. The tanks are supervised by a part-time employee.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewage from this district has since its formation discharged direct into the River Clyde, but arrangements are near completion with the Glasgow Corporation to have the main outfall sewer connected up with the Dalmuir Purification Works to allow of the sewage being treated.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The remarks applicable to Bearsden apply to this Special Drainage District.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewage from this district discharges direct to the River Clyde at a point south of the extreme west end of the village. During the year a small purification system was constructed to treat the sewage from an isolated group of houses at the east end of the village. These works were made necessary by the extension of the drainage district to include the area in question. The system here is the Ames Crosta Mills Distributors. The effluent discharges into the Auchentoshan Burn, and the works are supervised by a part-time employee.

OTHER POPULOUS PLACES OUTWITH SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Twechar.—There are 420 houses in this area belonging to Messrs. Baird & Company, Colliery Proprietors, 200 of which are comparatively new, with bathroom and w.c. in each house, the remainder having w.c.'s common to two or three tenants. The disposal works, which are of the Fiddian sprinkler type, are situated 220 yards from the village. The works are supervised by one of Messrs. Baird's permanent employees and give fairly good results. The effluent discharges into the Board Burn.

Bowling.—There are quite a number of small individual septic tanks in this area, but the drainage generally discharges into the River Clyde and the docks in the vicinity. This question is meantime being considered by the County Engineer and the responsible committee.

GENERAL.—The only plant for treatment of sewage in the area outwith the control of the Local Authority and belonging to the Glasgow Corporation is that situated within the grounds of Woodilee Mental Hospital, which is for the disposal of the sewage from that institution. The works are under the control of the Clerk of Works and generally give satisfaction. The effluent discharges into the Bothlin Burn.

SCAVENGING (METHODS AND EFFICIENCY).

The Special Scavenging Districts in the Eastern Area of the County have now been increased to seven by the formation of a Special Scavenging District at Croy. The work in three districts is done by employees of the County Council, and in four by private contract.

A summary of the work is recorded against each Special Scavenging District, viz. :—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—On 7th March, 1932, a new motor wagon replaced one which was no longer serviceable, and the modern vehicle, having pneumatic tyres, has improved the service by its greater speed and considerably accelerated the removal of the district refuse.

The houses situated outwith the boundaries of the district, and referred to in the Annual Report for the year 1931, are now included in the district by reason of an extension taking effect as from May.

Due to proposed building developments at Kilmardinny, a further extension of Bearsden Special Scavenging District was approved by the County Council on 20th December, 1932.

The removal of garden refuse was responsible for the sum of £171 1s. 10d. being placed to the credit of the district, and was subscribed to by 207 residents.

Furnace ashes were removed from four premises, and realised the sum of £17 19s.

During the year the private streets and footways were regularly swept and gullies cleaned.

The execution of the work in this district gives general satisfaction, and meantime the staff and vehicles are capable of coping with the district as presently developed.

The service is made up as follows:—

Motor Wagons—2 (full time), 1 (part time).

Staff —3 Motor Drivers (1 part time).

6 Scavengers (1 part time).

1 Roadman, 1 Coup Attendant (half time).

The following report was submitted to the Committee of Management for this district, and gives some idea of the rapid growth of this area:—

“ REPORT.

“ *Scavenging Wagon, S.N.401, Albion (30 Cwt.)*.—This wagon was purchased at a cost of £910, paid for jointly by Bearsden and Duntocher Special Districts Committees, and put on the road in 1921.

“ The repayment period being ten years, the final payment was made in 1931.

“ This wagon has served its day, and, apart from the expense necessary to keep it running, it is now a drag on the work in the light of our experience with the latest wagon. The introduction of a speedier wagon to displace the old one in question would make a very considerable difference in the meantime, but, should the present rate of development continue for say other twelve months, it will, I am sure, be quite evident to the committee that an additional wagon and staff will be required.

“ The figures, as taken from the current Valuation Roll, show an increase in the number of houses of 38·72 per cent. since the last report to the committee, when the additional wagon was introduced. The corresponding increase in the population is 37·55 per cent.

“ In addition to the above-mentioned increase, there are some 400 houses in course of construction within the district, which are being completed at the rate of approximately two per week.

“It was reported that the number of houses in the scavenging district was now 1,727, as against 776 in 1920.”

Decision of Committee.—After full consideration, the Bearsden District Committee agreed to continue the present arrangement with Duntocher Special Scavenging District Committee, and, provided the latter body was agreeable to purchase a new wagon at an approximate cost of £300, the Sanitary Inspector was instructed to make all the necessary arrangements in order to have the new wagon into service as early as possible and to dispose of the old wagon.

The committee resolved to requisition the County Council for the necessary authority to the capital expenditure of £150.

The following is an extract from the minute of the committee dealing with the proposed inclusion in Bearsden Special Scavenging District of the area known as Kilmar-dinny :—

“*Kilmar-dinny Area. — Proposed Special Scavenging District.*—The Inspector reported that should the above area be formed into a Special Scavenging District, and, provided the 535 houses are erected as proposed, the annual expenditure would be £521, and the estimated rate 7·2d. per £ on the valuation of approximately £17,470.

“*Proposed Extension to the Bearsden Special Scavenging District.*—The Inspector submitted the estimated annual expenditure and rate for the extended district provided the 535 houses were erected, which were as follows :—

Annual expenditure, £2,518.

Rate per £, 5·6d. on the estimated valuation of £107,913.

“After a full discussion on the various proposals and on the figures submitted, the committee agreed to recommend the extension of the Bearsden Special Scavenging District, provided the County Council agreed to extend the boundaries of the Bearsden Special Drainage District at their meeting in December.”

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—This district

was extended to include certain areas of ground taken over by the Local Authority for additional housing schemes.

The work was carried out on lines similar to previous years and gave general satisfaction.

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

The service consists of :—

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

The remarks applicable to wagon S.N.401, referred to under Bearsden Special Scavenging District, also apply to this Special Scavenging District.

LAWMUIR COUP.—The area of ground referred to in last year's Report as having been taken over for filling purposes by the refuse collected from Bearsden and Duntocher is almost completely filled in. The depression was filled in in such a way that the farmer was able to take a crop of turnips from about two acres, which were surprisingly good to be reared on the black ash surface, and proves the worth of reclamation.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The removal of refuse within this district continues to be maintained as previously. During the year refuse was removed from several houses situated outwith the special district on payment by the owners of the prevailing scavenging rate.

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

The service operating within this district consists of :—

- Motor Wagon —1
- Staff —1 Motor Driver.
- 2 Scavengers.
- 1 Coup Attendant.

With a view to having the scavenging wagon S.N.407, Albion (30 cwts.) replaced, the following report was submitted to the committee:—

“*Scavenging Wagon S.N.407, Albion (30 Cwts.)*.—This wagon was purchased at a cost of £910, and put on the road in 1921.

“The repayment period being ten years, the final payment was made in 1931.

“This wagon has served its day, and, apart from the expense necessary to keep it running, it is now a drag on the work in the light of our experience with the latest wagon. The introduction of a speedier wagon to displace the old one in question would make a very considerable advance towards efficiency in the scavenging services.

Fordson, complete with body,	£300	0	0
Annual Repayment of C. & I., 4 years,	84	12	0
Average Annual Repairs, Accounts over 5 years,	60	0	0
Licence, Fordson, £28 ; Albion, £40=saving, £12 per annum.			
Speed—Fordson, 30 miles per hour ; Albion, less than 10 miles per hour.”			

DUMBUCK COUP.—The refuse collected from this district is deposited here where the arrangements are suitable. Due to the prevalence of rats at the coup, a rat-catcher was engaged, and his efforts were instrumental in removing the pests for the time being.

GARAGE, GARSCADDEN.—From this centre, where the wagons are garaged and the drivers are in residence, the day's activities commence. The convenience and benefits derived from this “central housing” are many. The work is carried out on a time-table basis from this depot, and contact can be made with the employees by telephone from the County Council Offices. The attention which the motor drivers are now enabled to pay to their wagons is reflected in the condition of the vehicles on the road. The storage accommodation at the garage has been invaluable, and further enhances the benefits of the depot.

During the year the water supply to the houses was inadequate throughout the exceptionally dry periods in the

months of July and August, with the result that an arrangement has been made with the Clydebank Water Trust to grant an auxiliary supply in order to prevent a recurrence of the shortage.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT. — The scavenging of this district has been executed by Mr. John M'Neill, Roadside, Cumbernauld, since 15th May, 1932, under contract for the sum of £100 per annum.

A considerable quantity of the refuse is taken by the farmers in the area, while the remainder is deposited in a disused quarry at an adjoining farm.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The boundaries of the district were extended on 11th July, 1932, to include additional houses which were being erected under the Insanitary Areas Scheme.

The work continues to be carried out by Mr. John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat. The contract figure is £78 per annum.

The refuse is utilised by the farmer for manurial purposes.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT. — The work continues to be done by Mr. William Stuart, 28 Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch, for the contract sum of £96 per annum.

The refuse is deposited in a quarry hole on the lands of Woodilee, belonging to the Glasgow Corporation, for which the sum of £1 is paid annually.

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—This district was formed on 11th July, 1932, following the erection there by the County Council of 80 houses under the Insanitary Areas Scheme.

The contractor carrying out the work is Mr. Robert Roberts, Condorrat, who is paid the sum of £30 per annum.

The refuse here is utilised for land reclamation purposes.

In each of the above-mentioned districts scavenged by private contract, the work carried out has given general satisfaction.

TABLE XXVII.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with- out water supply and sink inside the House.	No. of W.C.'s serving. Tenants.				No. of Dry Closets serving. Tenants.				No. of Privy Middens serving. Tenants.				No. of Ashpits serving. Tenants.			
		2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
Bearsden, ...	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, ...	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, ...	124	21	11	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	13	4	5	11
Cumbernauld, ...	94	46	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	9	18
Duntocher, Hardgate and Faifley, ...	19	68	26	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpatrick, ...	5	17	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bowling, ...	—	23	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton and Dumbuck,	58	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Twechar, ...	—	43	36	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Waterside, ...	76	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	3	4	13	7	1	4
TOTAL, ...	411	244	116	56	6	26	8	1	5	19	10	9	9	42	19	15	58

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Included in the following statement and Table XXVII is tabulated the number of (a) water-closets, (b) dry-closets, (c) privy-middens, and (d) ashpits in use, showing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more tenants respectively, and also the number of houses without inside water supply and sink.

On reference to the Annual Report for the year 1931, it will be noted that steady progress is being maintained, and, on completion of the further housing developments at present in progress, the ultimate aim that each house be provided with a water-closet and water supply will be nearer fruition.

In districts outwith populous areas and Special Drainage Districts, excellent progress has been made, as will be seen from the number of houses improved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. In each case a water-closet and/or sink has been introduced.

		Privies, &c. converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of Year.		
			Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Bearsden, ...	...	—	10	—	—
Drumchapel, ...	...	—	3	—	—
Westerton, ...	...	—	—	—	—
Cumbernauld, ...	...	1	—	—	10
Condorrat, ...	...	1	2	—	15
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, ...	...	—	2	—	—
Kilpatrick, ...	...	—	6	—	—
Bowling,* ...	...	1	5	—	—
Milton and Dumbuck,*		—	35	—	2
Waterside, ...	...	10	3	—	34
		13	66	—	61

* Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

SCHOOLS.

The inspection of schools in the past has been carried out by the Architect and Medical Staffs, but, in view of the instruction contained in the Health Service Circular No. 2, a full statement will be given in next year's Report.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Tables XXVIII and XXIX contain a record of the workers employed and the nature of the businesses within each parish.

The result of inspections made to premises were generally satisfactory, and nothing of an exceptional nature requiring to be dealt with under the Acts was found to exist.

TABLE XXVIII.—WORKSHOPS (EASTERN AREA).

	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, ...	8	9	1	3	4	28	4	14
Blacksmiths, ...	9	9	...	9	...	15	...	1
Bootmakers, ...	12	15	...	13	...	14	...	...
Butchers, ...	4	4	3	1	...	20	2	14
Distillers, ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Dressmakers, ...	5	5	...	...	5	6	6	...
Joiners, Cabinet- makers, Cart- wrights, &c., ...	9	9	...	9	...	18	...	5
Plumbers, Tin- smiths, ...	7	7	1	6	...	22	...	4
Saddlers, ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tailors, ...	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Other Trades, ...	14	16	1	13	...	26	...	2
Totals, ...	74	80	7	59	9	157	13	40

TABLE XXIX.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOP 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, ...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	8
Bootmakers, ...	3	...	1	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	6	13	
Butchers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	4
Distilleries, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dressmakers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	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	...	...	1
Tailors, ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Miscellaneous, ...	3	1	3	7	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	2	14
TOTALS, ...	16	4	6	26	2	3	5	18	3	21	8	9	5	...	22	74	
INSPECTIONS, ...	32	8	12	52	4	6	10	36	6	42	16	18	10	...	44	148	

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Under this heading no houses of this nature are situated in the Eastern Area.

BURIAL GROUNDS (SANITARY CONDITION).

Throughout the year periodical inspections were made of the burial grounds, and the sanitary conditions gave no cause for comment.

The cemeteries are situated at:—

East Kilpatrick Parish—New Kilpatrick Cemetery, Bearsden.
Bearsden Parish Church Cemetery, Bearsden.
West Kilpatrick Parish—Dalnottar Cemetery, Old Kilpatrick.
Old Kilpatrick Parish Church Cemetery, Old Kilpatrick.
Cumbernauld Parish —Cumbernauld Cemetery, Cumbernauld.
Kirkintilloch Parish —Auld Aisle Cemetery, Kirkintilloch.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The above subject, although placed in this position in the Report to allow of the headings in the circular received from the Department of Health being dealt with in their rotation, is work of major importance to which a great deal of time has to be devoted.

During the year 169 plans were passed by the committee, which is a decrease of 13 on the number approved in the year 1931, but exceeds the total in each of the four years from 1927 to 1930. The plans applied to new houses (506), houses altered (24), houses improved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 (32), and other buildings (93).

The number of new houses completed during the year without State assistance was 44, viz. :—

2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Total.
—	1	12	27	4	44

A record of the number of plans passed, the number of buildings, and the number of houses of various sizes is recorded in Table XXX.

TABLE XXX.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.			No. of Houses.				Total.	
	New Buildings.			Alterations											
	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Total.	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	2 Apartment.	3 Apartment.	4 Apartment.	5 Apartment and over		
Cumbernauld, ...	2	...	3	16	...	21	2	16	9	27	19	25	16	1	61
Kirkintilloch, ...	1	...	...	6	...	7	1	7	...	8	4	4	2	1	11
East Kilpatrick,	29	...	...	13	...	42	419	6	...	425	...	2	406	18	426
West Kilpatrick,	2	...	2	9	...	13	2	9	13	24	14	43	4	3	64
TOTAL, ...	34	...	5	44	...	83	424	38	22	484	37	74	428	23	562

Plans were also passed for 44 Garages, 8 Shops, 4 Petrol Pumps, 2 Halls, and 35 other buildings.

After reference to the foregoing figures, it is clear that building activity is not relaxing and occupies an important place in the work of the department. Information with regard to sites, construction, drainage, procedure for lodging plans, Housing Subsidies and Assistance granted under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, is supplied to applicants daily.

The building construction is inspected and approved in its various stages.

In Bearsden area alone, since the year 1927, approximately 900 houses have been erected and 300 already approved remain to be constructed. By taking the sum of £31 per house as the annual rateable value, the increase in valuation to the County will be approximately £28,000, which figure emphasises the growing responsibility of the department due to the supervision of the additional special services, i.e., Drainage, Lighting and Scavenging, and to the Public Health duties which naturally arise with an increased population.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, proprietors continue to avail themselves of the benefits therefrom by reconditioning and improving rural houses, for which purpose 32 plans were passed. The working of this Act has proved of immeasurable value by the satisfaction derived by those interested, viz., the owner, in having an old house of substantial construction modernised with the aid of financial assistance; the occupier, by the increased comfort of a modern dwelling; and the Local Authority, by the general improvement in the housing conditions arising therefrom. A detailed report of the houses and the extent of the alterations will be found in another section of this Report.

NAMING OF STREETS.

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

The naming of streets and the numbering of houses in the areas built upon were undertaken as the districts were developed. The expense in this connection is borne by the Special Scavenging Districts Rate.

LIGHTING.

In the Eastern Area of the County there are six Special Lighting Districts situated at Bearsden, Duntocher, Kilpatrick and Bowling, Cumbernauld, Waterside, and Adamslie. The two last-mentioned were formed during the year.

The working arrangements within each district is recorded as follows:—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT. — The period of lighting extends over 41 weeks, from 1st August to 11th May, and the district is adequately lit by gas during this time, but a demand for lighting throughout the full year will require to be considered at an early date.

The use of automatic light controllers has been extended, and, with the introduction of additional lighting points following the erection of new houses, they have proved extremely useful in accelerating the lighting of these new sections of the district. The setting and timing of the clocks is part of the duties of the lamplighters responsible for the section, and the lamps are lit and extinguished with uncanny precision.

A portion of the district at Westerton where there are 23 lighting points is lit by the Clyde Valley Electricity Supply Company. To further facilitate the lighting arrangements the installation of an automatic time-switch has been arranged.

The following is a description of the lamps lit and lamplighters employed:—

Street Lamps.	Str. Lps. Rochester.	Signal Lps., &c.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lps. with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
653	22	5	4	683	379	6

70 lights are extinguished at midnight.

Due to difficulties experienced with the Corporation of Glasgow regarding the laying of gas mains on approved terms, eight vapour paraffin lamps have been in use and

proved serviceable in the emergency, which has extended over a period of two years.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—On 11th July, 1932, the boundaries of this Special Lighting District were extended, which will necessitate the erection of 12 additional lamps.

The lighting season extends from 11th August to 11th May.

The nature of the lamps, &c., and number of lamplighters are detailed as follows:—

Street Lamps.	Str. Lps. Rochester.	Signal Lps. &c.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lps. with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
127	8	2	—	137	8	2

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—The number of lamps, &c., in this district are shown hereunder, and are lit during the period 11th August to 11th May:—

Street Lamps.	Str. Lps. Rochester.	Signal Lps. &c.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lps. with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
192	12	11	—	215	100	2

34 lights extinguished at midnight.

36 lamps receive Dumbarton Gas Supply.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—This district was formed on 15th December, 1931, and the lighting commenced on 16th September, 1932, when eleven street lamps and two signal lamps were put into commission. The lighting season extends from 16th September to 15th April, and the supply of gas and mantles, and lighting and extinguishing lamps is undertaken by the Kirkintilloch Town Council for the sum of £2 17s. 6d. per lamp.

ADAMSLIE SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—On 22nd February, 1932, this district, which is situated at Glasgow Road, Kirkintilloch, was formed, and lighting was introduced on 16th September, 1932, to six lamps. The lighting season terminates on 15th April, and is governed by the same terms applicable to Waterside Special Lighting District.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—This district is lit by electricity supplied by the Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply, Limited, and Messrs. John Carroll & Sons, Cumbernauld, are responsible for the supervision and control of the lights, which are operated by a time-switch. The lighting points of 75-watts each have been increased from thirty to thirty-three, three of which are signal lamps.

The lamps are lit from the first Saturday in October to the third Saturday in April from sunset until 11.30 p.m. During the period 24th December to 8th January, the lamps are lit all night.

GENERAL.—The total lamps, &c., under the control of the department are recorded as follows:—

Gas.

Street Lamps.	Str. Lps. Rochester.	Signal Lps., &c.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lps. with Clocks.	Lamp-lighters.
989	42	20	4	1,055	487	10

Electricity.

Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Total Lamps.
86	3	89

The cost of supply to and maintenance of signal lamps is borne by the Highways Department.

BURIALS.

Under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Local Authority undertook the burial of three bodies—two unclaimed and one where the parents could not meet the cost of burial.

The particulars are:—

- (1) Body of Child.—Relatives in poor circumstances and unable to meet cost of burial.
- (2) Body of Child.—Found on L.N.E. Railway track between Old Kilpatrick and Bowling.

- (3) Body of Child.—Found at Orchardton Wood, Kirkin-tilloch.

NUISANCES.

Several complaints were investigated, and, of those which could be classed under this heading calling for immediate action, the existence of beetles and rats were the most serious.

The beetle nuisance was overcome by the use of a powder which proved very effective. The rat menace existed at a tenement property, and the vermin were thought to be attracted by an adjacent hen-run and an old drainage system not in use. Following the use of numerous rat poisons, the services of a rat-catcher were recommended to the proprietor, and his private process has relieved the property and residents from these destructive pests.

Complaints of the nature described are welcomed by the department, and tenants or proprietors of property should not hesitate to act at the first sign of the vermin.

Under Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, and Section 40 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, two and one properties were dealt with respectively.

The number of nuisances calling for attention during the year are detailed in Table XXXI.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

Under the above Acts five applications were received, four certificates granted, and one cancelled.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

The housing of seasonal workers is not the practice of the farmers in this area of the County, as no applications have been received in recent years. They appear to rely on local labour, which, due to trade depression, is plentiful.

TABLE XXXI.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	CUMBERNAULD.					KIRKINTILLOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).	
	Cumbernauld Village.	Conderrat Village.	Auchinstarry Roses.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Beardsen.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Handgate and Fairly.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.
Ashpits abolished,...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided,	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits repaired,
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed,	...	7	...	1	8	...	1	1	7	1	8	...	3	2	1	1	7	24	...	24
Burns cleaned,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,...
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned,
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7	...	7
Damp Houses shut up or repaired,	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Defective Vents improved,	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	4	7	...	7
Defective Windows,	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dirty Houses,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,
Drains cleaned, ...	2	1	...	2	5	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	10	9	...	...	1	1	...	1
Drains (new) constructed,	20	31	...	31
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated,	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungsteads constructed or repaired,	4	...	4
Eaves Gutters, erected or repaired,
Houses unfit for habitation,	1	...	2	80	83	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept,	28	10	9	47	146	...	146
Overcrowding,
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned,
Privies abolished,
Privies and Ashpits repaired,	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies constructed,	1	...	2	1	4	8	...	8
Sinks fitted up,
Sinks untrapped and defective,
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,...	4	...	...	4	4	...	4
Stables discontinued or improved,
Water-closets constructed or repaired, ...	5	2	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	10	4	14
Water Supply improved,
Water Supply provided,	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	3
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired,	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	1	...	9	14	1	15
Wash-houses provided or improved,
Ventilation of Houses improved,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Ventilation of Stairs,
Nuisances abated,...	6	13	2	86	107	21	4	25	31	4	35	8	41	60	22	11	142	309	...	...
Nuisances not abated, ...	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
TOTAL, ...	9	14	2	86	111	22	4	26	31	4	35	8	41	60	22	11	142	...	...	314

It is reported that the results of the local workers' efforts are entirely satisfactory and more economical to the employers. In other parts of the County farmers and merchants would do well to follow the foregoing example, as, in addition to giving local employment, the housing of a large group of workers on farm premises should not be encouraged from a Public Health standpoint, as indicated under the section of the Report dealing with Food Supply.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

There is little to report under this heading in the Eastern Area as only five cases of camping had to be investigated and the endeavour made by the campers to comply with the bye-laws was fairly satisfactory. The attempt made in recent years by campers to camp at Kilpatrick and Bowling has fortunately, been overcome. The ground and services at this site are wholly unsuitable for the purpose. Occasionally a caravan passing through the area had to be inspected, but, generally speaking, the outfits and arrangements were satisfactory.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The following private roads and footways have been added to the List of Highways:—

<i>Bearsden.</i>	Greenhead Road, from West Chapelton Drive to West Chapelton Crescent.
	Ralston Road, from Drymen Road to west side of Road to Gartconnel Farm.
	Westbourne Drive, from Thorn Drive to a point 120 yards west thereof.
	West Chapelton Avenue, from east side of West Chapelton Drive to Route A.81 (Milngavie Road).
	West Chapelton Crescent, from 13 feet west side of Greenhead Road to line of east kerb of Greenhead Road.
	West Chapelton Drive, from 75 yards north of West Chapelton Avenue to Route A.81 (Milngavie Road).

Old Kilpatrick. Dalnottar Hill Road, from Route A.82 (Dumbarton Road) to Dalnottar Avenue.

Dalnottar Avenue, from 11 yards west of west side of Dalnottar Hill Road to 81 yards east thereof.

The improvement of the following roads is under consideration :—

<i>Bearsden.</i>	North Erskine Park.	Remitted to County Engineer.
	Douglas Gardens.	Do.
	Iain Road.	Remitted to County Road Surveyor.
	Laurence Drive.	Do.
	Thorn Drive.	Do.
	Kessington Road.	Do.
<i>Old Kilpatrick.</i>	Barclay Street.	Do.
	Gavinburn Street.	Remitted to County Engineer.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

A report on the Rat Campaign held in co-operation with the Burghs within the County is shown on page 82.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

The dairy premises were inspected at various periods throughout the year, when six additional farms were finally registered after the making of structural alterations and the introduction of sanitary requirements to conform with the bye-laws.

The farms dealt with, improved, still to be reconstructed, and the general defects are summarised in Table XXXII.

The position with regard to the ten farms which remain to be reconstructed is defined hereunder :—

Parish.	Being Reprd.	Repairs pending.	Nothing done.	Probable Exception.	Probable Cancellations.	Total.
E. Kilpatrick,	...	—	1	—	—	1
W. Kilpatrick,	...	—	2	—	—	2
Cumbernauld,	...	1	4	—	2	7
Kirkintilloch,	...	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	7	—	2	10

On the new Dairy Bye-laws at present under preparation becoming operative, the above-mentioned figures may be increased because of the condition of premises within the Burgh of Kirkintilloch.

The efforts made by proprietors and farmers to raise their premises to the structural and sanitary standards required by the bye-laws are much appreciated.

At the termination of another year, it is hoped that the few dairies still to be reconditioned will have been brought into line with those finally registered.

Generally speaking, the methods employed in the dairy premises are highly creditable to those engaged therein, and, by keeping strict and constant contact with the farms where the milking arrangements as required are lacking, it is hoped that the further reprimand of producers and workers will be removed from the inspection routine.

The type and condition of dairy utensils in use were quite satisfactory, and the only item calling for remark under Articles 5 to 26 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925, was where a dairyman was found selling cream without the vessel being labelled to indicate its contents, and was reported for prosecution.

The number of registered dairies, the approximate number of cows therein, milkshops and vans, and the number of premises exempt from registration, with approximate number of cows, is shown against each parish within the area, as follows :—

Parish.	Dairies Registered.	Cows.	Milk- shops.	Vans.	Dairies exempt Registration.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick, ...	35	995	6	12	5	7
West Kilpatrick, ...	11	303	7	10	2	8
Cumbernauld, ...	36	827	—	4	9	41
Kirkintilloch, ...	27	688	10	17	7	17
	109	2,813	23	43	23	73

DAIRY BYE-LAWS.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE XXXII.—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, ...	36	29	21	21	6	20	22	25	17	9	9	9	16	24	24	9			
Kirkintilloch, ...	21	14	10	12	4	12	18	20	8	6	2	1	11	17	13	4			
East Kilpatrick, ...	32	23	20	20	2	11	20	24	22	18	6	7	10	21	14	9			
West Kilpatrick, ...	11	9	6	6	3	7	6	8	6	9	3	4	6	10	7	3			
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	3	3	2	2			
Totals, ...	103	78	59	61	17	52	68	80	56	42	21	21	46	75	60	27			
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																			
Cumbernauld, ...	29	23	19	20	5	18	18	22	13	8	7	7	14	21	21	7			
Kirkintilloch, ...	21	14	10	12	4	12	18	20	8	6	2	1	11	17	13	4			
East Kilpatrick, ...	32	23	20	20	2	11	20	24	22	18	6	7	11	21	14	9			
West Kilpatrick, ...	9	8	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	7	2	3	4	8	5	2			
Milngavie (Burgh), ...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Total Completed, ...	93	70	54	58	15	47	61	74	49	39	17	18	42	69	54	23			
Total to be Completed, ...	10	8	5	3	2	5	7	6	7	3	4	3	4	6	6	4			

Bye-Law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wallheads built up.

5. Floors.

6. Grips and channels.

7. Lofts to be removed.

8. Troughs and trevisses.

9. Lighting.

10. Inlet and outlet ventilation.

13. Dungstead.

No. 14. Internal wall surfaces.

15. Floors.

16. Shelves.

17. Light and ventilation.

18. Dairy scullery.

19. Water supply.

20. Drainage.

The total dairy premises for which final registration was granted following upon the reconstruction of the premises is 93, of which 6 were registered during the year, viz. :—

East Kilpatrick Parish—

No.	Farm.	Occupant.
32	Boghouse, No. 1 Holding.	Walter Colquhoun.
33	Low Craigton.	Robert Taylor.
34	Lawmuir.	William Barr.

West Kilpatrick Parish—

9	Carleith.	Miss Mary B. M'Laren.
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Cumbernauld Parish—

28	Langlands.	John Patrick.
29	Craigalbert.	James Nisbet.

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

Under this Order licences were renewed and granted, as follows :—

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 William Buchanan, Secretary, 91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch, for premises, 87 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch.

DEALERS.

Certified Milk—

Baird's Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow—Cart.
The Misses M. M. & L. Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden—Shop, Bearsden.

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

W. B. Donaldson, Aucheneden, Blane field—Motor Lorry, Bearsden.

A. G. Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie.

John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)—

Westerton Garden Suburb Co-operative Society, Ltd.

The Scottish Farmers (Glasgow) Dairy Company, Ltd.,
63 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank—Van, Old Kilpatrick.

Jack's Dairies, 139 Townhead, Kirkintilloch.

Baird's Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow.

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

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

A. G. Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie—Motor Lorry, Milngavie and Bearsden.

Grade "A" Milk—

John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie.

Pasteurised Milk—

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

Shop—113 Cowgate.

Shop—17-21 Eastside.

Shop—89 Townhead.

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.

Since the year 1931 three additional licences have been granted, one granted due to change of ownership, and one cancelled on the premises being closed.

MEAT.

ADMINISTRATION UNDER ACT AND REGULATIONS.

Throughout the year the two slaughter-houses in the Eastern Area were visited on 210 occasions, and the undernoted statement shows the animals slaughtered, &c. :—

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle, ...	101	—	16	258 lbs.
Sheep, ...	68	—	4	13 „
Pigs, ...	14	—	—	— „
	183	—	20	271 lbs.

It will be noted that the necessity of condemning a whole carcase did not arise, and of those partially condemned the liver was the portion commonly affected.

The licence-holders and premises licensed are :—

James M'Laren, Butcher, at Main Street, Cumbernauld.

Robert Hamilton, Butcher, at Main Street, Cumbernauld.

Corporation of Glasgow, per Alexander Bankier, Gartloch Farm, Gartcosh, at Woodilee Home Farm, Lenzie.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1928, licences are held by :—

James Hamilton, Belhaven, Cumbernauld;

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld;

William M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld;

John Robertson, Woodilee Farm, Lenzie;

and, in accordance with the Bye-laws governing the Slaughter of Swine, licences were granted to:—

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

William M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.

James Hamilton, Belhaven, Cumbernauld.

Under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations strict observation was kept in the districts to ensure that the Regulations were being complied with, and recorded under the Food and Drugs, &c., heading will be seen the nature of the samples taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The execution of the duties under the above headings resulted in 135 samples being purchased, 24 of which were "official" and 111 "test" samples. On the analysis showing a test sample to be deficient, an official sample is procured at a later date from the same source.

The official samples contravening the above Act and Regulations are shown hereunder:—

Ref. No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution.
E. 54	Sweet Milk.	1.50 per cent. Milk Fat.	Dismissed.
E.119	Sliced Sausage.	506 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 Fine.
E.125	Cream.	Not labelled.	Admonished.
E.126	Sweet Milk.	Name and Address not on lorry.	Withdrawn.
E.130	Sausage Meat.	Imported Meat Notice not shown.	Admonished.
E.131	Link Sausages.	465 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£1 Fine.
E.133	Mince.	170 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 Fine.

A summary of the samples taken within each Parish and small Burgh is tabulated as follows:—

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick, ...	7 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.18	8.84	Genuine.
"	8 E	"	3.04	9.01	"
"	56 E	Certified Milk, ...	3.58	8.94	"
"	55 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk, ...	3.85	8.95	"
"	57 E	"	3.74	8.72	"
"	60 E	"	3.95	8.99	"
"	99 E	"	3.56	9.17	"
"	116 E	"	4.76	8.72	"
"	65 E	Cream Milk, ...	20.02	7.20	"
"	12 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	13 E	"	—	—	"
"	14 E	Tea, ...	—	—	"
"	15 E	"	—	—	"
"	16 E	"	—	—	"
"	17 E	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	18 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	19 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	22 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	23a E	"	—	—	"
"	*23 E	"	—	—	"
"	*24 E	"	—	—	"
West Kilpatrick ...	25 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.55	8.07	Not Genuine.
"	26 E	"	3.26	8.78	Genuine.
"	27 E	"	3.40	8.88	"
"	28 E	"	2.54	8.33	Not Genuine.
"	41 E	"	2.63	8.13	"
"	42 E	"	3.16	8.66	Genuine.
"	43 E	"	3.35	8.95	"
"	44 E	"	3.52	8.56	"
"	*49 E	"	3.47	7.95	Not Genuine.
"	*50 E	"	3.12	8.49	Genuine.
"	53 E	"	3.43	8.49	"
"	*54 E	"	1.50	8.77	Not Genuine.
"	59 E	"	3.68	9.01	Genuine.
"	121 E	"	3.92	8.60	"
"	114 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk, ...	4.48	9.00	"
"	29 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	32 E	"	—	—	"
"	34 E	"	—	—	"
"	35 E	"	—	—	"
"	37 E	"	—	—	"
"	101 E	"	—	—	"
"	105 E	"	—	—	"
"	110 E	"	—	—	"
"	30 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	31 E	"	—	—	"
"	33 E	"	—	—	"
"	36 E	"	—	—	"
"	38 E	"	—	—	"
"	102 E	"	—	—	"
"	107 E	"	—	—	"
"	39 E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	40 E	"	—	—	"
"	45 E	"	—	—	"
"	46 E	"	—	—	"
"	47 E	"	—	—	"
"	48 E	"	—	—	"
"	100 E	"	—	—	"
"	103 E	Sliced Sausage, ...	—	—	"
"	106 E	Tea, ...	—	—	"
"	108 E	Milk Pudding Mixture, ...	—	—	"
"	109 E	Raspberry Jam, ...	—	—	"
"	70 E	Lime Water, ...	—	—	"
"	104 E	Camphorated Oil, ...	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Cumbernauld, ...	68 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.36	8.68	Genuine.
" ...	69 E	" ...	3.38	8.92	"
" ...	111 E	" ...	3.44	8.74	"
" ...	112 E	Sliced Sausage, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	113 E	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	115 E	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*117 E	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	*118 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*119 E	" ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*120 E	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
Kirkintilloch (Burgh), ...	1 E	Sweet Milk, ...	4.01	9.21	"
" ...	2 E	" ...	3.87	8.63	"
" ...	3 E	" ...	3.56	8.85	"
" ...	4 E	" ...	3.54	8.52	"
" ...	5 E	" ...	4.07	8.87	"
" ...	6 E	" ...	4.15	9.27	"
" ...	*122 E	" ...	4.28	8.76	"
" ...	*123 E	" ...	4.69	8.60	"
" ...	*124 E	" ...	3.92	9.01	"
" ...	*125 E	" ...	3.07	8.69	"
" ...	*126 E	" ...	3.52	8.83	"
" ...	*127 E	" ...	7.04	8.56	"
" ...	*128 E	" ...	3.71	8.80	"
" ...	61 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk, ...	3.59	8.93	"
" ...	58 E	Pasteurised Milk, ...	3.43	8.64	"
" ...	66 E	" ...	3.46	8.84	"
" ...	76 E	Fresh Butter (unsalted), ...	—	—	"
" ...	77 E	Butter (Salt), ...	—	—	"
" ...	98 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	89 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	97 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	81 E	Rich Double Cream, ...	—	—	"
" ...	82 E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	83 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	85 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	86 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	88 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*133 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	80 E	Sliced Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*129 E	Sausage Meat, ...	—	—	"
" ...	84 E	Link Sausage, ...	—	—	"
" ...	87 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*134 E	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	78 E	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	93 E	Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	91 E	Pickles, ...	—	—	"
" ...	94 E	Peas (Tinned), ...	—	—	"
" ...	96 E	Custard Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	73 E	Vinegar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	79 E	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	90 E	Black Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	92 E	Strawberry Jam, ...	—	—	"
" ...	95 E	Liquorice Allsorts, ...	—	—	"
" ...	75 E	Boracic Acid, ...	—	—	"
" ...	74 E	Borax, ...	—	—	"
" ...	71 E	Camphorated Oil, ...	—	—	"
" ...	72 E	Lime Water, ...	—	—	"
Kirkintilloch, ...	*132 E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*131 E	Link Sausage, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*130 E	Sausage Meat, ...	—	—	Genuine.
Milngavie, ...	9 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.02	8.93	"
" ...	10 E	" ...	3.87	9.06	"
" ...	11 E	" ...	2.56	8.86	Not Genuine.
" ...	*51 E	" ...	3.53	8.13	"
" ...	*52 E	" ...	3.58	9.00	Genuine.
" ...	64 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk, ...	3.97	8.99	"
" ...	62 E	Certified Milk, ...	4.00	8.86	"
" ...	63 E	" ...	4.35	9.19	"
" ...	67 E	" ...	3.28	8.61	Not Genuine.
" ...	20 E	Mince, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	21 E	" ...	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

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

PARISH.	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	22	...	4	...	3	6	6	2	2	3	1	...	4	1	...	62
Kirkintilloch,...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
E. Kilpartick,...	2	4	1	...	25	1	3	2	...	7	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	55
W. Kilpatrick,	3	6	2	1	33	2	4	1	4	12	5	1	13	8	5	1	6	...	...	107
TOTALS, ...	9	13	3	2	93	3	11	3	7	27	13	5	16	12	7	3	12	1	1	241

The number of samples purchased is based on an average of 3 per 1,000 of the population.

From the foregoing detail of samples it will be seen that a varied assortment of foods has been selected. Unless the variety is added to yearly in the selection of samples, the object of the Act and Regulations is not fulfilled.

It will be observed that the adulterated samples are confined to sausage meat, mince, and one sample of sweet milk, the prosecution with regard to which was dismissed by the Sheriff.

SHOPS.

During the year inspections were made of shops and businesses under the Shops Act, 1912, and Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, when the requirements of the Acts were being conformed to by the shopkeepers. Minor irregularities were at times noticeable, but a reminder to the occupant of the premises was sufficient to remedy any omission or overlook.

On reference to Table XXXIII will be found a record of the shops and businesses conducted therein within the Eastern Area of the County.

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (new),	...	...	...	...	3,141
Buildings (altered, &c.),	...	...	...	...	327
Burials,...	...	...	...	...	3
Complaints,	...	...	...	...	53
Dairies,...	...	...	...	...	119
Factory and Workshops,	...	...	...	...	148
Housing (Insanitary Areas),	...	...	...	...	600
Housing (Rural Workers),	...	...	...	...	80
Investigation of Infectious Disease,...	...	...	...	...	668
Nuisances,	...	...	...	...	8,831
Shops, ...	...	...	...	...	291
Slaughterhouses,	...	...	...	...	210
Special Drainage Districts,	...	...	...	...	750
Special Lighting Districts,	...	...	...	...	14,723
Special Scavenging Districts,	...	...	...	...	12,045
Other Matters,	...	...	...	...	422
Total,					42,411

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN D. M'KENDRICK.

REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
DUMBARTON, 25th May, 1933.

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 the following Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. A Report of the Public Health work carried out in the two large Burghs within the County is issued to the respective Town Councils.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

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

Warning was given to several Producers who were neglecting to conform with several of the bye-laws, but no special comment is required as the defaulters are now complying with instructions issued.

For the purpose of carrying out increased dairy herd inspections, an Assistant Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Archibald

M. M'Niven, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed, and commenced duty on 2nd August, 1932.

In relation to the appointment, it is worthy of note that the Milk Reorganisation Commission in their recent Report decided the most effective measure for dealing with the serious problem of tuberculous infection of our milk supply was routine clinical examinations of all dairy cows in the country, and, in order to carry out this work effectively, an adequate staff of Veterinary Inspectors was necessary.

This County will now be in a favourable position to comply with the Department of Health's recommendation to carry out at least three inspections per annum.

It may be recorded that there was an appreciable increase in the number of Producers who took advantage of the Clean Milk Tests carried out, as in previous years, by the West of Scotland Agricultural College. The advice of this Department is being more frequently sought with regard to the production of milk containing a low bacterial count, as clean milk must now be produced in order to hold a market.

The Public Health Department received notification from the Local Authority of Glasgow that milk consigned from a farm in this County had been proved tuberculous. A similar communication was received from the Local Authority of Clydebank.

The usual procedure was followed in both cases by making an examination of each cow in the suspected herds. Individual milk samples were taken from every udder which showed the slightest sign of abnormality and group samples were taken from the remaining cows in the herds. These were submitted for microscopical and biological examinations.

In the first case one animal was found to be yielding tuberculous milk, and was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

No animals were found to be yielding tuberculous milk in the second case or showing any signs of tuberculosis. This herd was kept under observation for some time, but no diseased animals were detected.

Greenock Local Authority reported that milk received from two farms had an excessively high bacterial count.

Both herds were examined, and, from investigations carried out, it was reported to the Medical Officer of Health that milking utensils were not being properly cleansed.

It may not be out of place to mention a subject of great importance to producers and public alike, and about which much controversy raged during the latter half of the year, namely, pasteurised versus raw milk. While no very conclusive decision was arrived at, popular opinion appears to incline more towards the support of raw milk. It is certain however, that the ruthless criticism to which milk was exposed will not tend to increase its consumption. Without entering into the question of the merits or demerits of pasteurised milk, there is no doubt that pasteurisation is not and never can be a substitute for clean production.

The increased inspections of dairy herds aimed at in the future should inevitably have some results in the form of early detection of diseased cows and a higher standard of cleanliness in milk production.

During the past year the Clydebank Co-operative Society carried out their usual fortnightly Clean Milk Tests on their supplies. Instead of issuing prizes and certificates as in previous years, the Society adopted a scheme of bonus payments. In this scheme, milk which conformed to certain standards of cleanliness and butter fat received additional monetary emoluments, and milk which fell below the fixed scale was subjected to deductions. Eight producers in the County supply milk to this Society. Four of the producers were successful in obtaining the bonus and four fell slightly below the scale.

The general condition and cleanliness of dairy cattle in the County during the past year can be favourably commented upon. As previously mentioned, conditions of cleanliness, both of cows and cowsheds, still show an upward trend.

Two instances of milk taint were investigated, but in neither case was it proved that the diet was the causal agent. Most producers now realise the value of a well-balanced ration as being of prime importance both from a health and milk aspect, and I had no occasion to find fault with the feeding of any particular herd.

The number of animals detected with abnormal udders in the course of the two inspections, excluding tuberculosis, was as follows, viz. :—

[illegible]

In the course of inspections eighty milk samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist for microscopical and biological examinations. The presence of tubercle bacilli was demonstrated in four samples, streptococci, staphylococci, and other organisms were detected in thirty-four, and forty-two were found negative.

Reports of biological tests of eighteen milk samples which had not been received at the close of last year showed two samples to be tuberculous.

Producers are now thoroughly conversant with the regulations regarding the disposal of milk from diseased quarters. In no instance was milk from the affected animals used for human consumption, and the practice of feeding this milk to calves has considerably diminished.

One dairy herd was examined at the request of the Medical Officer of Health for symptoms of cow-pox, but no evidence of this disease was found.

SECTION B.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE IN REGISTERED DAIRIES AND EXEMPTED PREMISES.

It is very satisfactory to note that the year 1932 marks the beginning of increased inspections of registered dairy herds in the County. In former years the routine veterinary inspection of all dairy herds was limited to one inspection per annum, as the work was confined to the spring and autumn months. The appointment of an Assistant Veterinary Inspector in August last allowed two inspections to be completed for the year 1932, but in future at least four inspections per year will be aimed at.

The inspection of graded herds were dealt with under special regulations.

In the County there are 276 registered dairies, containing approximately 5,665 cows in milk, and during the two inspections 11,642 cows were examined.

There are 53 non-registered dairies, containing 276 cows in milk, and these were examined once during the year.

In addition, there are three small Burghs in the County in which there are 12 registered dairies, containing 292 cows. These herds were inspected quarterly as in previous years, and a total of 1,168 cows were examined.

A Report of each inspection was sent to the Clerk to the Local Authority for the information of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors.

SECTION C.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year eighty-seven animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Orders of 1925 and 1931, 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.				Total
		Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Giving Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Otherwise affected with Tuberculosis	
87	Cows in Milk, 1,895	9	2	6	31	48
	Other Cows, 667	1	...	6	32	39
	Bovine Animals, 85	...	...	...	...	...
87	2,647	10	2	12	63	87

A complete statement of all cases dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order will be found on page 160.

The tuberculin test was applied in 814 cows and heifers in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1930, and fourteen animals were found to react positively.

The tuberculin test was applied to one animal under Section 22 of the Act, but the animal did not react positively to the test.

During the past year I have persuaded several producers to have their herds tested privately. The many advantages to be derived from a free herd, without actually holding a graded milk licence, such as increased prices when selling stock, freedom from disease, and the possibility of increased sales for their milk, seemed to influence them in this forward step.

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. There was no change in industrial conditions, and until trade improves there is little chance of producers obtaining increased prices for graded milk.

Tabular statement of dairies holding milk licences in respect of tubercle-free herds will be found on page 161.

SECTION D.

There are no dairies in this County holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk.

No samples were taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Act of 1914.

As far as known, producers are complying with Sections 13 and 14 of the Act. I had no occasion during the year to reprimand any producer for using the product of any weeded cow, or cow which he suspected to be suffering from disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk. Sixty-one reports were received from owners and eight from veterinary surgeons notifying animals which showed symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis.

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

There is no change in the number of herds licensed in the County from last year. Two Certified and four Grade A

“T.T.” licences were issued and the requisite veterinary inspections were carried out during the year.

The tuberculin test was applied to 828 animals, of which 814 successfully passed the test. The remaining 14 animals showed a positive or doubtful reaction and were immediately removed from the herds. The policy of slaughter was adopted in most cases.

As in the past two years prior to staking off 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 could, with safety, be exhibited.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Throughout the year periodic inspections were made at Dumbarton and Helensburgh Public Abattoirs and all Private Slaughterhouses in the County. In premises licensed to be used as Private Slaughterhouses the days and hours are specified on and within which cattle or swine may be slaughtered. This permits the Sanitary Inspectors, who act as Detention Officers within their respective areas, to attend during the period fixed for slaughter. When the necessity arises, the Detention Officers request my attendance.

Although supervision of meat in Private Slaughterhouses is conducted efficiently, there can be no doubt that methods of inspection and standards maintained are more uniform when carried out by a whole-time Meat Inspector at a Public Abattoir.

The Slaughterhouses inspected during the year 1932 were as undernoted, viz. :—

1. Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Limited, Bank Street, Alexandria.

2. Mrs. Helen Duncan, Overtoun Road, Alexandria.
3. James S. Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead.
4. Burgh Abattoir, Helensburgh.
5. Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
6. James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
7. Corporation of the City of Glasgow, Woodilee Home Farm, Lenzie.

I have the honour to be,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,

County Veterinary Inspector.

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, 1932.

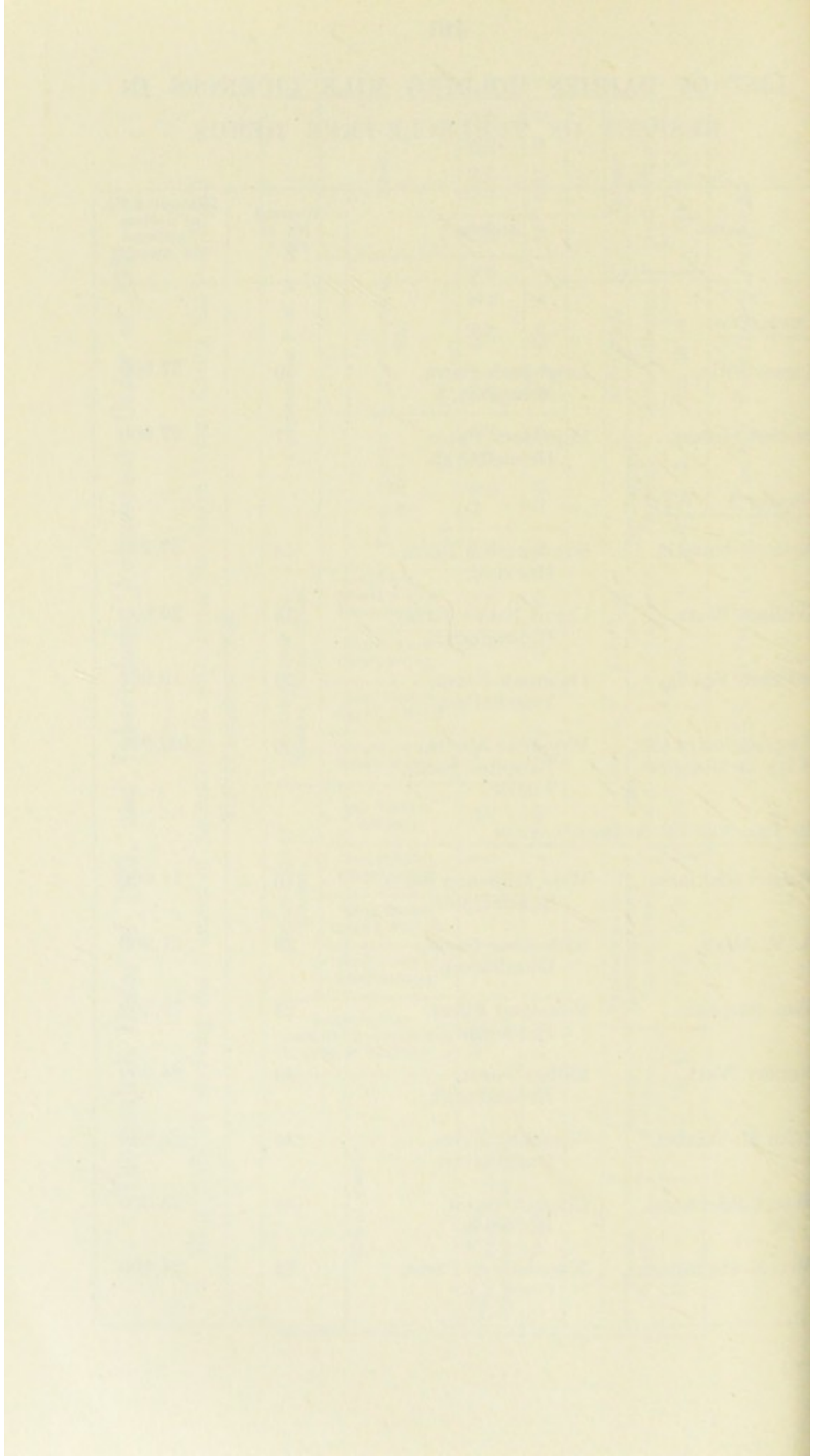
Class of Animal.	Number of Bovine Animals Examined on Premises.	Classification of Disease.					Conclusions from Post-Mortem Examinations.				Compensation Paid to Owner.				
		Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Giving Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Giving Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough	Three-Fourths or 30/-		One-Fourth or 30/-		Total.	
										No.	No.	No.	No.		
Cows in Milk,...	1,895	9	2	6	31	10	1	6	31	26	£145 10 0	22	£38 5 0	48	£183 15 0
Other Cows and Heifers, ...	667	1	...	6	32	1	...	6	32	19	82 10 0	20	31 0 0	39	113 10 0
Other Bovine Animals, ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	2,647	10	2	12	63	11	1	12	63	45	£228 0 0	42	£69 5 0	87	£297 5 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.
£551 0 0	£151 16 8	£123 0 0	£74 6 3	£108 9 0	£62 19 5	£66 10 6	£21 0 10

JAMES M'DOUGALL, County Veterinary Inspector.

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,	Lairpark Farm, Milngavie,	50	37,500
Robert Howie,	Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh,	27	27,000
<u>GRADE A "T.T."</u>			
Andrew Russell,	Summerston Farm, Maryhill,	42	37,200
William Watt,	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh,	35	26,600
William Young,	Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton,	20	19,962
Corporation of the City of Glasgow,	Woodilee Mental Hospital Farm, Lenzie,	200	103,074
<u>IN PROCESS OF ACCREDITATION.</u>			
Robert Richmond,	West Millichen Farm, Summerston,	16	11,000
A. Y. Allan,	Aitkenbar Farm, Dumbarton,	30	27,000
Wm. Stephen,	Woodend Farm, Helensburgh,	25	18,250
Robert Watt,	Milligs Farm, Helensburgh,	30	24,000
John M. Wilson,	Garshake Farm, Dumbarton,	36	28,800
Wm. Calderwood,	Clachan Farm, Rosneath,	30	25,500
Mrs. E. Hamilton,	Knockderry Farm, Cove,	35	24,500



COUNTY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT. — The cleaning of the reservoir, which was completed early in the year, effected a considerable improvement in the quality of the water. No complaints were received, and little discoloration was reported throughout the year.

A number of minor improvements were carried out, but there still remains the question of the fencing at the reservoir to be dealt with. On several occasions sheep gained access to the reservoir embankment, a fact which was complained of by the doctor in the district. Arrangements have now been made to have a portion of the fencing around the reservoir renewed each year.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—In this special district the supply continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. During the summer months, however, especially during the month of June, the quantity of water in store was very considerably reduced, and special precautions were taken to deal with the wastage in the district.

The question of the moles in the field south of Reservoir No. 3 was again under consideration. Fortunately, the tenant of Torr Farm has now taken active steps in the matter, and a mole-trapper has been employed with beneficial results. During the summer special consideration was also given to the leakage at the bye-pass intake and at the filter-house. Arrangements are now being made to deal with the former difficulty, but the question of the filter-house leakage is still under consideration. While it is possible to prevent this leakage, the cost involved will be considerable.

During the year the supply of water at Rhu Pier to the yachts was continued under the direction of Mr. Fleck, and was greatly taken advantage of by the occupants of boats in the bay.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Difficulty was again experienced in the summer months in maintaining the supply to this special district, and recourse had to be made to the intake on Kilmahew Burn. Before this supply was turned on an analysis was made of the burn water, as the drainage area is subject to surface pollution. The analysis proved satisfactory, and this auxiliary intake was the means of preventing a breakdown in the supply to the village.

During the year the sale of Asker Farm was definitely completed, and the arrangements made for the retention of the water rights and the prevention of pollution in the catchment area were approved of by the Department of Health. This arrangement will relieve the district of the cost of the upkeep of this farm, on which a considerable sum has been expended each year.

In the course of the year certain short extensions were made to the water mains, chiefly to provide supplies in connection with the building development. These extensions were as undernoted :—

Contract.	Contractor.	Estimated Cost.
In Proposed Road off Station Road,	Messrs. James Ritchie & Son,	£70
Dumbarton-Helensburgh Road (North footpath east of Barrs Road).	Mr. James J. Lyle, ...	£66

A supply was also afforded to Wallaceton Farm Cottages. These cottages are situated outwith the Special Water Supply District, and the supply is given by meter upon terms. Difficulty was again experienced with the supply to Kirkton Cottage. The trouble appears to be the unsatisfactory condition of the service pipe, and arrangements are being made in conjunction with the County Architect to deal with this matter. Consideration was also given to the supply to Cairniedrourh Farm and High Auchensail Farm. These farms are situated outwith the Special Water Supply District, and it is possible that the supply in future will be continued on a meter basis. An application was dealt with for a supply to Drumhead Mid Lodge, which is also situated

outwith the district. A supply was granted by meter upon terms.

Further consideration was also given to the improvement of the whole water-works undertaking at Cardross, and the question of a pipe line from Dumbarton was fully dealt with by the Public Health Landward Sub-Committee. The chief difficulty is the financial burden which the cost of such a supply will place upon the district, but it is imperative in view of (a) the condition of the undertaking; and (b) the development which is taking place in this area, that the question of improving this water supply should receive immediate attention.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The supply in this district again proved to be ample, and no difficulty was experienced with the character of the water. The elevation of the clear water tank produces a considerable pressure in the mains in the lower sections of the district, and this fact, together with the unsatisfactory condition of the service piping in many properties, is the cause of the relatively high wastage. Active measures were again continued throughout the year, the number of leakages discovered and repaired being 567, and this matter is continually under observation.

A short length of main was laid to supply the housing scheme at Stirling Street by Mr. James Dow, Renton, at a cost of £48 2s. 9d.

During the year the usual care was exercised with the sand filters and in improving the drains in the catchment area. Improvements were also carried out to the Water Superintendent's house.

The leakage from Carman Reservoir was kept under observation, and to facilitate the work a new measuring weir was constructed a short distance below the Water Superintendent's house. The readings at the weir are taken daily, and the results are being tabulated with a view to (a) keeping a record of the quantity of water lost; and (b) ascertaining the relation between the flow, the height of the water in the reservoir, and the rainfall.

A complaint was received from the United Turkey Red Company regarding the lack of pressure at Cordale Works. The 4-inch diameter pipe supplying these works was cut and found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The pipe was accordingly scraped from the main road to the work's gate, and a considerable improvement in the delivery has been effected.

During the year an additional supply to outside premises at Dalquhurn Farm was granted by the committee.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—In the special district the supply continued to be very satisfactory throughout the year, and during the summer months there was an ample reserve of water in store at Loch Finlas.

The construction of the rapid gravity filters at Overton was completed, and the district is now being supplied with water treated by these filters. During the operations it was found to be necessary to repair the walls of a storage tank, and the work was carried out at an estimated cost of £500.

Further improvements were carried out to the water mains in the district, including the relaying of the pipe in Croft Street, at an estimated cost of £90 10s. A new main was laid in the footpath from Bonhill Bridge to Jamestown, at an estimated cost of £810. An extension was also carried out to the water mains in connection with the housing development at Millburn. The cost of this work was £128.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The usual care was exercised throughout the year in connection with the supply to this district. It became necessary, however, to obtain water from Dumbarton Town Council, and this supply continued from the 25th June to the 15th September, the cost amounting to £64 10s.

Minor improvements were carried out, and every effort was made to reduce the wastage. It is of interest to note that the "night line" on the waste-detecting meter charts is remarkably low, and it is doubtful if any further improvement can be effected in this direction.

Attention should also be drawn to the additions which are being made to the oil fuel installation belonging to the British Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., at Dunglass. The supply of water to this company is gradually increasing each year, and there is little doubt that fairly continuous use, during a dry summer, will require to be made of the supply from Dumbarton in order to meet the requirements of the district.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—No special comment is necessary regarding the water supply to this special district. The supply from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch continued to be satisfactory, but, as this is a bulk supply, very careful supervision has to be given to the outside pillar wells during the winter months to prevent wastage from burst pipes.

During the year a new water main was laid in connection with the second development of the housing scheme at Hamburg. The estimated cost of this work, which was carried out by Messrs. Stark & Dobbie, was £165. In the course of the year the Water Superintendent resigned, and Mr. James Taig, Braehead, Waterside, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Little difficulty was experienced in maintaining the drainage arrangements within the special district. Early in the year, however, a serious chokage took place in the sewer which discharges into the Gareloch from Hall Road. This sewer, which was formerly a private one, had been laid through the gardens of several houses fronting the main road, and the chokage was obviously due to tree roots, chiefly within the grounds of Ardmoy. It was found impracticable to do anything else than relay the sewer. A new line was taken in the public road, and no further trouble has been experienced. The work was carried out by Mr. D. B. Spy, at a cost of £184 5s. 4d.

Complaints were also received from time to time regarding the silting of the outfall drains from individual houses fronting the Gareloch. This matter is under consideration.

with a view to collecting the drainage from these houses by means of an intercepting sewer in the highway and constructing one outfall in lieu of the various drains.

VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The most important project within this district was the work involved in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme. In November the death occurred of Mr. W. C. Easton, Consulting Engineer, and the work is being completed directly under the supervision of this department.

Contract No. 1 was completed early in the year, and Contract No. 2 was completed at the end of the year. There are certain remedial works to be undertaken in the latter contract, but these cannot be completed meantime.

Mr. John Freebairn, Kilsyth, was successful in obtaining Contract No. 3, which comprises the sewer in the Towing Path from Pillanflat Road to Leven Street Recreation Ground. The work was commenced in November, but, unfortunately, the contractor experienced very adverse weather conditions, and little progress had been made in connection with this contract at the end of the year.

For various reasons it was considered necessary to alter the site of the pumping station, and negotiations to this end are at present being carried out. The Action of Interdict which was raised by the proprietors with fishing interests in Loch Lomond and the River Leven was settled upon terms, but further negotiations on other matters have had to be entered into with the United Turkey Red Company, who have commercial interests in the river water.

This scheme was to have been completed at the beginning of 1933, but, due to the many difficulties with which the County Council have been confronted, it was impossible to do so, and an extension of time was granted to the end of that year.

The usual routine work of cleaning manholes, repairing sewers, and attending to the existing discharge pipes was carried out during the year.

The scheme for dealing with the drainage in the Ladyton Well area was undertaken by Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton, at a cost of £547 7s. 8d. The sewer in the new road from Mill of Haldane was completed by Messrs. J. A. Paton & Son, Alexandria, at a cost of £1,343 6s. 7d. A sewer was also laid from Balloch Road in the new road parallel to the Dumbarton and Balloch Joint-Line Railway to deal with the drainage of a new house. The work was carried out by Messrs. J. A. Paton & Son, Alexandria, at a cost of £133 18s. 8d. A new sewer was laid in connection with Stirling Street Housing Scheme, Renton. The work was carried out by Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, at a cost of £149 9s. 4d.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the improvements at the sewage works at Freelands Place were completed, the total cost of this work, together with the cost of the sewer in Old Dalnottar Road and the purchase price of the existing installation and sewers, being £695 0s. 7d. Sewers were also constructed to deal with the drainage of Stuart Street Housing Scheme. The work was carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher, at a cost of £275 4s.

To supervise the new installation at Freelands Place, Mr. Hector Kennedy, Lilyoak, Old Kilpatrick, was appointed Drainage Officer at a salary of £13 per annum.

The main outfall for this district near the Donald's Quay Light became choked by the beaching on the river bank becoming displaced. Steps were taken to deal with this matter, but it is apparent that a scheme will require to be considered to deal with this question, otherwise serious flooding may occur in the outfall sewer.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the boundaries of the drainage district were extended to deal with (a) an extension to the Auchentoshan Housing Scheme near Duntiglennan Farm; and (b) a new housing scheme at Auchinleck. Other extensions were also under

consideration, but certain matters relating to them have not been fully adjusted yet.

At the beginning of the year, due to the extremely heavy rainfall, a section of the outfall sewer alongside Duntocher Burn collapsed, and, as the sewage was discharging into the burn at the point of collapse, immediate steps had to be taken. The remedial work was carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher, but shortly afterwards a lower section of the same sewer also collapsed, the total cost of repair amounting to £383 12s. 2d. The question of what redress the committee might have, due to the changed course of the burn at this point, was under consideration, but it was agreed that no contribution could be obtained.

Difficulty was also experienced with the outfall sewer between the Forth and Clyde Canal bridge and the London, Midland & Scottish Railway bridge. The sewer at this point is laid in the bed of the Duntocher Burn, and a number of broken fireclay pipes were replaced by cast-iron pipes. The work cost £64 15s. 10d., and was carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie.

A short length of sewer was constructed in Cochno Road, Faifley, to deal with the drainage of a new house, the work being carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher, at a cost of £46 13s. 5d.

Further consideration was again given to the carrying out of the Glasgow Corporation Agreement, but the work involved in the construction of the connecting sewer has not yet been put into operation.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Again in this area there continued the intensive housing development which was referred to in last year's Report. In December it became necessary to further extend the boundaries of the district to include a considerable portion of land at Kilmardinny, where it is understood a development on a large scale is contemplated.

The following new sewers were constructed :—

Contract.	Contractor.	Estimated Cost
Laurence Drive, Bearsden, ...	Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton, ...	£130
Hutchison Drive and Second Avenue, Canniesburn, ...	Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps, ...	700
West of Garscadden Road, Drum- chapel.	Do.	1,100
Canniesburn Toll, ...	Do.	450
East of Garscadden Road, Drum- chapel.	Do.	260
Kessington, ...	Do.	5,400
New Roads, Chapelton Farm, ...	Do.	1,030
Kessington Road, ...	Do.	400
Great Western Road, Drumchapel,	Do.	280
Kilmardinny (in progress), ...	Do.	12,700

Numerous repairs were carried out to the sewers within the special district, and in connection with the contracts claims for disturbance of agricultural lands and other matters required attention. The claim for subsidence at Dumbarton Road was settled with the Corporation on a payment of £35.

During the year the drainage facilities for a development of 100 houses on a site on Garscube Estate, fronting Bearsden Road, was under consideration, and several schemes were submitted to the committee. This area of the special district is meantime not provided with any drainage facilities, and the various proposals were under consideration at the end of the year.

Further consideration was also given to the details regarding the connecting sewer to be laid by the Corporation between Dock Street, Clydebank, and Greenlaw Road, Yoker, and, while the agreement was settled during the year, there are a number of outstanding matters affecting the owners and occupiers of the ground through which the sewer will be constructed that still require to be adjusted.

A complaint was received regarding the pollution of the march burn from the storm overflow near the Skating Pond, and a scheme has been prepared to deal with this matter.

The question of eliminating the septic tanks serving the two double villas in Mill Road, Yoker, which was referred to in last year's Report, also received consideration, and,

after considerable negotiation with the proprietors, it is proposed to lay a short length of sewer whereby the drainage of three of these houses will be taken into the collecting sewer.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—To provide the necessary drainage facilities for a further housing scheme on the Airdrie Road, the boundaries of the drainage district were extended, but the necessary sewer construction has not yet been put in hand.

During the year the usual maintenance work was carried out and a number of the distributing trays were renewed. No complaints were received regarding the effluent from the major works, which is discharged into the Dalshannon Goat.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. — During the year the difficulty which was experienced with the silt in the detritus tanks has been overcome. The tanks have been slightly increased in size, and pipes have been installed whereby the silt can be readily removed under pressure. Adjustments have been made to the travelling distributors, and further minor repairs are to be undertaken next year. The condition of the disposal works continues to be satisfactory, and little trouble was experienced either with them or with the sewers throughout the district.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—No difficulty was experienced in maintaining the sewage works throughout the year, but the fencing at the works is in an unsatisfactory condition, and arrangements are being made to have this matter dealt with at an early date.

An excess amount of surface water is still being received at the works during wet weather, but it is proposed to reconstruct the storm-water manhole in Prospect Road to deal with this matter.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. — The arrangements which were carried out last year in connection with the installation of the septic tank have proved very satisfactory, and no complaints were received during the summer months of the effluent discharging into the Luggie Water.

To meet the requirements of the second development of the housing scheme, a sewer and flushing tank were constructed by Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps, at a cost of £55 5s.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. — The sewage disposal works at the above district are dealing with the drainage of two developments of the housing scheme. The total cost of the drainage scheme, exclusive of claims and legal expenses, amounted to £3,301 3s. 6d. Mr. Michael Nash, 25 New Houses, Croy, was appointed Drainage Officer, at a salary of £13, and took up his duties at the beginning of the year. The proprietors within the district were asked to have the drainage of their properties connected to the sewers, and in several instances the work was carried out under the supervision of this department.

A further development of the housing scheme on a comparatively large scale is contemplated within this special district, and it will be necessary to construct a second filter to deal with the additional drainage.

The sewers and sewage disposal works were maintained in satisfactory condition throughout the year.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The execution of works under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, involving the repair of a private street which is not intended to be added to the List of Highways, did not arise during the year.

In the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports will be found a record of the private streets which have been added to the List of Highways or are under consideration for this purpose.

CINEMATOGRAH ACT, 1909.

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

1. Strand Cinema, Bank Street, Alexandria.
2. Vale of Leven Public Hall, Alexandria.
3. Renton Public Hall, Renton.
4. Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie.
5. Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld.
6. Twechar Institute, Twechar.

No application was received in respect of People's Hall, Cumbernauld, and the licence in this case has accordingly lapsed.

Inspections were made throughout the year, and in no case was any cause found for complaint. The police again rendered valuable assistance in ensuring that the Regulations received attention, particularly as regards the exits.

Special consideration during the year was given to the question of the attendance of children at cinematograph performances, and conditions have been inserted in the form of licence concerning this matter.

FIRE BRIGADES.

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

Burgh Fire Brigades—

Helensburgh,	4	
Dumbarton,	6	
Clydebank,	8	
Glasgow,	9	
	—	27

County Auxiliary Fire Brigades—

Garelochhead,	3	
Rhu,	—	
Renton,	2	
	—	5

The arrangements regarding fire-extinguishing services within the County continue to be satisfactory. Consideration was given to the question of a reduction in the retaining fee paid to the Town Council of Helensburgh, but no agreement was reached.

During the year several fires took place on motor vehicles on the public highway, and in each case arrangements were made to recover the cost of the attendance of the brigade. Two peculiar fires took place at Maryburgh Siding, Cumbernauld, at which quantities of sleepers were destroyed. The fires occurred at a very short interval, and in each case the cost of the services of the brigade was considerable. The Railway Company have now taken steps to minimise the possibility of a similar outbreak in future.

Inspections were made throughout the year of the fire hydrants in each area, and the opportunity was taken of renewing hydrants of an obsolete pattern. In addition, the extensive building developments necessitated the provision of a considerable number of new hydrants.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND TOWN PLANNING.

During the year the proposals regarding open spaces in connection with the Clyde Valley Regional Scheme were submitted to the Technical Committee, and were finally approved of by the Advisory Committee. The proposals regarding the County area were forwarded to the County Council, who have been asked, in preparation of any Town Planning Scheme, to adopt the proposals of the Advisory Committee so far as it is practicable to do so.

Town Planning also received further consideration, and the effect on the County area of the Western and Northern Town Planning Schemes prepared by the Glasgow Corporation received consideration. All the preliminary work has now been laid down on the maps in connection with the proposed County scheme, and a report on this matter will shortly be submitted to the Town Planning Committee.

WATER SUPPLY.

Further progress was made in connection with the question of a scheme for the Landward area of the County. As the other Water Authorities have definitely refused to collaborate in any joint-scheme, consideration was given to the best means of meeting the requirements of the Landward area.

A report was prepared in April recommending that the County area should be divided into the following zones :—

Zone No.				Area.
1,	...	...	...	Arrochar.
2,	...	...	...	Garelochhead.
3,	...	...	...	Vale of Leven.
4,	...	...	...	The Kilpatricks.
5,	...	...	...	Kirkintilloch.
6,	...	...	...	Cumbernauld.

In Zone No. 1 the formation of a special district was recommended at Arrochar, as, due to the isolated position of this village, it is impossible at the present time to deal with the water supply there in any other manner. It was recommended that Zone No. 2 should include the Parish of Rosneath, and extend as far as the western boundary of Helensburgh. It was also suggested that the water-works belonging to the Town Council of Cove and Kilcreggan might be made use of, or, failing agreement, that a new reservoir should be constructed either at Whistlefield or on the Auchingaich Burn. The intention in the Vale of Leven area, Zone No. 3, was to utilise Loch Finlas as much as possible in order to afford a supply to Gartocharn and Renton, so that Carman Reservoir could be available to augment the supply to Cardross. The alternative method of supplying this latter village by means of a pipe line in the main road from Dumbarton was also put forward for consideration. In the Kilpatricks (Zone No. 4) it was not suggested that any capital expenditure could be immediately incurred, but that negotiations with a view to the acquisition of the private undertaking at Old Kilpatrick should be instituted. As regards the Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld Zones, it was recommended that the fullest possible use should be made of the supply from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch and the Lanark County Council, and that these areas should meantime be developed on these lines. The report has been approved of by the County Council, and meetings have been held with representatives of the Town Councils of Cove and Kilcreggan and Dumbarton. The progress is, however, naturally slow, but it is hoped that a definite scheme—especially for the areas which urgently require a supply—will be agreed to at an early date.

Consideration was also given to the provisions of the Reservoir (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, but no appointment under the provisions of the Act was made during the year.

DRAINAGE.

Matters relating to the drainage of areas outwith Special Drainage Districts also received consideration during the year.

At Cardross extensions have been made to the existing private sewers to deal with the new properties which have been erected there. It is unfortunate that this village has not been formed into a Special Drainage District, and this question will require to receive consideration in the near future. At Garelochhead also certain matters were dealt with. Here again the drainage arrangements are privately owned.

A scheme to deal with the drainage of the proposed development of an area near Mugdock Reservoir in the County of Stirling also received consideration. It was intended to take the drainage to a sewer within the Burgh of Milngavie, but the scheme has been meantime postponed.

Other minor matters relating to the drainage in various parts of the County were kept under observation.

