

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Dunbarton County Council.

Contributors

Dunbartonshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1935.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF DUNBARTON.



ANNUAL REPORTS

BY

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

AND

THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1935.

GLASGOW :
WILLIAM HODGE & CO., LTD., 34-36 NORTH FREDERICK STREET.
1936.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Medical Officer's Report, - - - - -	9
Report on Rat Week, - - - - -	25
Sanitary Inspectors' Reports—	
Western Area, - - - - -	93
Eastern Area, - - - - -	121
Veterinary Inspector's Report, - - - - -	151
County Engineer's Report, - - - - -	165

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. M'KENDRICK.

(Western Area.)

THOMAS ALLAN.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

†JOHN L. MOWAT.

WILLIAM ARTHUR.

†JAMES GREIG.

A. LAWSON RIDDELL.

*JOHN DUNN, jun.

§JOSEPH C. MORTON.

WILLIAM B. SAMSON.

NEIL MACDONALD.

HUGH C. SLATER.

†ARTHUR MILLER.

*THOMAS MUNN.

†Resigned 15th March, 1935.

†Resigned 20th April, 1935.

*Commenced duty 15th April, 1935.

§Commenced duty 22nd April, 1935.

†Resigned 15th May, 1935.

*Commenced duty 21st May, 1935.

County Engineer.

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

Assistant Engineers.

MALCOLM ROSS.

J. C. MACKENZIE.

*IAN M. MACLEAN.

ISAAC M'B. PARK.

JOHN CAMERON (Apprentice).

*Commenced duty 2nd December, 1935.

JOHN NICOLSON.

HENRY DONALDSON.

*WILLIAM MERRILES.

ALLAN J. GERRARD.

†DAVID M'AULAY (Apprentice).

†Commenced duty 5th August, 1935.

Inspector of Works.

ALLAN SCOTT.

County Veterinary Inspector.

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

(Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs.)

Assistant Veterinary Inspector.

ARCHIBALD M. M'NIVEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors.

(Eastern Area.)

CATHERINE GAVIN.

J. CLARA MACBETH.

ISABELLA M'CRIRICK.

LILY PRIESTNER.*^(a)

MARGARET M. YOUNG.*^(a)

(Western Area.)

RACHEL SMITH.

CHRISTINA J. MAITLAND.

ISA. R. MACKENZIE.

RACHEL D. COLVILLE.*^(b)

*District Nurses: employed part time.

(a) Burgh of Milngavie. (b) Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.

Clerical Staff.

GEORGE S. BROWNE (Chief Clerk).

AGNES M'M. KENNEDY.¹

†KATHERINE COULTER.¹

CHRISTINA M'GLASHAN.¹

*MARGOT M'KEAN.¹

THOMAS F. M'GLASHAN.¹

JAMES CAMPBELL.¹

BELLA AIRTH.¹

†MARION M'DONALD.²

§JEAN H. STEVENSON.²

†Resigned 15th March, 1935.

*Commenced duty 11th March, 1935.

†Resigned 29th June, 1935.

JOSEPH BAIRD.³

ANNIE GRANT.³

†JEAN M'DONALD.³

*SARA CORNOCK.³

SHEILA CAMPBELL.³

NAN KELSO.³

ELIZABETH MUIR.⁴

CHRISTINE M'GREGOR.⁴

†Resigned 19th October, 1935.

*Commenced duty 21st October, 1935.

§Commenced duty 24th June, 1935.

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.

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.

INDEX.

SUBJECT.	PAGES.		
	COUNTY.	WESTERN AREA.	EASTERN AREA.
Adopted Children,	54	—	—
Ambulance Services,	77, 87	—	—
Births and Birth Rates,	11, 43, 44	—	—
Blind Persons Act,	91	—	—
Buildings: Plans submitted,	—	105	131
Burial Grounds,	—	104	123
Burials—Unclaimed Bodies, &c.,	—	107	136
Child Welfare—Maternity Service and Children Act: Adopted Children,	42	—	—
Cinematograph Act,	54	—	—
Common Lodging Houses,	175	—	—
	—	104	128
Dairies,	40, 60	110	139
Deaths and Death Rates,	11	—	—
Drainage,	22, 169, 179	95	121
Dry Closets,	—	100	126
Factories and Workshops,	92	102	128
Fire-Extinguishing Arrangements,	176	—	—
Food Supply,	40	110	139
Food and Drugs,	—	114	144
Gareloch, Pollution of,	22	—	—
Garage at Garscadden,	—	—	124
Hospitals,	77	—	—
Housing:			
Demolition Orders—Representations,	27	—	—
" Enforcement of,	29	—	—
Requirements in County,	26, 39	—	—
Returns—Inspection of Districts			
Regulations,	30	—	—
Rural Workers,	32	36	38
Schemes—Reports on,	38	38	38
Housing, 1935 Act—Survey,	39	119	149
Houseboat	—	108	—
Increase of Rent, &c. (Restrictions) Acts,	—	107	137
Infantile Mortality,	11, 43, 50	—	—
Infectious Diseases,	56	—	—
Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors, Summary of,	—	119	149
Insulin,	91	—	—
Laboratory,	75	—	—
Lighting,	—	104	133
Lodging Houses, Common,	—	104	128
Maternal Mortality,	43	—	—
Maternity Service and Child Welfare,	42	—	—
Meat Inspection,	41, 157	113	143
Medical Services,	42	—	—
Meteorology,	13	—	—
Midwives Act,	43	—	—
Milk: Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914,	40, 151	110	139
Special Designations Order,	41, 156	112	141
Nuisances,	22	107	137
Offensive Trades,	23	98	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	44, 57, 60	—	—

INDEX—(Continued).

SUBJECT.	PAGES.		
	COUNTY.	WESTERN AREA.	EASTERN AREA.
Population,	9	—	—
Port Sanitary Administration,	92	—	—
Private Streets,	23, 175	109	138
Privy Middens,	—	100	126
Prosecutions—Food and Drugs,	—	114	144
Public Conveniences,	—	100	125
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia,	43, 44, 53, 59	—	—
Rainfall,	14	—	—
Rat Campaign,	25	109	139
Refuse Disposal,	22	96	122
Rivers Pollution,	17	—	149
Rural Workers—Housing of,	32	36	38
Sanitation, General,	15	93, 100	126
Scavenging,	—	96	122
Schools: Closure of,	61	—	—
Sanitary Condition of,	—	102	126
Seasonal Workers,	—	108	137
Sewage: Purification and Disposal of,	23	96	122
Shellfish—Cleansing of, Act,	42	—	—
Shops Acts,	—	117	147
Sick Poor, Care of the,	77	—	—
Slaughter-houses,	41, 157	114	143
Smallpox Hospital,	61	—	—
Streets and Footways,	23, 175	109	138
Streets, Naming of,	—	104	132
Tents, Vans, and Sheds,	61	108	137
Town Planning,	27, 177	—	—
Tuberculosis: Deaths,	12, 65, 67	—	—
Diagnosis and Treatment,	63	—	—
Domiciliary Treatment,	68	—	—
Report on Cases and Treatment,	63	—	—
Summary of Statistics,	71	—	—
Sanatorium Treatment,	67	—	—
Among Dairy Cows,	70, 153, 161	—	—
X-Ray Examination,	70	—	—
Ultra-Violet Light Treatment,	47, 87	—	—
Vaccination,	61	—	—
Venereal Diseases,	74	—	—
Vital Statistics,	10	—	—
Water-closets, Common, &c.,	—	100	127
Water Supply: General,	15, 165, 178	93	121
Not inside Houses,	—	101	127
Workshops, Factories and,	92	102	128



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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for 1935.

Included in this Report are sections by the County Sanitary Inspectors, the Veterinary Inspector and the County Engineer.

It will be noted that the Birth Rate is slightly higher and the Death Rate slightly lower than last year, but the most satisfactory feature is the fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate, which was 67 per 1000 live births as against 71 in 1934. The mean for Scotland for 1935 was 76.8.

It is satisfactory to report that the effluents obtained from the Vale of Leven Sewage Works have come up to the standard expected and that progress has been made with the abolition of the privies and privy middens which were in use in the district.

It is also with satisfaction that I can report the final solution of the water question in the Western Area and that, with the exception of one or two small areas, water supplies will in the near future be under the control of County Committees.

The question of Housing has necessarily occupied much time and thought during 1935. It was agreed just after

the commencement of 1936 to complete the 1930 Housing Schemes by building 254 additional houses, mainly in the Vale of Leven and Renton, and, as a first instalment, 914 houses for overcrowding, which includes the 434 houses already approved for this purpose.

It is hoped that the Hospital policy which has been discussed from time to time during the last few years will be finally dealt with at an early date.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH OFFICE,

88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR 1935.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The population of the County area, including the Small Burghs, at the middle of 1935 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 83,066, being an increase of 1116 over the corresponding figure for 1934.

A more detailed estimate is made in this office from the Valuation Roll and this shows the population to be 86,619, which is an increase of 2301 over the corresponding figure for 1934.

Table I shows the census populations as compared with the estimated populations in the various Parishes at the middle

TABLE I.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (EXCLUSIVE OF LARGE BURGHS).
ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1935.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1931.	Persons per Occupied House, 1931.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1935-36.	Estimated Population to middle of 1935.
Dumbarton, - -	164	4·824	35	168
Cardross, - - -	6,185	4·178	1,546	6,459
Bonhill, - - -	15,565	3·925	4,000	15,700
Kilmarnock, - -	863	4·109	221	908
Rhu (Landward), -	2,480	4·140	605	2,504
„ (Burghal), -	8,893	3·813	2,360	8,998
Rosneath				
(Landward), -	1,273	4·498	294	1,322
„ (Burghal), -	954	2·765	357	987
Luss, - - -	517	3·517	148	520
Arrochar, - - -	670	3·661	186	680
Cumbernauld, - -	4,829	4·483	1,153	5,168
Kirkintilloch				
(Landward), -	5,492	6·254	875	5,472
„ (Burghal), -	11,817	4·422	2,913	12,881
East Kilpatrick				
(Landward), -	6,511	3·847	2,775	10,675
„ (Burghal), -	5,057	3·932	1,534	6,031
West Kilpatrick, -	7,976	4·322	1,885	8,146
Total, - - -	79,246	4·164	20,887	86,619

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS).

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

	Number Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected Number.			Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population (Both Sexes).
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including Illegitimate), ...	1179	28	189	1340	671	669	16.1
Births (Illegitimate), ...	54	4	26	76	35	41	* 5.7
Marriages, ...	473	—	—	—	—	—	5.7
Deaths—							
All Causes, ...	893	162	260	991	485	506	† 11.9
Tuberculosis, ...	—	—	—	51	27	24	0.61
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), ...	—	—	—	40	24	16	0.48
Principal Epidemic Diseases, ...	—	—	—	49	26	23	0.59
Children aged under One Year,	—	—	—	93	62	31	† 6.9

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate adjusted for Age and Sex distribution = 11.8. ‡ Rate per 1000 Births.

of 1935 as calculated from the inhabited houses. There are actually 569 more inhabited houses when compared with the same period of 1934. The areas in which there is an increase in the number of inhabited houses are Milngavie Burgh, Bearsden and Drumchapel, Kirkintilloch Burgh and Cumbernauld.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—During 1935 the total number of births registered was 1179, being 69 more than last year. Twenty-eight of these births were transferred out to other areas, but, on the other hand, 189 were transferred in from other Local Authority areas. The corrected figure was therefore 1340 as against 1272 in 1934.

The corrected birth-rate was 16.1 per 1000 as against 15.5 per 1000 in 1934.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The total number of deaths registered in the County during 1935 was 893, 28 less than in 1934. There were 162 of these deaths transferred out and 260 transferred in, giving a corrected figure of 991, or 45 less than last year.

The corrected death-rate was 11.9 as against 12.6 in the previous year.

Of the 991 deaths, 485 were males and 506 females. Eighteen persons (3 males and 15 females) died at the age of 90 or over, the oldest being a female of 99 years and 11 months residing in the Arrochar Parish. Fifty persons (18 males and 32 females) died at ages over 85 years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year was 92 as against 90 in the previous year. The principal causes of death were: congenital debility or premature birth, 35; pneumonia, 14; congenital malformation, 13; bronchitis, 6; infantile diarrhoea, 6.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole County area was 69 as against 71 in 1934 and 80 in 1933.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following deaths from infectious diseases occurred during the year: measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 10; diphtheria, 6; cerebro-

spinal fever, 1; giving a total of 22, being 7 fewer than last year.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1935, 51 deaths were due to one or other form of tuberculosis, these included 40 cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for this type of disease of 0·48 per 1000 as against 0·51 in 1934. Deaths from other forms of tuberculosis numbered 11, giving a death-rate of 0·13 as against 0·15 per 1000 in 1934. The rate for all forms of tuberculosis was 0·61 per 1000 as against 0·66 in the previous year.

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

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Not notified or notified only at or after death,	1	1	2	5
Notified less than 1 month before death,	—	1	1	1
„ from 1 to 3 months before death.	2	2	—	1
„ „ 3 to 6 „ „ „	1	3	—	—
„ „ 6 to 12 „ „ „	3	3	—	1
„ „ 1 to 2 years, „ „	8	1	—	—
„ over 2 years „ „	9	5	—	—
Totals, ...	24	16	3	8
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	1	1	—	2
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	10	6	—	—

Out of the 51 deaths which occurred during the year, 21 patients were either not notified or died within six months of notification. This figure is equal to 41·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

The 9 patients not notified or notified only at death,

represent 17·6 per cent. and the 3 patients notified less than one month before death represent 6 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the above 9 patients, 5 were cases which were diagnosed in general hospitals—3 being tuberculous meningitis, 1 miliary tuberculosis and 1 general tuberculosis. Two deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, one patient being an inmate of Larbert Asylum and the other of Lanfine Home, while the cause of death in the case of a patient who died in the Glasgow Homœopathic Hospital was given as cerebral tumour. In the case of the remaining patient of this group, who was the only one who died at home, the death of the patient made it impossible to verify the diagnosis which apparently was based on rather slight evidence.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—There were 25 deaths from influenza during 1935 (14 males and 11 females) as against six in the previous year and 31 in 1933.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—There were 56 deaths registered as being caused by pneumonia as against 58 in 1934 and 57 in 1933.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—117 deaths were registered in 1935 as being due to cancer, as against 142 in 1934 and 135 in 1933. Of these, 42 were males and 75 females.

METEOROLOGY.

Table IV gives the details of the rainfall in the County during 1935. There is also inserted for purposes of comparison the average rainfall for Scotland.

It will be noticed that at every station the month of May was the driest month while October was by far the wettest. There was quite a definite lack of rain in the earlier months of the year which, following a comparatively dry year in 1934, had a considerable influence on causing a water shortage in many districts during the summer and early autumn.

TABLE IV.—RAINFALL DURING 1935.

STATION.	OBSERVER.	Rain Gauge.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
		Diameter.	Height above Ground.	Height above Sea-level.													
Whistlefield, Clear Water Tank, ..	Neil M'Kellar, Water Superintendent,	8	1 0	342	5.94	8.59	3.04	3.42	0.65	5.17	2.68	3.54	7.78	14.12	5.59	5.76	66.28
Rhu, Filter House, ..	John Black, Water Superintendent,	8	1 0	350	3.42	8.92	3.06	5.85	0.67	3.35	3.23	1.95	9.32	13.87	5.45	5.15	64.24
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	Jas. N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor,	8	1 0	293	3.06	7.43	2.28	4.10	0.70	3.61	2.47	3.61	7.89	12.32	5.43	4.86	57.76
Estate Office, Rosneath, ..	Wm. Rankine, ..	..	..	..	3.29	8.09	2.86	3.76	0.69	3.28	2.11	2.85	7.19	11.89	5.01	3.97	54.99
Glen Finlas, ..	George Beaton, Water Superintendent,	..	..	..	4.62	8.31	3.21	4.48	0.74	6.25	3.90	5.13	10.68	14.87	5.99	5.03	73.71
Renton Filters, ..	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent,	8	4 0	292	2.74	6.45	2.15	3.38	0.59	3.23	2.17	2.28	6.87	10.55	4.98	3.83	49.22
Garshake, ..	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent,	8	1 0	235	2.10	4.20	1.35	3.45	0.40	3.50	1.55	1.45	5.80	8.40	3.90	3.60	39.70
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8	1 0	1052	3.75	7.35	1.70	4.00	0.40	5.00	2.60	2.10	7.75	11.40	4.75	3.95	54.75
Cochno Filters, ..	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent,	5	1 0	400	3.01	5.90	2.24	3.17	0.56	4.73	2.25	2.02	5.95	10.43	4.55	3.64	48.45
Cochno Loch, ..	Do.	5	1 0	909	2.94	6.46	2.74	3.96	0.61	5.57	2.94	2.66	8.06	12.89	5.44	4.28	58.55
Jaw Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	912	3.32	7.42	0.00*	0.63*	0.48	5.72	3.21	2.69	9.17	13.23	5.12	4.31	55.30
Greenside Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	875	3.17	6.40	2.00	3.65	0.45	5.30	1.96	2.46	8.27	11.81	4.55	3.65	53.67
Mugdock Reservoir, ..	Geo. Henshilwood, C.E., Engineer and Manager, Corporation of Glasgow,	..	..	320	2.70	5.90	2.30	3.00	0.35	5.25	2.45	3.15	7.25	11.10	5.25	3.40	52.10
Mean Rainfall (Scotland), ..	Meteorological Reports,	..	..	..	1.64	3.41	1.62	3.38	0.77	3.64	1.63	2.26	5.14	6.85	4.36	2.68	37.38
					15	20	14	17	6	20	12	12	21	25	22	17	201

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The dry weather in the earlier part of the year and the deficient rainfall at a later period again affected the rural water supplies during the summer months.

Resort had again to be made to barrels in Cardross and for a number of weeks in the summer water brought from the Vale of Leven was the only supply available for dietetic purposes. The arrangements were very similar to those put into operation last year and detailed in last year's Report, although a rather larger number of barrels were in use. The acute shortage in Cardross occurred this year towards the end of July.

As regards other areas in the County, the west side of the Gareloch again suffered, as also did Shandon. The Gartocharn area also suffered.

The succession of dry seasons has definitely assisted the Committee in coming to an arrangement as regards water areas and the supply of water. It was agreed after much negotiation to link up Cardross with Renton and Alexandria and to extend the Alexandria water area into the Kilmaronock Parish, linking up that supply with the Croftamie area, whose pipes will eventually be taken over.

Further details were examined and approved for the construction of a reservoir in Glen Fruin at the Auchengaich Burn to supply the west side of the Gareloch and link up the Garelochhead supply. When this is completed, it will mean that the only area round the Gareloch outwith a special water district will be Shandon.

The question of defining a water supply area for Arrochar was considered but not finally decided on by the end of the year.

In the Eastern Area of the County there was some degree of shortage at Bowling and a certain amount of water had to be obtained from the Dumbarton Burgh supply.

The other areas to the east of Dumbarton are well provided

TABLE V.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES,
1935.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	1	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	3	1	1
Deep Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	1	1	...	...
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	..	1	..	...	...
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	1
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	1	...	...	...	...	2
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	3	...	..
Other Sources, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Gravitation :						
Garelochhead, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bowling, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardross, - - -	...	...	...	5	*1	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proposed Supplies :						
Auchingaich Burn, - - -	...	...	..	...	...	...
Old Kilpatrick, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renton, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	..
CAMPERS, HOSTELS, &C.—						
Surface Water, - - -	1	...	...	2	...	4
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn Water, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditches, &c., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, - - -	2	...	3	17	2	8

* Barrel—Alcohol.

for, although the question of the water pressure in the higher parts of the Bearsden area may cause some difficulty.

The Kilpatrick area has still the anomaly of having a private supply, the rating being done by a private individual, and it seems very desirable that this supply should be in the hands of the ratepayers and under the supervision of the County officials.

In the detached portion of the County the supplies are fairly adequate unless in parts not covered by the Kirkintilloch or Lanarkshire arrangements.

As regards the analyses of water shown on Table V, it will be seen that seven samples of surface water were collected for analysis from sources liable to be used by campers, &c. These were from horse troughs used very considerably by hikers and cyclists. One was so bad that steps were immediately taken to have the supply cut off. The others noted as being bad are under observation.

Two of the samples from Cardross were taken from barrels used during the water shortage. The water was found to contain a certain amount of alcohol and sugar derived from the casks but nothing in any way injurious.

There is nothing special to note regarding the remainder of the samples.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVER LEVEN.—Although no definite complaint regarding the pollution of this river was received during the year, there was a suggestion that some sickness had occurred amongst fish during September, when the river was fairly low. The part of the river affected was just below Cordale Works.

As regards the Vale of Leven Sewage Works, several visits of inspection were made and in August samples were taken which proved to be satisfactory.

RIVER ALLANDER.—In June a complaint was received regarding dead fish in this river. I reported as follows:—

On 4th June a complaint was received at 24 George Square from Sergeant M'Lennan, Milngavie, that a number of dead trout had been found in the Allander behind the West of Scotland Laundry.

An Inspector at once visited the place with Sergeant M'Lennan and found two or three dozen dead fish in the stretch of water behind the laundry boiler-house. The river had been very low for some time, but the night before there had been some rain and the water was not clear. The Inspector visited the river higher up and saw live trout in the stream.

A telephone message was put through to the Craigton Bleach Works, who stated that no injurious liquor had been discharged into the river.

The pollution appears to have occurred on the 3rd June, but it is almost impossible to tell where it came from.

On 11th June, being in the district with Mr. M'Kendrick, I visited the Allander and inspected the tanks and effluents from the Ellangowan Paper Works. The effluent, which is supposed to contain only condenser water, had certainly a proportion of alkali in it, the amount approximating to 12.65 parts per 100,000 caustic soda. I am assured by the Analyst, however, that this is so dilute that it would not have any effect on the fish. There is, however, the point that there should be no alkali in this effluent at all and I am asking the Manager to look into this question. There was, of course, the weak overflow from the settling ponds, which has always been running. A very small amount of frothing was visible a little farther down the stream from these effluents. I inspected the padlocks which had been put on to the sluices and found that they were in position. I was assured by the Manager that no gross pollution had occurred during the period in question.

I would again point out that, owing to the nature of these sudden pollutions, it is almost impossible to ascertain where they come from, but there can be no doubt that they come either from the Craigton Bleach Works or from the Ellangowan Paper Works, which are the only two serious sources of pollution on the Allander.

Although this was the only official complaint and report, there appears to have been some correspondence between the

General Manager of the Glasgow Corporation Sewage Department, the Management of the Works on the Allander and Craigton Burns and the Burgh Surveyor of Milngavie, regarding certain alleged acts of pollution. After a correspondence extending over a period of five weeks, the matter was ultimately referred to the proper authority. Naturally by that time there could be no hope of tracing the source of the pollution referred to.

In October a complaint was received regarding smells from the river and I reported as follows:—

Following a complaint regarding smells from the River Allander at a point adjacent to the Golf Course, I had a sample taken from the river below the Milngavie Sewage Works. The condition was found to be very unsatisfactory and there is no doubt that in this case also the condition is due to the various pollutions which affect the river during its course. I cannot, however, quite understand why the smell from the stream should be so bad unless it was due to some sewage overflow, because the pollution from the Paper Works consists purely of weak soda effluent and china clay with a certain amount of esparto grass fibre, while the pollution from the Craigton Bleach Works into the Craigton Burn, a tributary of the Allander, is trifling although it may colour the stream, and unless there is an accidental discharge of bleaching powder such as occurred on one occasion, there would be no particular smell. In order to try as far as possible to overcome the china clay and esparto grass effluents from the Paper Works, I have asked the Management to consider the possibility of improving their system of dealing with this material.

There can be no doubt that the prolonged dry spell during the summer has a very detrimental effect on the rivers in Dunbartonshire, which require periodic flushings to keep them in a reasonable condition, and apart from continually urging the industrial concerns to do their utmost to prevent undue pollution, and the strict supervision of sewage schemes which discharge effluents into the rivers, I cannot see that very much can be done to effect a general improvement.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLYN.—The following report under date 14th October, 1935, was submitted to the Committee:—

RIVER LUGGIE.—I have had analyses taken at various points on the River Luggie and Bothlyn. The samples show considerable pollution either with sewage material or trade effluent. Starting at the top of the river, *i.e.*, above the Tannoch Chemical Works, the river is classified as “ Very Clean ” and below these Works there is very little change in the condition. Just above Condorrat the river is still in the “ Very Clean ” class, although there is some suspended matter. At Mollinsburn, which is of course below the sewage effluents from Condorrat, there is a little more pollution and the water is described as “ Clean.” Immediately below Mollinsburn, however, the statement made by the Analyst is that the river is in a very unsatisfactory condition, being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with 38 parts of pure water. At Oxgang Bridge, *i.e.*, below the Sewage Works at Waterside and also below the junction of the Luggie and the Bothlyn, the condition becomes even worse, the stream at that point being about one part of average sewage to 14 parts of pure water. Finally, below Kirkintilloch, before the Luggie joins the Kelvin, it is apparently still further polluted, the water being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with 13 parts of pure water. It will be seen from this that the first serious pollution must be from the Bedlay Colliery, while the other polluting sources contribute to the unsatisfactory condition.

BOTHLYN BURN.—As mentioned above, the Bothlyn Burn joins the Luggie a short distance above Oxgang Bridge. This burn comes from Lanarkshire and has two sources of pollution within Dunbartonshire, the first being the sewage effluent from Woodilee Asylum and the second the effluent which comes from marshy ground near Woodilee Pit and is partly composed of pit water. On the day that the other samples were taken, three samples were taken from this burn, the higher up one being

150 yards above the Woodilee Sewage Purification Works. At that point the burn is stated to be "Clean" and is stated to be equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with 47 parts of pure water. The second was 50 yards below the outfall of Woodilee Sewage Works. This shows a very unsatisfactory condition, as does a sample taken 50 yards from the junction of the Luggie. The Analyst states that these samples contain a very large proportion of ammoniacal nitrogen which cannot really be accounted for, and there is no doubt that the condition of the Bothlyn has a very great influence on the extremely bad condition of the Luggie in its course through Kirkintilloch. In order to ascertain where this ammoniacal nitrogen came from, I have had a further sample taken from the pipe referred to as coming from marshy ground at Woodilee Pit. This water, wherever it comes from (and there is some doubt as to its exact source), is an extremely polluting effluent, as it is equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with five parts of water. There is, however, no evidence of Gas Works effluent in it. A sample was also taken of the effluent from Woodilee Asylum Sewage Works. There is, however, nothing special to note regarding this effluent except that there is rather more suspended matter than the standard recommended.

SHIRVA BURN.—A complaint was made during the year regarding this burn, which takes certain effluents from Housing Schemes before it eventually reaches the Kelvin. Unfortunately at a higher level this burn is a feeder to the Forth and Clyde Canal so that at periods the amount of water in the burn is very small, and, indeed, at the time one inspection was made it contained practically only sewage effluent. Arrangements were made with the Canal Company for periodic flushings of the burn during the summer months.

RIVER KELVIN.—A complaint regarding oil in the river was received during April. This, however, could not be traced to its source.

GARELOCH.—Only one instance of pollution from shipping came to notice during the year, the pollution consisting of oil and soot. The firm owning the offending ship was communicated with and they intimated that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

Questions relating to the above matters are fully dealt with in the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and County Engineer.

Now that the Vale of Leven Sewage Scheme has been in operation for over a year, it may be safely said that the system adopted has been successful. A very considerable amount of solid material is removed from the sewage and the liquid is thereafter discharged into the tidal part of the river. The total amount of solids in suspension is not excessive, being between three and four parts per 100,000.

NUISANCES.

SMELLS FROM A COUP.—Further complaints were received during the year regarding the coup referred to in last year's Report and representations were made to the Authorities concerned.

FORESHORE AT ARROCHAR.—An inspection was made of this foreshore in connection with the proposal to form a Scavenging District. The shore, although perhaps not a nuisance, was certainly very foul with all kinds of refuse, the most of it certainly deposited by householders in the district. The only remedy is the introduction of an efficient scavenging service with a satisfactory coup.

LACK OF A WATER SUPPLY.—An inquiry was made during the year regarding the circumstances relating to the cutting off of a water supply by a proprietor to premises including a dwelling-house in order to enforce certain terms contained in a lease. Representations were made to the proprietors, but meanwhile the case was brought before the Courts by the occupier and the proprietor was ordered to restore the water supply to the subjects affected.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on in the Landward area of the County.

PRIVATE STREETS.

Several private streets were reported on during the year.

ROAD BETWEEN STATION ROAD AND MOUNT PLEASANT DRIVE, OLD KILPATRICK.—A report was given during the year in the following terms:—

I have now inspected the road referred to at the last Landward Sub-Committee meeting, namely the road running between Station Road, Old Kilpatrick and Mount Pleasant Drive. The length of this road is approximately 160 yards. It is bounded on the west side for the most part by the park belonging to the District Council; it is bounded on the east side by private ground and a few houses near the Station Road end.

At the top end of the road the roadway crosses the railway. This road is in an extremely bad condition, the surfacing having disappeared, leaving only the bottoming, and in places is actually dangerous.

I understand from the Police that a certain amount of traffic goes up this road instead of going up the Station Road to the junction of Mount Pleasant Drive. If you will refer to the Eastern District Public Health Committee Minute of October, 1929, you will see that the question of the repair of this road was allowed to drop. It is also referred to in the Eastern District Committee Minute of 4th September, 1929.

As regards certification under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, this was already done in June, 1929.

The case came before the Courts owing to the opposition of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, who were interested. The case was decided in favour of the County Council and the road was finally repaired.

LOCHEND CRESCENT AND PENDICLE ROAD, BEARSDEN.—

Further reports were made on these roads and certificates given under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

HALL ROAD, RHU.—This street, which was in a very uneven and worn condition, was reported on in January, 1935. The following report was submitted :—

To the County Clerk,

I would like to bring the condition of the following private street before the Public Health Landward Committee at their next meeting.

The street referred to is known as Hall Road, Rhu, and extends from the main Rhu-Garelochhead Road past the hall and round to join the School Road, which is a highway.

The condition is extremely bad, the surface being full of potholes and the channelling in many places is undefined. Parts of the road are in such a bad condition as to be dangerous to vehicular traffic.

I enclose copy of a statement which has been made up by the Sanitary Inspector regarding the names of the proprietors and the number of lineal feet of frontage to the road and I also enclose a certificate made out under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

PEEL STREET, CARDROSS.—This street was reported on in January, 1935, and the following report was submitted :—

To the County Clerk,

I would like you to bring the condition of the following private street before the Public Health Landward Committee at their next meeting.

The street referred to is known as Peel Street, Cardross. This street extends from the Main Road in Cardross to the bridge across the railway. It has no defined footpaths and the surface is extremely irregular. Recently one or more proprietors put down some old road metal on their half of the road, accentuating the deplorable condition of the other side. In wet weather portions of the road are almost impassable.

I enclose copy of a statement which has been made up by the Sanitary Inspector regarding the names of the proprietors and the number of lineal feet of frontage to the road and I also enclose a certificate made out under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

RAT CAMPAIGN.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

RAT WEEK, 1st TO 8th APRIL, 1935.

In connection with the above the Sanitary Inspectors in the Eastern and Western Areas issued the following joint report:—

“ The period which has now been established officially as ‘ Rat Week ’ was observed within the County from 1st to 8th April, 1935, when, as in previous years, action was taken in an endeavour to interest and enlighten the public upon the destruction of rats, and especially to promote activity and co-operation with the department in this direction during the week.

“ In furtherance of this objective, coloured posters were exhibited at railway stations and other prominent positions where the greatest publicity could be secured, and by the courtesy of the managers of several picture houses, slides were shown on cinema screens.

“ The motor wagons engaged on the scavenging services were also utilised for publicity purposes, notices being affixed thereto containing information relating to methods of destruction and the addresses of officials from whom guidance and assistance could, on request, be obtained.

“ Handbills with an excerpt of the Act were delivered to all farmers, stock holders, pig breeders, poultry keepers, shop keepers and parties responsible for premises where there was the probability of harbourage or feeding of the vermin.

“ The Chief Constable agreed, as in former years, to the sale of poisons from the various police stations and this arrangement again proved advantageous.

“ Suspected premises were inspected, particularly those which had been previously infested, and every opportunity

was taken to direct attention to the foolishness of accepting the presence of rats as inevitable, to the destruction caused throughout the country, and to the injurious and dangerous nature of the habits of the vermin.

“ Poison to the value of £6 11s. 10d. was sold during the week.

“ The refuse coups and other properties of the local authorities, although they are continually under observation for evidence of rats, received special attention as in former campaigns.

“ The ‘ Pied Piper ’ rat trap continues to give satisfaction, the result of a two nights’ catch being twenty-six rats. Good results were obtained at the various coups by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon; this method, of course, not being suitable where buildings are concerned.

“ Within the Western Area a member of the cleansing staff has been specially trained in the use of the ‘ Cyanogas ’ machine and regular gassing operations are carried out at all the refuse depots within the district.

“ Reports from the districts indicate that although large ‘ kills ’ were not made, the co-operation of the public is being maintained during these campaigns in an endeavour to reduce the rat population.”

B.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

As will be seen from the statement under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, inspections of 318 houses were made during 1935 and 128 of these were considered to be unfit for human habitation. In all, 139 houses were dealt with, but in one case a three-apartment house had been split into a two-apartment and a one-apartment, so the total shown in the list is 140.

Apart from houses which were uninhabitable, visits of inspection were made to certain properties where the owners were not carrying out ordinary repairs and were allowing the properties to show very distinct signs of dilapidation, in respect of rhones, stairways, pointing and other such matters, although the actual houses were in quite a good condition.

Negotiations regarding the repair of these properties and the provision of up-to-date sanitary accommodation were not completed at the end of the year.

As regards Town Planning, this matter is fully dealt with in the County Engineer's Report.

DEFECTIVE OR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.—During 1935, 44 representations were made, under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, or the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, to the Local Authority. The number of houses affected was 140. The following shows the situation of the houses dealt with:—

BONHILL.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
9 Third Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
15 Argyle Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
17 Argyle Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
19 Argyle Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
3, 5, 9, 11, 13, and 15 First Street, - - - -	6	—	—	—	6
1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 Second Street, - - -	12	—	—	—	12
10, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27 Third Street, - - -	8	—	—	—	8
13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27 Fourth Street, - - -	11	—	—	—	11
18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Fifth Street, - - - -	6	—	—	—	6
4 Fourth Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
12 Fifth Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
1 Argyle Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1
	50	—	—	—	50

RENTON.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Blue Houses, - - -	2	—	1	1	—
113 Back Street, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
2 Station Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
107 Main Street, - - -	1	—	—	1	—
90 Main Street, - - -	1	1	—	—	—
184 Main Street, - - -	1	1	—	—	—
64 Back Street, - - -	1	1	—	—	—
	9	3	4	2	—

CARDROSS.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Kirkton Road, Geilston, - -	1	—	1	—	—

BOWLING.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Woodside Place, - - -	6	—	4	2	—
Little Mill, - - -	4	—	2	2	—
	10	—	6	4	—

DUNTOCHER AND HARDGATE.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
52 William Street, - - -	2	2	—	—	—
50 William Street, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Montgomerie's Land, - - -	1	—	—	1	—
Beetlehill, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
49 William Street, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
48 William Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
47 William Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
59 William Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
	11	2	8	1	—

WATERSIDE AND TINTOCK.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Wester Gartshore Rows, - -	14	—	8	6	—
The Cross, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Merkland Cottages, - - -	5	4	1	—	—
Hamburg, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Factory, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Factory, - - -	2	—	2	—	—
Burnbrae Road, - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Gibb's Property, Tintock, - -	2	1	—	1	—
Gray's Property, Tintock, - -	1	1	—	—	—
Callander's Property, Tintock, -	1	—	—	1	—
Drumbreck, by Waterside, -	1	—	1	—	—
	33	7	18	8	—

CUMBERNAULD.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Main Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Boyd's Property, Wynd, - -	2	—	2	—	—
Boyd's Property, Wynd, - -	2	—	2	—	—
Glenhead Feus, Castlecary, -	5	—	4	1	—
	10	—	9	1	—

CONDORRAT.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Young's Property, Main Street, -	8	2	2	4	—
Thomson's Property, Dalshannon	4	4	—	—	—
Campbell's Land, Condorrat, -	2	—	2	—	—
Airdrie Road, Condorrat, -	2	1	1	—	—
	16	7	5	4	—
Total for all Areas, - -	140	19	51	20	50

After consideration of the representation made against the house at 429 Main Street, Bonhill, at the end of 1934, the Committee agreed to make a demolition order.

Undertakings were given regarding the following properties dealt with during the year: Burnbrae Road, Waterside (1 house); Wynd, Cumbernauld, front property (2 houses); Montgomerie's Land, Duntocher (1 house); Airdrie Road, Condorrat (1 house with two tenants); Thomson's property, Dalshannon (4 houses); 2 Station Street, Renton (1 house).

Twelve houses situated in Cardross, Duntocher and Bowling were not finally dealt with by the end of the year.

PERMISSION TO USE PROPERTIES FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The Committee agreed to allow the following properties which had been closed to be used for purposes other than human habitation. Gray's property, Tintock (1 house), as a store; 319 and 75 Main Street, Bonhill, as committee rooms for the period of one month.

REPAIR OF PROPERTIES.

The following properties, which had been condemned and for which undertakings had been given during 1934, had been satisfactorily repaired during 1935; Robertson's Land, Old Kilpatrick (3 houses converted into 2 houses); Old Police Station, Chapel Road, Duntocher (4 houses), and South View, Airdrie Road, Condorrat.

The house at Barbegs, Croy, which was closed as unsuitable for human habitation, reverted to its original use as a store.

The 5 houses at Haldane's Land, Hardgate (5 houses reduced to 4), were in course of reconstruction.

Crichton's Land, Old Kilpatrick, was in the process of demolition.

Nothing had been done regarding the other houses referred to in last year's report.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The following is the report for the year ended 31st December, 1935, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses :—

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

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected :—

(a) during the year, - - - - -	318
(b) since 1st January, 1930, - - - - -	1635

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :—

(a) during the year, - - - - -	128
(b) since 1st January, 1930, - - - - -	1125

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

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

(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners—

(i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, - - - - -	—
(ii) without such assistance, - - - - -	17

(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, - - - - -

(c) cases still pending, - - - - -	7
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4. Number of cases where w.c. accommodation was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without an intimation under Section 20 (1), - 13

5. 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 One hundred and eleven, - —

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

6. 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—
 - (i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, —
 - (ii) without such assistance, - - - —
 - (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, - —
 - (c) cases still pending, - - - - - —
7. Number of cases where water supply was provided at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 40 (1), - - —

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), - —
9. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1)—
- (a) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, - - - —
 - (b) without such assistance, - - - - - —
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), - - - - - —
11. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit for human habitation at the instance of the Local Authority without a notice under Section 14 (1), - - - - - 10

12. 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), -	—
13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1),	139
14. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 13 :—	
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation—	
(i) with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931,	—
(ii) without such assistance, - - -	—
(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,	25
(c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3), - -	97
(d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), -	8
15. 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, - - - - -	—
16. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, -	—

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

A considerable amount of work was done during the year in connection with the improvement of rural workers' houses and special attention was paid to farm servants' cottages.

The number of such cottages originally inspected was 221, but since then 15 have ceased to be so occupied and a further 17 have been demolished or closed. The total number of houses found to be in any respect uninhabitable was 158. This expression "in any respect uninhabitable" does not mean,

however, that the house could on that account be represented against under the 1930 or 1935 Act and closed. It refers largely to deficiencies in water supply, drainage or sanitary accommodation.

The total number of houses improved by the end of 1935 since the Act came into force was 100, leaving 41 outstanding. A number of these houses are on estates where a definite programme of repair is in hand, spread over a period of years, and so the number will be reduced gradually. In other cases the houses are in such isolated positions that the introduction of up-to-date sanitary arrangements is difficult, if indeed possible. As illustrative of the difficulties, I append a letter referring to the request by the Department of Health for a report on certain properties:—

88 COLLEGE STREET,
DUMBARTON.

20th May, 1935.

A. A. Templeton, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Dumbarton.

FARM SERVANTS' COTTAGES.

Dear Sir,—I would refer you to your letter of 22nd April, to which was attached copy of a statement prepared by Mr. Ramsay of the Department of Health after visiting a number of farm servants' cottages in the Western Area. During the last 10 days I have visited and carefully inspected each one of these properties along with Mr. Allan, County Sanitary Inspector. Taking the premises in sequence of Mr. Ramsay's report, I make the following observations:—

Highcraggan, Glen Douglas.—There is not very much wrong with these premises, but I agree that the earth closet is in an objectionable position. The owner of these premises should be pressed to bring forward an improvement scheme.

High Balernock Cottage, Shandon.—This house is not at present occupied by a farm servant but by John Ruthven, a boiler-maker. There appears to be a very

insufficient water supply to this house and it needs a general overhaul. I do not admit, however, that the ground at the rear is above the floor level. I am informed by Mr. Allan that the owner does not intend to do anything to maintain this property as it is not required by the farm.

Gowkhill, Arden.—This house is not occupied by a farm servant. The present occupier is Mr. M'Ginlay, late head gardener at the Balloch Park. There are no structural defects in the building. Water is not laid on to the house although there appears to be quite a sufficient supply for this purpose. I understand that the proprietor, who has been doing a good deal of improvements recently, will probably deal with this cottage at an early date.

Auchingavin, Luss Glen.—This is a very unsatisfactory house, occupied by a shepherd. It is very doubtful whether it is worth while repairing it, and I agree with Mr. Allan that if a house is required for this shepherd the solution is probably the building of a new cottage.

Ardochbeg, Dumbarton.—This is quite a substantially built house. There is very little damp apparent. The main defect is the fact that the only water supply is from a shallow well which not only is liable to pollution, but even at the date of my visit was practically dry. The house is in such a position that at the present moment there is no other available water supply, but Mr. Allan has found from the County Engineer that the new pipe line from Carman Reservoir will pass at about 600 yards west of this cottage and this might possibly provide a solution to the defect.

Blairnairn, Glen Fruin.—This is a shepherd's cottage and Mr. Allan has been informed that on a change of tenancy this year the question of reconstruction will be gone into.

Auchingaich, Glen Fruin.—I am informed that plans are in course of preparation showing a reconstruction scheme in connection with this house. The question of these premises therefore can be left over until the plans are submitted.

Meikle Aiden, Kilcreggan.—This is a house in the farm buildings and I agree with Mr. Allan's opinion that the premises could be put into proper order at a reasonable cost. There are really two apartments, one of which only is being used. The second apartment, however, has no fireplace nor has it a wooden floor. I am of opinion that the owners of this property should be pressed to put the house into proper condition.

Little Finnerly, Kilmaronock.—There are two houses referred to here. Both are in a very deplorable condition and are, in our opinion, unfit for human habitation, and it is doubtful whether the houses could be repaired at a reasonable cost. It might be better to condemn them and provide other accommodation, say, in Gartocharn village.

It will be seen from Mr. Ramsay's report that he refers frequently to the want of sub-floor ventilation or damp-proof courses. As regards the former, it is of course very desirable that such ventilation should be obtained if possible, but in many cases this would mean the raising of the floor and thereby reducing the height of the rooms, and it would be unreasonable to expect an owner to remove the roof of the building in order to heighten the walls. The cost of such procedure in isolated parts of the County, such as these, would be prohibitive. As regards damp-proof courses, again, such a provision is very desirable, but nearly all the cottages of the age these are were built without such provision.

It will also be noticed that he has mentioned that there are earth closets in each case. My personal feeling is that there is much less pollution likely by the provision of a suitable earth closet in such isolated cottages than by the provision of a septic tank, the effluent running into some mountain stream.

It will also be noted that the question of water supplies arises, and, while it might be possible to refuse a loan or subsidy under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act unless such a supply were introduced into a house, it will be remembered that an adverse decision was given in the Sheriff Court some years ago when it was decided to press

for water being laid on to premises which were not nearly so isolated as these cottages.

In conclusion, I would point out that five of these cottages are on the Luss Estates, the proprietor of which has done a considerable amount of repair and has been bringing forward gradually improvement schemes on other cottages not included in this report, and that the proprietor of the Arden Estate is adopting much the same policy.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
County Medical Officer.

It is pleasing to note, however, that in spite of the fact that the improvements are slow in coming, the farm servants' cottages are gradually being brought up to a more satisfactory standard.

During the year 48 applications for grants to re-condition and improve 83 houses, which come within the category "Rural Workers' Houses," were made, involving grants of £7425 7s. 7d., all of which were approved.

A statement regarding the actual work done under the County Scheme follows:—

Situation of Property.	No. of houses dealt with.	Improvements carried out.
Lagarie, Rhu.	1	Bathroom, hot water supply, larder and wash-tubs.
Gardener's Cottage, Arden.	1	Bathroom, larder and hot water supply.
Forester's House, Arden-castle.	1	Scullery and bathroom, and hot water supply.
Gamekeeper's House, Arden.	1	Do.
Shepherd's House, Arden.	1	Do.
Forester's House, Arden.	1	Do.
Dunivard, Garelochhead.	1	Bathroom, hot water supply, larder, and improved lighting.
Gamekeeper's and Forester's Cottages, Cameron Estate.	2	Bathrooms, sculleries, and hot water supply.
Gowanbank Cottage, Garelochhead.	1	Do.

Situation of Property.	No. of houses dealt with.	Improvements carried out.
Camstradden Lodge, Luss	1	Bathroom, sculleries, and hot water supply, and porch.
Rockville, Garelochhead.	1	Bathroom, additional bedroom, and hot water supply.
The Gable, Shandon.	1	Bathroom, larder, hot water supply, and dormer window.
Barremman, Clynder.	1	Bathroom, scullery, new water supply, and hot water installation.
Colgrain Farm, Cardross.	2	Bathrooms, larders, sculleries, washhouses, coal cellars, and water supply, and hot water installations.
Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton.	1	Bathroom, larder, scullery, and hot water supply.
Ardmore Farm Cottage, Cardross.	2	Bathrooms, larders, coal cellars, hot water supplies.
Lyleston Lodge, Cardross.	1	Alter position of stairway and provide bathroom, larder, coal cellar, wash-tubs, and hot water supply.
Ardmore Estate, Cardross.	1	Bathroom, larder, scullery, and hot water supply.
Ardmore Gate Lodge, Cardross.	1	Bathroom, larder, scullery, and new dormer windows, and hot water supply.
Lyleston Farm Cottage, Cardross.	1	Bathroom, larder, and hot water supply.
Red Cottage, Arden.	1	Bathroom, scullery, and hot water supply, larder.
Stewart's House, Arden.	1	Do.
Crawford's House, Arden.	1	Do.
Clark's House, Arden.	1	Bathroom, larder, and hot water supply.
Cambusmoon Cottage, Caldarvan.	1	Bathroom, additional bedroom, and hot water supply.
Bannachra Offices, Arden.	1	Bathroom, larder, scullery, and hot water supply.
Bannachra Offices, Arden.	1	Do.
Cragmohr, Shandon.	1	Bathroom, larder, and hot water supply.
Pirnie Hall, Drymen.	1	Bathroom, larder, and scullery.
Gardener's Cottage, Arden.	1	Bathroom, larder, scullery, and hot water supply.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Improvements carried out.
Cottages, Luss.	3	Bathrooms, larders and new drainage.
Pirnie Hall, Drymen.	2	Bathrooms and hot water supplies.
"Heatherbell," Hardgate.	3	1 3-apt. and 2 2-apt houses. Bathrooms, w.c.'s, sculleries, and larders provided.
Cottages, Canniesburn Toll.	2	1 3-apt. house. Bathroom, w.c., sculleries, &c., provided.
Coronation Row, Croy.	8	8 2-apt. houses. W.C.'s, sculleries, larders provided.
Spring Villa, Waterside.	4	2 2-apt. houses. W.C.'s and sculleries provided.
		1 4-apt. house. Bathroom, scullery, and w.c. provided.
Quarry Cottage, Netherwood.	1	1 3-apt. house. W.C. and scullery provided.
Cauldstream Cottage, Craigton.	1	1 4-apt. house. Bathroom and scullery provided.
Bankhead, Waterside.	1	1 3-apt. house. Enlargement of bedroom. General repairs.
Mid Lodge, Cochno.	1	1 4-apt. house. Bathroom and w.c. provided.
Gardener's Houses, Cochno.	2	1 3-apt. and 1 4-apt. house. Bathrooms, w.c.'s, and sculleries provided.
Roadside, Cumbernauld.	2	1 4-apt. house. Bathroom, w.c., scullery, and larder provided.
Dalshannon, Condorrat.	4	2 3-apt. houses. Bathrooms, w.c.'s, sculleries, and larders provided.
Lower Strang's Land, Hardgate	4	2 2-apt. houses and 2 3-apt. houses. Bathrooms, w.c.'s, and sculleries provided.
Cottage, Lusset Glen, Old Kilpatrick	1	1 2-apt. house. Addition of Bathroom, w.c. and scullery.

PARTICULARS FROM THE COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Admiralty Housing Site, Alexandria.—The 46 houses comprising the second development were completed and occupied during the month of December. The site for the third development, comprising 48 houses, is in process of clearing.

Croy.—The third development comprising 112 houses, was completely occupied in March, 1935.

Condorrat (16 houses).—This scheme was completed in July, 1935.

Waterside.—Occupation of the 32 houses was made between the months of June and September, 1935.

Cumbernauld.—The eight houses under erection were completed in August, 1935. A start was also made in that month to an additional eight houses of five apartments, and these will be ready for occupancy by Whitsunday next.

Bremner's Land, Duntocher.—The 16 four-apartment houses were completed and occupied during the month of December, 1935.

Bowling.—The tenement at "The Dyke," comprising nine houses, was completed and ready for occupancy in November, 1935.

Burnbrae, Alexandria.—The scheme of 18 flatted houses here was started in April, 1935, and it is hoped to have the houses ready for occupancy in the spring of next year.

153-155 Main Street, Renton.—A start was made to the six three-apartment tenemental houses in April, and these were completed and occupied in December, 1935.

Red Row, Renton.—The six three-apartment flatted houses were started to build about the middle of October, 1935, and they ought to be ready for occupancy by Whitsunday next.

Cordale, Renton.—The plans for the 120 tenemental houses, comprising 72 three-apartments and 48 four-apartments, were redrawn so as to bring the areas of rooms up to the 1935 Housing Act standard. Approval to the entire scheme is awaited from the Department of Health for Scotland, meantime the Architect has prepared schedules to issue to contractors for tenders.

Additional Housing.

The passing of the 1935 Housing Act with its standard of overcrowding raised a new problem regarding the provision of houses and a preliminary census showed that a considerable number of houses would require to be built, but as the complete survey was not finished by the end of the year the actual numbers and sizes of houses were not decided on. It was, however, agreed that no further two-apartment

houses would be built and that decanting would be carried out from the housing schemes so as to remedy the overcrowding there.

As regards rural areas such as Garelochhead, Arrochar, Rhu, Cardross, Gartocharn and Drumchapel, where no Local Authority Housing Schemes exist, it was suggested that a small proportion of two-apartment houses should be permitted, mainly because the families to be dealt with were so very small. It was felt that in some of the areas the provision of a three- or four-apartment house for a small family would lead to trouble regarding sublets and summer visitors. The cause of the small families in these areas is, of course, that the young people as soon as they are ready for work leave the district for areas where work can be obtained, leaving only adults and small children. The Department of Health, however, declined to permit the building of two-apartment houses, which, under the circumstances, is extremely unfortunate.

The total number of houses to be built for slum clearance in these areas is as follows: Arrochar, 12; Garelochhead, 12; Rhu, 6; Cardross, 8; Kilmaronock, 8; Drumchapel, 40 (these are to replace the old mining row). Sites for these houses were under consideration at the end of the year.

C. FOOD SUPPLY.

There are still a few farms which do not as yet conform to the Dairy Bye-laws standard, but it is hoped that these will be put in order in a very short time.

The standard of milk examined, both chemically and bacteriologically, was better than in the previous year, very few samples, even of ordinary sweet milk, falling below 3.5% of fat, while the bacteriological content for graded milks conformed generally to the standard laid down.

From July to October the Scottish Milk Marketing Board conducted an examination into the cleanliness, &c., of the milk from a series of 30 farms (not graded). This was of great interest but rather disappointing as regards results, there being too many farms where the bacterial count soared

into hundreds of thousands. On the other hand, the butter-fat figure was exceptionally good.

On several occasions during the year sediment pads were received from a neighbouring Local Authority. These pads were for the most part not very good, indeed some of them were very bad and a visit of inspection and enquiry into methods was made in such cases and suggestions given to the farmer regarding the production of cleaner milk. It is, however, in my opinion not very satisfactory to rely on the sediment pad as an absolute test for the cleanliness of milk, as different methods of procedure would give very divergent results.

Complaints were received from several Local Authorities regarding the presence of tubercle bacilli in samples of milk from County producers. Where the sample was from one farm there was no great difficulty in conducting the enquiry, but where the bacilli had been found in a mixed milk from many farms the amount of work and expenditure involved was considerable. The great difficulty connected with enquiries of this sort is the fact that six or eight weeks must elapse between the sampling for biological examination and the receipt of the results. In the meantime the offending cow may have become dry and have been sold or may have been condemned on other grounds and slaughtered, and therefore it may happen that all the work involved may in the end give a negative result. It can then only be surmised that the cow which gave tuberculous milk previously was the one already dealt with.

Thirty samples of designated milk were examined during 1935; Certified, 5 samples; Grade A (T.T.), 24 samples; Pasteurised, 1 sample. Regarding the 5 samples of Certified Milk, the highest count was 10,400 and the lowest 190 bacteria per c.c.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, &c., AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

No additional licences for private slaughterhouses were granted during the year and no complaints were received regarding existing premises.

A full report on other matters relating to Food Supplies will be found in the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CLEANSING OF SHELLFISH) ACT, 1932.

The question of the pollution of shellfish, which had been discussed during 1934 with the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, was again the subject of correspondence during 1935.

Fourteen samples of shellfish from the County area were examined in Glasgow and seven showed evidence of greater pollution than is regarded as safe.

There is still a small trade in mussels and whelks, which are collected on the shores mainly of the Gareloch and sold in Glasgow, but most of the danger would come from private individuals who collect them for their own use.

It was agreed that notice boards should be put up at various points, drawing attention to the danger of eating shellfish which might have been infected with sewage organisms.

D. MEDICAL SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The principal details regarding work done under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Schemes of the County have been recorded in the form required by the Board of Health in their circular of 27th December, 1929. The information obtained in this way shows no serious fluctuation from the normal except in the number of applications for assistance at confinement by persons who are not entitled to Maternity Benefit under the National Health Insurance Act. It would appear as though the effect of the serious trade depression reached its height, in this respect, during the year.

There would seem to be a growing amount of laxity regarding the notification of births. The percentage of notified cases is lower than it has been for some years, and on a number of occasions it was necessary to remind practitioners and midwives that notification should be made within 36 hours of the birth.

The need for a County Maternity Hospital was considered in the course of the year, but nothing definite was decided

upon before its close. The ultra-violet light treatment installation in the Clinic at Duntocher came into operation at the beginning of November and should prove a considerable benefit.

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, 1125; (ii) illegitimate, 54. (b) Number notified, 1320. (This figure includes 148 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 421; midwife only, 548; both doctor and midwife, 203; not attended by either doctor or midwife, nil. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 46.

2. *Infantile Mortality*. — (a) Number of deaths, 93; (b) rate per 1000 births, 69; (c) number of deaths and rates per 1000 births classified according to age-groups and causes of death (see Table IX).

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 4; (b) number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 4; only two of which occurred within the County, the other two being transferred in from other areas.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 23 midwives practising in the county; only 10 of these are qualified by examination. The others were in practice when the Midwives (Scotland) Act passed, and thus were automatically added to the Midwives' Roll. The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of

the Act during 1935 as required by the Central Midwives Board :—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT—

Total number of births registered in 1935,	-	-	-	1179
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1935,				548
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1935,	-	-	-	27
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	13
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1935,	-	-	-	
	} Births,			Nil
	} Deaths,			Nil

In addition to the above, 148 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Twenty-one of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—

Total number of cases during 1935,	-	-	-	7
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1935,	-			Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS—

Total number of cases during 1935,	-	-	-	10
Total number of deaths during 1935,	-	-	-	2
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	5
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	1
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1935,	-	-	-	
	} Cases,			Nil
	} Deaths,			Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA—

Total number of cases during 1935,	-	-	-	11
Total number of deaths during 1935,	-	-	-	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935,	-	-	-	Nil

Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1935, - - - - -	Cases, Nil
	Deaths, Nil

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN)—

Total number of cases during 1935, - - - - -	46
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1935, - - - - -	10

CASES OF EMERGENCY—

In 161 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Abortion, - - - - -	6
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Pregnancy complicated by—

Gonorrheal discharge, - - - - -	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	9
Albuminuria, - - - - -	2
Influenza, - - - - -	4
Abdominal pain, - - - - -	1

Delivery complicated by—

Early rupture of membranes, - - - - -	1
Hydramnios, - - - - -	2
Scarred perneum, - - - - -	1
Uterine inertia, - - - - -	5
Prolonged labour, - - - - -	36
Twins—delay with second child, - - - - -	1
Rigid perineum, - - - - -	1
Contracted pelvis, - - - - -	5
Prolapse of cervix, - - - - -	1
Placenta prævia, - - - - -	4
Prolapse of cord, - - - - -	2
Breech presentation, - - - - -	11
Occipital-posterior presentation, - - - - -	5
Twins—O.P.P. second child, - - - - -	1
Face presentation, - - - - -	1
Hand presentation, - - - - -	2
Footling presentation, - - - - -	1
Presentation not determined, - - - - -	2
Perineal tear, - - - - -	15
Retained placenta, - - - - -	2
Post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1

Puerperium complicated by—

Weakness, - - - - -	1
Pleurisy and albuminuria, - - - - -	1
Hysteria, - - - - -	1
Post partum eclampsia, - - - - -	1
Acute pyelitis, - - - - -	1
Puerperal insanity, - - - - -	1
Rigor, - - - - -	1
Pyrexia, - - - - -	4
Pain in leg, - - - - -	1
Mastitis, - - - - -	2
Pains in feet, - - - - -	1

Conditions of Child—

Still-births, - - - - -	10
Prematurity, - - - - -	3
Feebleness, - - - - -	3
Bleeding from bowel, - - - - -	1
Umbilical hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1
Obstruction in throat, - - - - -	1
Discharge from eyes, - - - - -	1
Congestion, - - - - -	2
Cleft palate, - - - - -	1

 161

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, - - - - -	3
Notification of patient's failure to follow advice, - - - - -	1
Notification of artificial feeding, - - - - -	2

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

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of live births notified in the County was 1253* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 95.5.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only, was 47.

* This figure includes 127 live births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only, was 36.

The percentage of total births attended by both, was 17.

The percentage of still-births was 4.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants, - - - - -	1,190	9,050
Children (1-5 years), - - -	5,044	9,188
Expectant mothers, - - -	322	1,240
	<u>6,556</u>	<u>19,478</u>

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. VI, VII and VIII.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*—The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Committee, 141 children were treated—74 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 18 children were referred to the Eye Clinics; and 49 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 58 expectant mothers; 35 expectant mothers required dentures; and the total estimated cost of this service was £56 0s. 9d.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment is given at the Alexandria and Duntocher Child Welfare Clinics; at the installation attached to Helensburgh Hospital; and at the School Clinic, Kirkintilloch.

The number of attendances made by Child Welfare patients during the year totalled 791. 52 cases were dealt with, and

TABLE VI.—HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	AREA.							
		Vale of Leven.	Rest of Western Area (Landward).	Helensburgh (Burghal).	Cove and Kilcreggan. (Burghal).	East & West Kilpatrick (Landward).	Cumbar-nauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Milngavie (Burghal).
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year,	1319	309	176	105	3	222	183	250	71
Number of First Visits :—									
To Children under 1 year,	1190	277	182	67	3	167	182	242	329
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	128	12	3	..	..	24	25	64	7
To Expectant Mothers,	322	106	23	23	3	38	39	23	67
Number of Revisits :—									
To Children under 1 year,	7860	1475	812	637	129	833	1124	2015	2596
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	9060	1398	1368	1063	407	2087	1485	548	835
To Expectant Mothers,	918	246	70	183	16	163	70	33	137
Number of Visits to Midwives, Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, ..	155 419 504	47 56 117	10 108 20	14 13 34	 9	14 32 130	49 129 65	21 57 85	.. 25 44
Total Visits, ...	20,556	3,733	2,596	2,034	567	3,488	3,168	3,088	1,882

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

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	CLINICS.								
		Alex- andria.	Renton.	Helens- burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kil- patrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
Number of Clinics held— Health Visitor only attending, - - Doctor and Health Visitor attending, - -	148 487	49 49	49 48	.. 51	47 50	.. 52	.. 46	.. 50	3 92	.. 49
Ante-Natal Consultations— Number attending, - - - Total attendances, - - -	374 1167	142 384	66 233	35 81	40 201	25 78	6 8	6 15	54 167	
Referred to pre-natal Wards, - - - Referred to Family Doctor, - - - Treated at Clinic, - - -	21 5 407	7 1 134	7 1 58	.. 1 34	3 .. 37	.. 2 23	 6	 6	4 .. 109	
Post-Natal or other Consultations, -	904	212	86	7	196	54	8	5	336	..
Child Welfare Consultations— First Attendances— Under 1 year, - - - Over 1 year, - - - Total Attendances— Under 1 year, - - - Over 1 year, - - -	737 271 4884 3923	217 82 875 654	88 16 829 486	44 46 437 930	50 16 226 612	38 12 188 292	52 12 511 228	40 9 200 291	155 78 1134 400	53 .. 484 30
Total number of Children attending Clinic during year, - - -	1853	453	206	190	159	109	143	98	433	62
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, - - -	1101	284	166	62	..	..	30	60	463	36

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

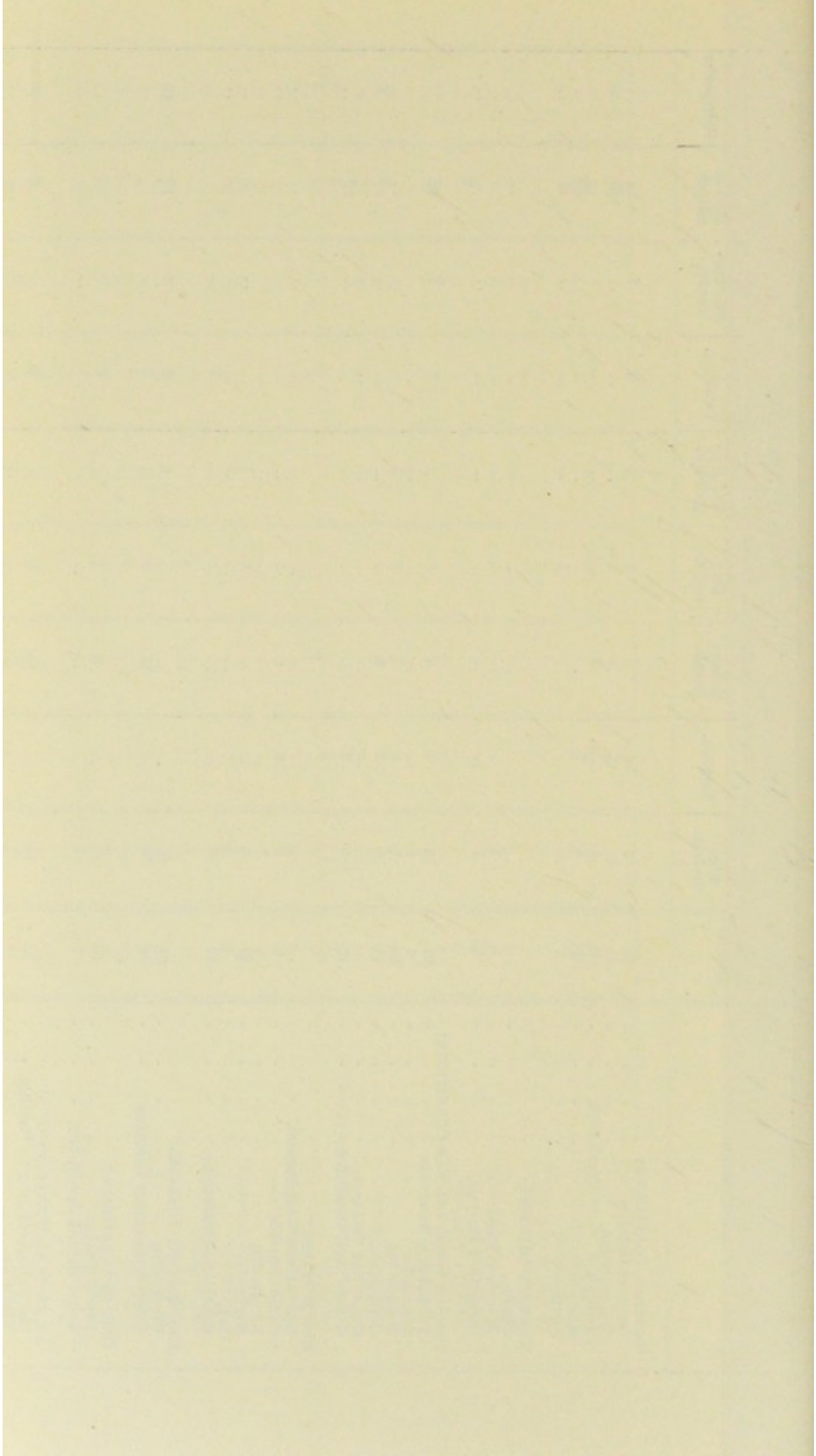
TABLE IX.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE, 1935.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

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 Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Smallpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·74
Scarlet Fever, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough, - - -	...	...	...	4	1	1	6	4·47
Diphtheria, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, - - -	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1·49
Pneumonia (all forms), -	...	1	1	2	4	7	14	10·44
Bronchitis, - - -	1	1	2	3	...	1	6	4·47
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	...	1	1	1	4	...	6	4·47
Other Digestive Diseases,	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1·49
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	2	2	4	2	2	1	9	6·71
Congenital Heart, - - -	4	1	5	...	...	...	5	3·73
Premature Birth, - - -	16	6	22	...	...	...	22	16·41
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	5	2	7	4	1	1	13	9·70
Atelectasis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth, - - -	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2·23
Suffocation, overlaying,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·74
All other causes, - - -	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	2·23
Total, - - -	35	15	50	17	13	13	93	69·32

NOTE.—Although the total number of infant deaths agrees with that of the Registrar General, the actual totals are not quite the same. This is due solely to the fact that general practitioners in signing death certificates are apt to put two or more causes of death, each of which might be fatal. In selecting the most likely cause of death for statistical purposes the Registrar General has probably selected one cause and I have selected another.

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

DISEASES.		CLINIC DETAILS.									
County Totals.		Alex- andria.	Renton.	Holmes- burgh.	Dun- tochter.	Old Kil- patrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkpa- trick.	Millngavie.	
GENERAL CONDITIONS :											
General Debility, -	40	7	4	3	1	1	3	3	18	..	
Malnutrition, -	41	15	2	4	2	..	..	..	13	6	
Anemia, -	7	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rickets, -	17	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
Shuffles, -	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
NERVOUS DISEASES :											
Chorea, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paresis of Face, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Infantile Paralysis, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR CONDITIONS :											
Tonsils and Adenoids, -	52	18	4	4	1	..	2	1	22	..	
Tonsillitis, -	5	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
Tongue Tie, -	15	7	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	
Otorrhea, -	15	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Other Ear Diseases, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Nasal Conditions, -	16	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
EYE DISEASES :											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Conjunctivitis, -	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blepharitis, -	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Squint, -	12	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	
Sty, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Other Eye Conditions, -	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RESPIRATORY DISEASES :											
Bronchitis, -	78	42	5	17	4	4	6	3	11	12	
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	90	62	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
DENTAL CONDITIONS :											
Dental Caries, -	49	27	..	8	1	..	2	2	9	..	
Other Dental Conditions, -	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
ALIMENTARY DISEASES :											
Conditions relating to Feeding, -	34	15	..	10	2	..	1	3	6	..	
Vomiting, -	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indigestion, -	5	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Gastritis, -	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteritis, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hernia, -	13	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	2	
Threadworms, -	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tapeworm, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diarrhea, -	32	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	15	..	
Constipation, -	27	9	..	7	3	..	..	..	8	..	
Other Alimentary Conditions, -	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
SKIN DISEASES :											
Ringworm, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scabies, -	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Impetigo, -	48	35	2	5	1	..	..	..	5	..	
Eczema, -	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Alopecia, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Seborrhea, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Septic Sores, -	7	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Septic Vaccination, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nettle Rash, -	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Skin Diseases, -	14	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	
OTHER CONDITIONS :											
Injuries due to Accidents, -	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talipes, -	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Phimosis, -	40	12	8	6	..	..	3	2	7	2	
Conditions affecting Umbilicus, -	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Mumps, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enlarged Glands, -	14	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Abscesses, -	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Wry Neck, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cleft Palate, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sore Mouth, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mental Conditions, -	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	
Rheumatism, -	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nocturnal Enuresis, -	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Boils, -	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Cephalhematoma, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ganglion of Wrist, -	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Convulsions, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
No Disease noted, -	29	7	2	..	..	36	..	..	20	..	
Attendance for weighing only, -	213	55	42	..	41	..	..	..	39	..	



the following statement gives details of the conditions treated and the results obtained:—

Condition.	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets, - - -	18	8	10
Malnutrition, - - -	11	6	5
Debility, - - -	8	4	4
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c., -	5	4	1
Bronchial conditions, -	6	4	2
Suspected tuberculosis, -	2	2	Nil
Other conditions, -	2	Nil	2

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play Centres.*—The Day Nursery at Helensburgh was carried on by the County Council during the year. The total number of children attending was 29, of whom 4 were under one year and 25 over one year. The children under one year made 98 attendances, and those over one year 1323 attendances—a total of 1421.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk: (i) mothers, 250; (ii) children, 228. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk: (i) mothers, 222; (ii) children, 208. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 210; (ii) children, 203.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified—notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths: (i) from measles, nil; (ii) from sequelæ, 2; the fatal complication being bronchopneumonia in both instances. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 3. (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 10 deaths took place. In 9 cases the fatal issue was due to some complication, and these were as follows: convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 4; cardiac failure, 1; bronchitis, 3. Six cases were removed to Hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. — (a) Number of cases notified: (i) by doctor, 6; (ii) by midwife, nil; (iii) by institution, 1. (b) Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal, 1. (c) Number treated in residential institutions, 4. (d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, 1.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes*.—The question of a Maternity Hospital for the County of Dunbarton was considered by a Sub-Committee. No definite finding, however, had been come to by the end of the year. The necessity for such an Institution has been previously referred to. Under the arrangement existing with the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 41 women from the County were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of this Hospital, while notifications were received for 71 births which had occurred in the Labour Wards. The conditions found in the 41 ante-natal cases were—

Albuminuria, - - - - -	6
For observation, - - - - -	1
Retro-gravid uterus, - - - - -	1
High blood pressure, - - - - -	3
Ectopic pregnancy, - - - - -	1
Pyelitis, - - - - -	5
Contracted pelvis, - - - - -	3
Disproportion, - - - - -	2
Fibroids, - - - - -	1
Cardiac, - - - - -	5
Hyperemesis, - - - - -	3
Glycosuria, - - - - -	2
Debility, - - - - -	1
Breech, - - - - -	1
Threatened abortion, - - - - -	2
Adhesions, - - - - -	1
Ovarian cyst, - - - - -	1
Œdema, - - - - -	1
Housing conditions, - - - - -	1
	—
	41
	—

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, 13 children were treated at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, and 1 at Rockvale Home, Saltcoats, 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, | - | - | 10 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, | - | - | 8 |
| (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital— | | | |
| (a) Puerperal Fever, | - | - | 9 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, | - | - | 8 |
| (3) Total number of deaths, | - | - | 2 |
| (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery— | | | |
| (a) Puerperal Fever, | - | - | 4 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, | - | - | 2 |
| (5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4, | - | - | Nil |
| (6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for— | | | |
| (a) Consultant service, | - | - | 3 |
| (b) Bacteriological examinations, | - | - | Nil |
| (c) Skilled nursing at home, | - | - | Nil |
| (d) Hospital treatment, | - | - | 18 |

25. *Other Provisions.*—Arrangements have been made under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinement, and 233 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 186 were granted, 40 were refused, and in 4 cases the applications were withdrawn, while 3 applications were still undecided at the close of the year.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

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

Visitation under the above Acts is done by the Health Visitors, who have been appointed Infant Protection Visitors. In a few cases adverse reports regarding the unsuitability of either the proposed home or guardian, or both, have resulted in refusal to permit adoption. The reports in connection with the children on the register continue to indicate that these children are comfortably housed and well cared for.

From the Return for the year ending 15th May, 1935, which is printed below, it will be seen that the number of children on the register was four less than in the preceding year. The following is the Return referred to:—

REGISTRATION.

Note.—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.

	Number
Children on Infant Protection Register at 15th May,	
1934, - - - - -	55
Notices received in terms of section 1 (1) of the 1908	
Act, as amended by section 59 (1) of the 1932 Act,	5
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area	
of the Council from the area of another Authority,	Nil
Total, - - - - -	60

Notices received under section 1 (5) of the 1908 Act—	
Of deaths of children, - - - - -	Nil
Of removals of children, - - - - -	Nil
Removals under section 61 of the 1932 Act of children	
improperly kept, - - - - -	Nil
Children otherwise removed from Register—	
(a) On attaining age of nine years, - - -	5
(b) On guardians' removal from area of Council, -	Nil
(c) For other reasons, - - - - -	4
Children on Register at 15th May, 1935, - - -	51
Total, - - - - -	60

INFANT PROTECTION VISITORS.

(a) *Women Visitors*—

Number appointed, 9. Number who are also
Health Visitors, 9.

(b) *Men Visitors*—

Number appointed, 2. Number who are also
Public Assistance Officers, nil.

Total number of visits paid during year by Infant
Protection visitors to children on Register, - - 205

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

PARTICULARS OF GUARDIANS.

Total number of guardians on Register, - - -	44
Number of guardians each keeping 3 infants for reward, - - - - -	1
Number of guardians each keeping 4 infants for reward, - - - - -	Nil
Number of guardians each keeping 5 or more infants for reward, - - - - -	Nil

PROSECUTIONS.

For all offences under Part I of the 1908 Act and Part V of the 1932 Act, - - - - -	Nil
Of which for offences under section 1 (7) of the 1908 Act, - - - - -	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enteric Fever.—After a year (1934) in which no cases of enteric fever were notified, it has to be reported that 8 cases occurred in 1935. Of these cases 3 proved to be a typhoid infection, 3 a para-typhoid B infection, and 2 did not give a reaction.

Three of the cases notified (2 with positive reaction and 1 negative) were Lourdes pilgrims.

The first of these cases was notified on 6th August, the patient having first felt ill on 26th July. This patient was indeed the case which called attention to the Lourdes tour, which commenced on 12th July and ended on 23rd July. On enquiry being made it was discovered that there had been a case a few days previously in Glasgow.

An intensive visitation of all persons residing in the County who had been on the tour was carried out.

On 14th August a man who had been visited several days previously was reported to have symptoms of enteric fever and was removed to Hospital. He, however, never gave any blood reaction and it was very doubtful if he really had typhoid fever.

A further visitation of all pilgrims was carried out and no further case was notified until 14th September, when a case was notified from Condorrat. This patient had been at Lourdes and he gave a marked blood reaction. He had never previously had enteric nor had he been inoculated for the disease at any time. He was definitely a case of enteric fever, but why he was so late in developing symptoms could not be ascertained.

The fourth case, which was positive for typhoid, occurred in Bearsden and had no association with the Lourdes cases.

Of the three positive para-typhoid cases, two occurred in the Country Branch of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and the third in Bearsden.

Typhus.—A female patient of 36 years was notified as typhus (observation) at the beginning of March and was removed to Hospital. Before the diagnosis could be confirmed or otherwise the patient died. The history of the

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE X.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING 1935.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Bonhill,	1	81	28	8	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	1	2	15	11	163
Cardross,	1	12	4	1	2	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	39
Dumbarton,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kilmarnock,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Luss,	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Rosneath (Landward),	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Rosneath (Burghal),	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Rhu (Landward),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Rhu (Burghal),	..	21	10	10	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	66
West Kilpatrick,	..	29	13	1	1	1	17	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	72
East Kilpatrick (Landward),	4	48	16	7	..	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	94
East Kilpatrick (Burghal),	..	6	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	29
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	..	30	11	6	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	70
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	1	145	46	3	1	2	16	2	..	1	..	1	1	10	4	233
Cumbernauld,	1	47	7	7	3	5	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	91
Totals,	8	427	147	49	10	11	90	22	..	1	..	3	7	60	49	884
Removed to Hospital,	8	397	141	6	9	8	38	3	..	..	..	2	4	34	17	667

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ETC., IN 1935.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases occurring in					Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.	Insti- tutions.	Hotels.	Ships.	Tents.	House- boats.	
Enteric Fever, ...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever, ...	16	153	134	49	14	47	13	...	1	...	...	427
Diphtheria, ...	7	50	40	16	6	17	11	...	...	...	..	147
Erysipelas, ...	...	16	11	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	49
Puerperal Fever, ...	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Poliomyelitis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia, ...	14	32	23	13	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	90
Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	...	4	11	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	22
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	40	263	230	97	26	79	32	...	1	...	...	768

illness, the nature of the rash and the symptoms, however, all pointed to the rejection of the preliminary diagnosis, and it was finally decided that the patient was almost certainly a case of septicæmia.

Scarlet Fever.—Four hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified in 1935 as against 408 cases in 1934. Of these, 397 were removed to Hospital. The disease was still prevalent in nearly all the areas during the year, more especially in Kirkintilloch Burgh where 145 cases occurred. The type of the disease was generally mild and only 3 deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—There was a decided fall in the number of cases during 1935, the total being 147 as against 303 in 1934. The largest number came from Kirkintilloch Burgh, where 46 cases occurred. 141 patients were removed to Hospital.

The swabs from these patients gave the following result: 82 positive and 65 negative.

There were 6 deaths from this disease during the year as against 11 in 1934.

Erysipelas.—Forty-nine cases were notified during 1935 as against 70 in 1934. Six cases were treated in Hospital.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Ten cases of puerperal fever and 11 of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1935 as against 6 and 11 respectively during the previous year. Nine cases of puerperal fever and 8 cases of pyrexia were removed to Hospital.

The number of deaths registered amounted to 4, 1 less than last year.

Primary Pneumonia.—Ninety cases of this disease were notified during 1935 as against 108 in the previous year. One-half of the notifications came from the Eastern Area of the County. Thirty-eight cases were removed to Hospital. Fifty-six deaths were registered as having been due to this disease in all its various forms.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—Twenty-two cases were notified as

against 7 in the previous year. Sixteen of these cases were notified from the Eastern Area of the County. Twenty-five persons died from influenza during 1935.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—One case, a child of four years of age, was notified. The case was not notified till after death and by the time the family was visited the patient had been buried so no confirmation of the diagnosis could be obtained and no specimen was submitted for examination.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven cases were notified during the year and 4 were removed to Hospital for treatment. Unfortunately loss of vision in one eye occurred in one case in the Eastern Area.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—No case of this disease was notified during 1935.

Dysentery.—Three cases were notified during 1935. A case occurred in May in Duntocher. An examination showed that the infection was of the Flexner type. On enquiry it was found that other persons in the household had had mild attacks of diarrhoea. They were removed to Hospital for observation and one was found to give a positive reaction for the Flexner type, the others being negative.

In June a case was notified from Kirkintilloch. This patient was also of the Flexner type.

In September a case was notified from Bonhill. This patient was a more or less chronic case, the patient having first contracted the disease on war service. He had from time to time acute attacks. The type was not ascertained.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—Cases of infectious disease occurred at 9 dairy farms during 1935. In all 10 persons were affected. The farms concerned had only one case each except a farm in the Eastern Area in which a case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in January and a case of scarlet fever in September.

In all 6 farms were affected with scarlet fever and 2 farms with diphtheria, while a case of erysipelas occurred at a farm

in the Kilmaronock area and a case of puerperal pyrexia in one in the Eastern Area.

The usual procedure was adopted and in most instances the milkers were temporarily changed. As far as was ascertained no spread of the diseases appears to have occurred.

Infectious Disease in Children's Homes, &c.—During 1935 no fewer than 36 patients suffering from infectious disease were intimated from Institutions, &c. Thirty-two of these were suffering from notifiable diseases. Twenty-nine of these patients were removed to Hospital.

The following shows the diseases dealt with: enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 11; erysipelas, 6; chickenpox, 3; measles, 1.

The Institutions most affected were the Country Branch of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children at Drumchapel (19 cases), Hillfoot Holiday Home (6 cases), Woodilee Mental Hospital (4 cases) and the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh (2 cases).

Ships in the Gareloch.—A case of scarlet fever was removed from a steam yacht lying off Rhu Pier. No other case was dealt with during 1935.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats.—No cases from such structures were dealt with during the year.

Closure of Schools.—It was not considered necessary to close any of the schools in the area of the County Council (Landward and Small Burghs) during 1935.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred within the County during 1935. Intimations were, however, received through the Department of Health of several persons coming to reside within the County who had been passengers on board a ship on which a case of this disease had occurred. The usual precautionary measures were taken. Nothing further was done towards the provision of a Smallpox Hospital.

Vaccination.—The numbers of declarations of conscientious

objection to vaccination recorded during the year were as follows :—

	Number
Arrochar, - - - - -	3
Bonhill, - - - - -	188
Cardross, - - - - -	10
Dumbarton, - - - - -	—
Kilcreggan and Cove, - - - - -	—
Kilmaronock, - - - - -	2
Luss, - - - - -	2
Renton, - - - - -	91
Rosneath (Landward), - - - - -	1
Rosneath (Burghal), - - - - -	—
Rhu (Landward), - - - - -	15
Rhu (Burghal), - - - - -	57
Cumbernauld, - - - - -	59
East Kilpatrick, - - - - -	13
Kirkintilloch (Landward), - - - - -	48
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), - - - - -	134
Milngavie (Landward), - - - - -	3
Milngavie (Burghal), - - - - -	22
West Kilpatrick, - - - - -	70
	718

This is the highest figure since the readjustment of the County Area in 1930.

The number of unvaccinated children seen by the School Medical Officers in the course of routine examinations again shows an increase. During the session ended 31st July, 1935, the percentage of children showing no evidence of vaccination was 58.8, being 4577 children out of 7782 examined and an increase of 3.5 per cent. over the figure for the previous year.

Taken by age groups the decline in the number of children protected by vaccination shows a steady progression after the 16-year-old group. These pupils, who were infants during the years in which there were outbreaks of smallpox in the locality, show a percentage of 29.7 unvaccinated. The 12-year-old group rises to 52.3 per cent; the 8-year-old children average 57.8 per cent., and those just entering school are unprotected to the extent of 68.9 per cent.

Considered by districts the total average of unvaccinated children shows a variance from 44.7 per cent. in the New

Kilpatrick School Management area to 62.8 per cent. in the Kirkintilloch and Vale of Leven areas. The range of variance in the entrants groups is much less, with 61 per cent. of unprotected children in Cumbernauld area as the lowest and 73.5 per cent. in Kirkintilloch area as the highest.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT ON COUNTY CASES AND TREATMENT.

At the end of 1935 the number of cases on the roll was 508. These cases were distributed as follows:—

202 Pulmonary cases.

306 Non-Pulmonary cases.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Sixty cases (39 males and 21 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer during 1935. Six of these patients had no sputum: in seven cases no sputum was available, and of the 47 specimens examined, tubercle bacilli were found in 30. The age distribution of the cases was as follows:—

AGE PERIODS.								
Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
—	2	3	15	20	8	11	1	60

Of this number—

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

There is a decrease in the number of cases notified below the age of 25 years, 20 against 25 last year. The 15-25 age group is, as usual, the most dangerously affected, there being 5 deaths (4 female and 1 male) out of the total of 10 deaths

of pulmonary patients. The acute onset and course of the disease frequently indicates an unfavourable prognosis on first examination. Of the 20 cases below 25 years, 6 had contact within the family and were probably infected there, two households having 3 cases. In one instance a mother and two children were infected, the mother having left sanatorium against advice.

In the group, 25 years and over, comprising 40 patients, the majority of the cases were chronic. Five deaths occurred—one from diabetes and tuberculosis; one in a patient who had been in an "Incurable Home" for tuberculosis for 26 years, and the others were cases of long-standing chronic disease. Infection could have arisen from family contact in 5 cases, 4 households having multiple infection, and 2 of the cases having infected three children.

It will be noted that only 2 cases were not verified. This is an indication of the satisfactory co-operation between the general practitioners and the County Health Department, the large majority of the cases having been seen before notification.

It should be noted that the above total of 60 cases includes 7 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely 10 shown below, does not include 4 deaths in this institution, which for statistical purposes are transferred to other Local Authorities. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 10·72 weeks and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following table:—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1935.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	Under 1 Week	Under 1 Month	Under 3 M'ths	Under 6 M'ths	Under 9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
10	—	1	4	1	2	—	—	2

Of the 2 cases found in the Death Returns, one was an old-

standing chronic case of tuberculosis who, as previously stated, had been a patient in Lanfine Home for 26 years. The other was an inmate of Larbert Asylum, and the duration of illness was several months. The total pulmonary deaths were 40 as against 42 in 1934. Ten of the deaths were of cases notified during the year, and no fewer than 8 of these died within nine months of notification. Of the 58 verified cases, less than half can become fit citizens.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year under review, 49 cases (26 males and 23 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, -	4	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	13
Bones and Joints, -	1	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	11
Abdomen, -	1	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	10
Spine, -	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
Meninges, -	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Skin, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Other, -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Total, -	9	11	5	9	9	1	2	3	49

Of this number—

- 17 were treated in sanatoria,
- 6 received domiciliary treatment,
- 12 died before the end of the year, and in
- 5 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

Although an increase is recorded in notifications, there being 49 against 38 in 1934, the number of deaths is less by 1.

There were singularly few cases of family infection detected

in the 49 cases, in spite of the usual investigation. The part played by milk infection has been repeatedly stressed, and while great endeavours are being made to increase the consumption of milk, the wisdom of such a step is not evident in the case of ordinary milk. (To save any misunderstanding, the term "ordinary milk" means unpasteurised milk which has not been obtained from tubercle-free herds). In this area 90 per cent. of the milk supplied to schools is certified, but this is by no means general. Considerable criticism is levelled at the lack of safeguards in selecting supplies for this very susceptible section of the population.

While commenting on the milk problem, it is a matter for regret that the proposed legislation will not materially increase either safety or simplicity of designation. There is no value in having many designations—only two are necessary—"Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised." The latter process requires much more stringent supervision than is at present enforced.

Of the 5 non-verified cases, 1 died within one month of notification from ulcerative colitis. The following table, which does not include this death but includes 6 cases which were discovered in the death returns, shows the duration of life after notification. The average period of survival, including these 6 cases, was 4.14 weeks.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1935.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION							
	Under 1 Week	Under 1 Month	Under 3 M'ths	Under 6 M'ths	Under 9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
11	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	6

The causes of death in the 11 cases noted above which were notified and died during the current year are as follows: Abdominal tuberculosis, 1; abscess and tumour of neck (tuberculous), 1; miliary tuberculosis with tuberculous peritonitis

and myocarditis, 1; general tuberculosis, tubercular salpingitis with peritoneal spread, 1; disseminated tuberculosis—chronic, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 6.

Of the 6 cases who died from tuberculous meningitis, 1 had not been verified, 1 was a terminal stage in adult tuberculosis, and 4 were children less than 10 years of age. In only one of the latter was the source of infection familial, the mother being an open case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The total non-pulmonary deaths for the year show a decrease of one over the previous year, there being 11 non-pulmonary deaths as against 12 in 1934. The 11 patients who died were notified for the first time during this year. The non-pulmonary death-rate during the past four years has remained somewhat steady, there being 13 deaths in 1932 and 11 in 1933.

Sanatorium Treatment.—During the year there were 151 patients treated in sanatoria, 20 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, - - - - -	33
Bridge-of-Weir, - - - - -	13
Lennox, - - - - -	35
Dumbarton, - - - - -	24
Helensburgh, - - - - -	17
Southfield, - - - - -	—
Strathblane, - - - - -	—
St. Andrew's, - - - - -	30
Biggart, - - - - -	8
East Park, - - - - -	5
Robroyston, - - - - -	3
Manor Valley, - - - - -	1
Ochil Hills, - - - - -	—
Ruchill, - - - - -	—
Stobhill, - - - - -	—
Tor-na-Dee, - - - - -	2

At the end of 1935, 28 sputum positive cases were residing

at home. The table below indicates whether these patients were satisfactorily isolated. In every case where isolation is unsatisfactory, the patient has refused treatment or has returned home against advice. Of the 9 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, -	10	—
Further treatment necessary but declined by patient, - - -	—	8
Not previously treated in Sanatoria:—		
Treatment not indicated, - - -	7	—
Treatment necessary but declined by patient, - - - -	2	1
Totals, - - - -	19	9

The 9 patients shown in the foregoing table as being unsatisfactorily isolated reside in houses of the undernoted sizes:—

NUMBER OF APARTMENTS IN HOUSE.						
One apartment, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Two apartments, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5
Three apartments, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Four apartments, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	—

Domiciliary Treatment.—There were 86 patients (49 pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment (milk and eggs) during the year. Nine of these patients also received cod-liver-oil emulsion. The total cost of domiciliary treatment amounted to £297 6s. 11d. The following table gives details of patients who were receiving the medical extras. The average duration of treatment for

pulmonary patients was 6.88 months and for non-pulmonary patients 8.65 months :—

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	
		Number of Patients.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults, - - -	27	6.93
	Children, - - -	5	7.2
FEMALES.	Adults, - - -	16	6.38
	Children, - - -	1	12.0

		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	
		Number of Patients.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults, - - -	6	9.0
	Children, - - -	14	7.93
FEMALES.	Adults, - - -	7	8.29
	Children, - - -	10	9.7

There has been a further reduction in the total number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment as compared with the previous year, and the total number of months for which these extras were supplied has also been slightly reduced.

Drugs.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £16 9s. These are chiefly prescribed by the family practitioners in charge of home cases, and include also dressings.

Dispensary Treatment.—The clinic arrangements are unchanged. Duntocher Clinic is now equipped for ultra-violet-light treatment with a long flame arc lamp and a Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird mercury-vapour lamp. A uviator lamp has been installed in Alexandria Clinic and has been of great value in the treatment of lupus.

Pneumothorax Treatment.—Certain patients return to

Glenlomond Sanatorium and Bridge of Weir Sanatorium for refills, but the majority are carried out by Glasgow Corporation at Baird Street Clinic.

X-Ray Examinations.—During 1935, 121 X-ray examinations were carried out, 107 for pulmonary and 14 for non-pulmonary conditions (15 of these examinations were carried out by the portable X-ray unit described later). Fifty-five of the pulmonary conditions gave positive and 52 negative results. Of the 14 non-pulmonary conditions, 5 gave positive, and 9 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, - - - - -	107	55	52
Sacrum, - - - - -	1	—	1
Spine, - - - - -	3	—	3
Joints—Hip, - - - - -	2	1	1
Knee, - - - - -	2	2	—
Ankle, - - - - -	3	1	2
Bones—Foot, - - - - -	1	1	—
Rib, - - - - -	2	—	2

In previous reports, the need for a portable X-ray apparatus was expressed. The arrangement with Dr. Crawford, Glasgow, has been of the greatest value, not only in radiography, but in his close collaboration in relating X-ray appearances to clinical findings. In a scattered area, such as Dunbartonshire, distance frequently rendered travelling difficult, and in ill cases impossible. It was also felt that the Clinics and local Hospitals were not efficiently equipped without X-rays. As the Clinics were individually too small to justify a fixed plant, and as patients could not travel far, a portable X-ray was considered the best solution. In September, therefore, a Victor portable X-ray apparatus was purchased, the total cost including cassettes, fluoroscope, and dark-room equipment being £300.

This unit has proved amazingly efficient. Of ordinary

chest, excluding very stout patients, excellent radiographs can be made. These do not have the sharpness of the powerful fixed units, but are good diagnostic pictures. With care, spine, pelvis and most bones and joints can be photographed. Screening is, of course, easy. Examination of contacts has been greatly extended, and patients discharged from sanatoria can be more carefully observed. Where electric supply is available, and patients are unfit to leave bed, the portable unit has been invaluable in arriving at a comprehensive view of the case, and guiding treatment.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) Area for 1935 :—

- 39 Pulmonary notifications.
- 33 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 34 Deaths (25 Pulmonary and 9 Non-Pulmonary).
- 108 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 69 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 61$ compared with $\cdot 58$ in 1934; pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 45$ and non-pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 16$.

The statistics for the Small Burghs are as follows :—

Kirkintilloch.

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

The total death-rate, which was also the pulmonary death-rate, was $\cdot 48$ compared with $\cdot 98$ in 1934.

Milngavie.

- 4 Pulmonary notifications.
- 5 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 4 Deaths (3 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary).

- 8 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 3 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 71$ compared with $\cdot 54$ in 1934; pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 53$ and non-pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 18$.

Helensburgh.

- 6 Pulmonary notifications.
- 7 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 6 Deaths (5 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary).
- 12 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 68$ compared with $\cdot 79$ in 1934; pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 57$ and non-pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 11$.

Cove and Kilcreggan.

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

The total death-rate, which was also the pulmonary death-rate, was $1\cdot 14$. There were no deaths in 1934.

Educational.—Further lectures on health matters were given by Dr. Reid to Co-operative Women's Guilds. A well-attended meeting of the Dunbartonshire branch of the British Medical Association was held in Dumbarton Joint Hospital, when the difficulties of clinical diagnosis were discussed. Cases were provided for the members to examine, and the findings compared with the radiographs.

General Remarks.—Milk infection has already been commented on. Our state of knowledge is now such that bovine tuberculosis is inexcusable.

The final results of treatment in the average case of pul-

monary tuberculosis give no cause for congratulation. Collapse therapy, and its more recent surgical development has given increased hope to many cases. Unfortunately the number of suitable cases is relatively small. As diagnosis is made earlier, the numbers will increase, but the problem of the chronic, broadcasting live bacilli in the community, shows no indication of early solution. If these unhappy people are to be asked to remain in segregation to safeguard the community, conditions in hospitals should be made much more attractive, and our local accommodation is lacking seriously in amenity, particularly Dumbarton Joint Hospital, and Helensburgh Hospital to a less extent.

In the allocation of houses, more consideration should be given to tuberculous households. The provision of an extra room, if necessary, at the expense of the Council would in many cases enable the chronic case to remain safely at home, and would help the household to resist infection. Poverty so frequently renders overcrowding inevitable.

In the future, routine medical inspection of the whole community will be a commonplace. In the meantime, the section of the population at greatest risk is the contact of the pulmonary case. The family must be kept under observation, and particularly the young adult. There is ground for considering a modification of the School Medical Service to comprise a much more stringent examination of the children leaving school. In the meantime the only field open for search is contact families.

The nutrition of the nation has had much publicity recently. The magnitude of this factor cannot be overestimated. Malnutrition is frequently associated with poverty, but is often encountered in comfortable households. Education in what is the basis of bodily well-being is still lacking.

Finally, should propaganda and medical effort continue to be limited to negative qualities, to avoiding or treating specific diseases? Is it not time to consider health as a positive state, and teach the people to seek fitness? Health is the best defence against all disease!

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

No changes were made in the scheme for the treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases and the statistics for 1935 are very similar to those for 1934.

The cost of travelling expenses advanced to patients either in the form of cash, 'bus coupons, or specially arranged for tickets was £72 8s. 3d., and these facilities were made available to 48 patients.

Under the scheme, examination of specimens for the confirmation of diagnosis is done in the Glasgow Public Health Laboratories and during the year the following reports were received :—

Specimens of blood tested for Wassermann reaction :—

Positive reactions,	-	-	-	13	
Negative reactions,	-	-	-	43	
Doubtful reaction,	-	-	-	1	
				—	57

Specimens of exudate examined for presence of gonococci :—

Positive result,	-	-	-	-	Nil	
Negative result,	-	-	-	-	6	
					—	6

Smear from eyes examined for presence of gonococci :—

Negative result,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—
Total specimens,	-	-	-	-	-	64

In the course of the year three general practitioners were supplied with arseno-benzine preparations for the treatment of patients at home. The cost of these drugs was £7 5s. 3d. The total doses issued was 61, comprising 6 doses of .15 grammes, 27 of .3 grammes, 14 of .45 grammes and 14 of .6 grammes.

Details of the attendances made by patients from the County

area at the various treatment clinics in Glasgow are given in the following table:—

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF TREATMENT AT VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH NOV., 1935.

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	24	13	540
Eye Infirmary, -	—	—	2	319
Black Street Dispensary, -	—	—	40	911
Broomielaw Treatment Centre, -	—	—	5	112
Belvidere Hospital, -	1	98	—	—
Bellahouston Treatment Centre, -	—	—	2	107
Lock Hospital, -	—	—	—	105
Baird Street Hospital, -	—	50	4	178
Sick Children's Hospital, -	—	—	8	134
Maternity Hospital, -	—	—	1	17
Govan Dispensary, -	—	—	—	23
Totals, -	2	172	75	2446

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Full details of the specimens examined, and the results found, in the County Laboratory during the year are given in Table No. XII.

The amount of work done was not so much as in 1934, but considerably more than in the years prior to that. The total of 1949 examinations made included 86 specimens submitted by the Veterinary Inspector, and 534 specimens received from outside authorities. At general laboratory rates, the total value of the work done is about £243. The work done for the County represents a sum of £176 and income amounting to £67 was received from the outside authorities referred to. Apart from interest on capital charges, and the allocation of a portion of rent, rates, and

TABLE XII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1935.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Burgh of Helensburgh.		Burgh of Kirkintilloch.	Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.		Duntocher Hospital.		Helensburgh Hospital.		Lennox Hospital.		Burgh of Dumbarton.		Dumbarton Joint Hospital.		Schools.		TOTAL.
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli, -	20	102	11	57	1	14	6	10	7	23	1	3	10	17	13	37	17	50	70	54	1	...	...	508
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli, -	11	81	11	118	9	44	10	63	5	27	1	38	164	34	8	61	219	40	50	189	1	8	...	1'95
Blood Agglutination—Typhoid or Paratyphoid, -	1	14	3	12	...	6	...	9	...	3	...	4	8	...	2	3	9	10	4	23	...	...	...	111
Blood Agglutination—B. Abortus, -	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	16
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	1	6	...	...	...	18
Hair for Ringworm, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for T.B., -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fluid for Meningococci, -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smear for Gonococci, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Synovial Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swab for Vincent's Angina, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals, -	32	203	25	193	10	69	17	83	12	54	3	42	174	6	46	101	248	107	125	278	1	10	...	1863

During the year 80 Milk Specimens were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Of these 8 were found to be Positive and the remaining 72 were Negative. 6 specimens of Sputum were also submitted and of these 4 were found to be positive and 2 negative.

salaries, which are more or less nominal since the premises and staff are in existence at any rate, the cost of running the laboratory for the year was approximately £30.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR.

The arrangements in force in previous years were continued. There are no special circumstances to report.

The position of District Medical Officer at Helensburgh, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Ingram, who had held the position with great acceptance for 42 years, was filled by the appointment of Dr. George Garry, who commenced duty on 10th June.

The position of Medical Officer at Garelochhead, which had been held by Dr. John M. Thomson, became vacant by his resignation in October, 1935, and was filled by the appointment of Dr. A. Guthrie Badenoch.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

There was a continued prevalence of infectious disease in the County area during 1935, and although there was nothing amounting to an epidemic, the accommodation in the various Hospitals was fully occupied during most of the year.

The only arrangements made during the year which were common to all Hospitals under the control of the Public Health Hospitals Committee referred to the purchase of butchermeat and groceries. It was agreed that after 1st December these should be purchased by contract. Schedules were therefore prepared and estimates accepted for a period of six months.

Helensburgh Hospital:

There is nothing special to note regarding this Hospital. The total number of admissions was just a little over half of the preceding year. The full details of admissions and discharges are stated below.

(1) Total number of admissions, - - -	71
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	55
(3) Total number of deaths, - - -	8

TABLE XIII.—ADMISSIONS TO HELENSBURGH HOSPITAL, 1935.

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, -	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Remaining, -	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, -	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	8
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, -	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	7
Remaining, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Died, -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
WHOOPING COUGH WITH PNEUMONIA—																	
Died, -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
MEASLES—																	
Recovered, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ERYSIPPELAS—																	
Recovered, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered, -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, -	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	1	11
Remaining, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	8
Died, -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Totals, -	10	10	4	4	8	7	5	2	7	1	4	1	6	2	44	27	71

TABLE XIV—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1935.

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, - - - - -	23	17	15	26	9	13	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	58	106
Remaining, - - - - -	4	7	4	6	3	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	12	21	33
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	14	9	11	14	3	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	36	64
Remaining, - - - - -	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Died, - - - - -	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	8	7	..	3	1	1	7	2	4	2	1	1	2	..	23	16	39
Remaining, - - - - -	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	8
Died, - - - - -	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	7
PARATYPHOID FEVER—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	6
WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Remaining, - - - - -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
GASTRITIS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
CEREBRAL TUMOUR—																	
Discharged, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
INFLUENZA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
T.B. MENINGITIS—																	
Died, - - - - -	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
SEROUS MENINGITIS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
SCARLET FEVER and WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
PYÆMIA—																	
Died, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	1	6	3	4	1	4	1	2	3	4	9	21	30
Remaining, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	1	..	1	..	6	5	11
Died, - - - - -	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Totals, - - - - -	56	52	35	53	22	36	16	23	13	11	6	4	6	7	154	186	340

(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),	-	65
(5) Number of beds occupied—		
(a) Average during the year,	- - -	11
(b) Highest—on 19th, 20th and 26th December, 1935,	- - - - -	20
(c) Lowest—on 5th and 18th August, 1935,	-	6
(6) Number of surgical operations—		
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	-	2
(b) Other operations,	- - - - -	2
(7) Out patients—		
Total number of persons seen,	- - -	2
Total number of attendances,	- - -	24

Dumbarton Joint Hospital:

As in previous years, difficulty was experienced from time to time in accommodating all the cases requiring treatment or isolation.

During the year, owing to lack of accommodation, 3 Dumbarton and 4 Vale of Leven patients, who should have been sent to Dumbarton Joint Hospital, were treated in Helensburgh. The diseases were: pneumonia, 2; dysentery, 1; whooping cough, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1. On the other hand, 1 case of diphtheria from Helensburgh was treated in Dumbarton Joint Hospital.

The need for further beds for the treatment of patients on the isolation or cubicle system is becoming more and more urgent.

During the year a new Ambulance was purchased.

The following are the statistics for 1935:—

(1) Total number of admissions,	- - - -	304
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	- -	277
(3) Total number of deaths,	- - - -	24
(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),	-	53

- (5) Number of beds occupied :—
- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|----|
| (a) Average during the year, | - | - | - | 43 |
| (b) Highest—on 5th February, 1935, | - | - | - | 60 |
| (c) Lowest—on 7th August, 1935, | - | - | - | 30 |
- (6) Number of surgical operations :—
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, | - | - | - | 2 |
| (b) Other operations, | - | - | - | 1 |

Duntocher Hospital:

There is nothing to report about this Hospital except that the Committee agreed to the appointment of a staff nurse in place of one of the probationers, as it is increasingly difficult to obtain the services of suitable probationers because their work in this Hospital does not in any way count towards their training and the General Nursing Council refused permission to this Hospital to affiliate with a Glasgow Fever Hospital as has been done in the case of Lennox Hospital. This is one of the problems of the small Hospital.

The following Table gives the statistics for 1935 :—

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------|
| (1) Total number of admissions, | - | - | - | 176 |
| (2) Total number of patients discharged, | - | - | - | 201 |
| (3) Total number of deaths, | - | - | - | 5 |
| (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), | - | - | - | 42.5 |
- (5) Number of beds occupied :—
- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|----|
| (a) Average during the year, | - | - | - | 24 |
| (b) Highest—on 26th January, 1935, | - | - | - | 51 |
| (c) Lowest—on 6th September, 1935, | - | - | - | 8 |
- (6) Number of surgical operations :—
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, | - | - | - | 6 |
| (b) Other operations, | - | - | - | 2 |

Lennox Fever Hospital:

During the year the extension was practically completed. This consists of additional accommodation for staff and

TABLE XV.—ADMISSIONS TO DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL, 1935.

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,				11	22	10	21	10	10	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	34	58	92
Remaining,				3	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13
Died,				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
DIPHTHERIA—																					
Recovered,				4	5	3	5	5	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	33
Remaining,				..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Died,				..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
PNEUMONIA—																					
Recovered,				4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	4	10
Remaining,				..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Died,				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CHICKEN-POX—																					
Recovered,				2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
ERYSIPELAS—																					
Recovered,				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
MEASLES—																					
Recovered,				..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
TYPHOID—																					
Recovered,				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
PARATYPHOID—																					
Recovered,				1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
DYSENTERY—																					
Recovered,				1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
Totals,				28	37	17	33	17	19	2	10	4	1	2	1	3	2	73	103	176	

TABLE XVI.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX HOSPITAL, 1935.

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, -	38	36	34	39	15	15	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	88	95	183
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining, -	10	7	6	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	41
SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, -	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Died, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
SCARLET FEVER AND WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, -	6	11	9	11	6	10	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	21	38	59
Died, -	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Remaining, -	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
*OBSERVATION TYPHUS—																	
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
PARATYPHOID—																	
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
ERYSIPPELAS—																	
Recovered, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, -	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, -	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	12
Died, -	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7
Remaining, -	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, -	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	10	1	11
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Totals, -	59	58	52	62	38	33	11	9	8	3	7	1	2	..	177	166	343

reconstruction of the nurses' dining room, &c., and the addition of new kitchen premises.

The thanks of the community is due to a Local Committee who have generously installed a wireless apparatus for the patients in the tuberculosis wards. This will be a great boon to the patients from all over the County who are treated in these wards.

The question of the registration of deaths of persons dying in the Hospital was before the Committee during the year and an appeal was made to the Sheriff of Stirlingshire to allow such deaths to be registered in Kirkintilloch instead of Milton of Campsie; an arrangement similar to that connected with Dumbarton Joint Hospital, deaths in which are registered in Dumbarton instead of in Cardross. The following was my precognition and the finding of the Sheriff is also given:—

Precognition of Dr. Thomas Lauder Thomson:

“ I am Medical Officer for the County of Dunbarton. Lennox Joint Hospital was until 1930 the joint property of and under the joint control of the County Council of Dunbarton, the County Council of Stirling and the Town Council of Kirkintilloch. After the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the Town Council's powers under the Act, so far as referable to the Hospital, were transferred to Dunbarton County Council and at the same time Stirling County Council sold their interest in the said Hospital to Dunbarton County Council.

“ The Hospital is situated on the main road from Kirkintilloch to Lennoxtown and is about one mile from Kirkintilloch. The distance from the Hospital to Lennoxtown is about one-and-a-half miles. The Hospital is presently within the Registration District of Campsie in the County of Stirling and relatives of deceased patients require to travel to Lennoxtown in order to register deaths occurring in the Hospital.

“ It was reported to me by the Matron of the Hospital that hardship was caused to relatives of deceased patients in having to travel to Lennoxtown to register deaths. She

also informed me that complaints to this effect had been received by her on numerous occasions. The majority of the patients now treated in the Hospital are from Dunbartonshire. From 1st January to 31st December in each of the following years the number of patients from both Counties was as follows:—

			Stirlingshire.	Dunbartonshire.
1930	-	-	49	198
1931	-	-	81	144
1932	-	-	94	210
1933	-	-	37	271
1934	-	-	71	336

“ During the year 1933 there were 29 deaths in the Hospital, 3 of them being from Stirlingshire. Of the Dunbartonshire cases, 9 came from Kirkintilloch, 4 from Twechar, 2 from Condorrat, 2 from Croy and 1 from Duntocher.

“ During the year 1934 there were 18 deaths, 7 from Kirkintilloch, 1 from Auchenstarry, 1 from Waterside, 1 from Tintock, 2 from Twechar, 2 from Milngavie, 1 from Croy, 1 from Cumbernauld and 2 from Stirlingshire.

“ For the period of 1935 up to date there have been 13 deaths, 6 from Kirkintilloch, 3 from Croy, 1 from Alexandria, 1 from Lenzie and 2 from Stirlingshire.

“ The relatives of each of the deceased would require to travel to the Hospital via Kirkintilloch and then travel to Lennox town, returning back home via Kirkintilloch. If the Registration Office were situated in Kirkintilloch they would be saved the extra journey.

“ Further, each death occurring in Lennox Hospital of a person not resident in Stirlingshire, if registered in Milton-of-Campsie, requires to be transferred out by the Registrar and by the Registrar-General to Dunbartonshire, and has to be accepted in writing by the County Medical Officer for Dunbartonshire. This extra work would be unnecessary were Lennox Hospital within the Kirkintilloch registration district.”

Interlocutor by Sheriff-Principal Black:

“Dumbarton, 11th October, 1935.

“The Sheriff finds the prayer of the petition incompetent and therefore dismisses the petition.

(Sgd.) “A. C. BLACK.

“*Note.*—This petition is presented under Section 11 of the Registration (Scotland) Act, 1854, the material provision of which is: ‘It shall be lawful for the Sheriff, if he shall deem it expedient, in order to avoid any doubt as to the boundary of a parish or otherwise, to annex, for the purpose of this Act, any small portion of a parish to an adjoining parish.’

“The Petitioners ask that the lands and buildings comprising Lennox Joint Hospital should be disjoined from the Registration District of Campsie in the County of Stirling and added to the Registration District of Kirkintilloch in the County of Dunbarton.

“The Hospital is situated in the County of Stirling almost one mile from the boundary between Stirlingshire and Dunbartonshire.

“It appears to me that the Section under which this application is presented does not empower the Sheriff to do what is asked. As I read it, the Section only empowers the Sheriff to annex when the portion to be annexed actually adjoins the parish to which it is to be annexed.

“The primary purpose of the Section is to enable the Sheriff to resolve doubts as to a boundary, and whatever other reasons for his taking action under the Section may be covered by the words ‘or otherwise’ I think that the qualification of physical contiguity of the small area and the adjoining parish must always be a condition precedent to the exercise of the power given by the Section of the Statute.

“It is perhaps right that I should add that, even if I had taken a different view of the Act, I should not have granted the application. The evidence submitted disclosed certainly the existence of some inconvenience but not of such a nature or so extensive as to justify a step

which would result in a slight inconvenience to the Department of the Registrar-General and some inconvenience to those relatives of patients in the Hospital resident in Stirlingshire. Such inconvenience as arises affects very few individuals indeed, and from the nature of things each of these probably not more than once or twice in a lifetime. It is true that there is not a resident medical man at the Hospital, but it appears to me that it should not be difficult for the authorities to devise means of having a certificate of death available at the Hospital before the arrival of the relative to whom notification of the death has been sent. Such arrangement would obviate the difficulty complained of. (Intd.) "A. C. B."

During 1935 the equipment of this Hospital was further brought up to date by the purchase of an Ambulance (formerly this work was under contract) and the installation of a Velox Disinfector to take the place of an old disinfector which had become unsafe to use.

The following table gives the statistics for the year 1935 :—

(1) Total number of admissions, - - - -	343
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	340
(3) Total number of deaths, - - - -	15
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges), days	55.18
(5) Number of beds occupied :	
(a) Average during the year, - - -	53
(b) Highest—on 9th October, 1935, - -	86
(c) Lowest—on 5th August, 1935, - -	35
(6) Number of surgical operations :	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, -	3
(b) Other operations, - - - -	7

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Although the question of the provision of a General Hospital was not lost sight of, there was no further move during 1935.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The arrangements for non-infectious cases made and referred to in last year's Report were carried out during the year and no special difficulties were encountered.

As regards infectious cases, some difficulty has arisen regarding the use of the Dumbarton joint ambulance, but at the time of writing this the matter had been so far settled, although the use of this ambulance has been restricted to patients in the areas of the original combining authorities and to other patients going to Dumbarton Joint Hospital. This leaves the Helensburgh Hospital in a difficult position and the solution arrived at is that the Duntocher Hospital ambulance must be used for such patients, because the only other vehicle is the old horse ambulance which is still in Helensburgh. It would, however, be unsatisfactory to send this ambulance to Cove and Kilcreggan as the length of time occupied in the journey would be excessive.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

The Child Welfare Clinic at Duntocher was equipped during the year with an ultra-violet light treatment installation consisting of one Long Flaming arc lamp and a D.C. mercury vapour lamp of the stand type, rectification of the current being carried out by a transformer. The mercury vapour lamp was formerly part of the equipment at Alexandria Clinic, in which a Kerr-Russell hanging type of mercury vapour lamp has been installed, together with a uviator lamp for local treatment. The provision of this additional apparatus will greatly extend the capacity for treatment of the Sun-Ray Clinics.

The detailed statements which follow show the position as at the end of the year. It is to be noted that a number of the patients grouped under the heading "Condition Unchanged" have not had sufficient length of treatment to show any marked improvement. Patients are carefully selected for this form of treatment in the light of experience gained since the clinics commenced and consequently fewer unsatisfactory results are obtained.

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

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	34
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	520
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	15·3

		Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	- - - -	14	6	8
Malnutrition,	- - - -	9	5	4
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c.,	-	3	2	1
Bronchial conditions,	-	4	2	2
Suspected tuberculosis,	-	2	2	—
Others,	- - - -	2	—	2

School Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	26
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	572
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	22·0

		Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility,	- - - -	4	3	1
Bronchial conditions,	-	9	4	5
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c.,	-	1	1	—
Malnutrition,	- - - -	4	2	2
Alopecia areata,	- - - -	4	3	1
Rheumatism,	- - - -	2	2	—
Others,	- - - -	2	—	2

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	34
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	1208
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	35·5

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	-	-	-	11	6	5
Abdominal,	-	-	-	11	8	3
Bones,	-	-	-	5	2	3
Joints,	-	-	-	2	2	—
Lupus,	-	-	-	3	3	—
Lungs,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Others,	-	-	-	1	1	—

KIRKINTILLOCH CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	16
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	251
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	15·7

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	-	-	-	4	2	2
Malnutrition,	-	-	-	1	—	1
Debility,	-	-	-	8	4	4
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	2	2	—
Glands,	-	-	-	1	1	—

School Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	22
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	399
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	18·1

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	6	4	2
Debility,	-	-	-	10	8	2
Rheumatism,	-	-	-	3	3	—
Lupus,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Glands,	-	-	-	1	—	1
Rickets,	-	-	-	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	18
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	484
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	26·9

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Lupus,	-	-	-	4	2	2
Joints,	-	-	-	3	1	2
Glands,	-	-	-	8	8	—
Abdominal,	-	-	-	2	2	—
Empyema,	-	-	-	1	1	—

DUNTOCHER CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	2
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	20
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	10

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Malnutrition,	-	-	-	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	4
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	51
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	12

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	-	-	-	2	2	—
Abdominal,	-	-	-	1	—	1
Others,	-	-	-	1	—	1

Note.—The above figures for Duntocher Clinic are for the period from 1st November, 1935, when ultra-violet light treatment was commenced at this Clinic.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN IN DIABETIC CASES.

It has been possible during the year to obtain insulin at considerably reduced prices, with the result that the total cost shows a reduction when compared with last year although the units issued are much in excess. In all, 18 patients were supplied with this preparation under the County Scheme. The expenditure for the year was £46 5s. and the number of units issued was 158,900.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

The Register of Blind Persons kept in the Public Health Department indicated at 31st December, 1935, that there were 152 blind persons in the County, including Clydebank Burgh but excluding the Burgh of Dumbarton. During the year there had been 12 names added and 12 deleted, 10 by deaths and two by removals, so that the total remained the same as at the end of 1934. Details will be found in the table appended.

The official register is kept by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Outdoor Blind. The Annual Return to the Department of Health as at 1st April, 1936, which is compiled by the representative of the Mission, shows a total of 154 blind persons as at that date, one less than the figure for the same date in the previous year. A copy of this return, which gives much interesting information, is inset.

During 1935 two blind persons were admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind to undergo industrial training, making the total of trainees at the end of the year four males. One male and one female over 16 years of age were receiving secondary or professional education and two girls under 16 years of age were receiving elementary education in Craigmillar Park School, Edinburgh.

Eight certificates were issued in the course of the year to enable blind persons to obtain free wireless licences and 11 travelling passes were renewed.

There were four blind persons, whose usual residence is within the County of Dunbarton, in residence in Townend Hospital, Dumbarton, at 31st December, 1935. Three of

these were females from Vale of Leven District Council area and one was a male admitted from the area of Helensburgh District Council.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING 1935.

	On Register at 1/1/35.	Added during year.	Total.	Died During Year.	Left district during year.	Certification withdrawn.	On Register at 31/12/35.
Burgh of Clydebank, ...	56	5	61	1	...	...	60
Burgh of Kirkintilloch, ...	14	1	15	1	...	...	14
Burgh of Helensburgh, ...	10	1	11	1	1	...	9
Burgh of Milngavie, ...	5	2	7	1	...	...	6
Burgh of Kilcreggan, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eastern Area (Landward), ...	24	1	25	2	...	...	23
Western Area (Landward), ...	42	2	44	4	1	...	39
	152	12	164	10	2	...	152

E. PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

There is nothing to report under this heading. Most of the work for this area continues to be done by the Glasgow Port Sanitary Authority.

F. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Details regarding these premises will be found in the reports by the Sanitary Inspectors. Nothing calling for special attention occurred during the year.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE WESTERN AREA.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year ended 31st December, 1935. This report is prepared in accordance with instructions laid down by the Department of Health.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

It is pleasing to record that the Local Authority have been successful by the extension of existing water districts in establishing a water scheme or schemes throughout the Western portion of the County that will meet the needs of the people residing therein for many years to come. The linking up of the Vale of Leven water with Renton; of Renton water to Cardross; and the extension of the Vale of Leven water piping system to Kilmaronock, is a step in the right direction. The extension of the Garelochhead Water District to include Clynder and Rosneath, and the formation of a new Water District for Arrochar is a record of sound constructive policy unequalled, I imagine, by any other Local Authority in Scotland.

A start has been made in connection with the water main linking up Carman Reservoir with Cardross. This has long been looked for by the people residing in Cardross, as their experience during a dry spell has been rather an unfortunate one, having to depend upon water carried into the village in barrels. New intake pipes to augment Cardross water supply from Darleith Burn were provided at a cost of £511 13s.

Suspensions were entertained as to the quality of a water supply to a horse drinking trough on the main Dumbarton-

Helensburgh road greatly used by cyclists and hikers. Analysis proved that the water supply was unsatisfactory and the trough was removed. As a further precaution samples of water were taken from all other drinking troughs within the area.

Following reported cases of sickness in the Cardross area the water supply of the particular subjects was investigated and as a result of the investigation the storage reservoir was cleaned out and a new pipe line for a considerable part of the undertaking was introduced.

It is satisfactory to record that a settlement was made with the owners of the small private water undertaking for Croftamie village.

During the year the following samples of water were taken :—

No.	1	taken from	Ardmay, Cardross.
„	2	„	Ardmay, Cardross.
„	3	„	horse drinking trough near Lyleston Farm, Cardross.
„	4	„	intake to horse drinking trough, Main Road, Ashfield Farm.
„	5	„	intake to horse trough opposite Cameron Estate.
„	6	„	intake to horse trough 100 yards east of entrance to Bannachra House.
„	7	„	intake to horse trough 50 yards north of Daligan Farm.
„	8	„	burn, Belmore, Shandon.
„	9	„	burn, Balernock Farm, Shandon.
„	10	„	horse drinking trough, Nobleston, Bonhill.
„	11	„	trough in field, Ardgare, Shandon.
„	12	„	burn, Broomfield, Shandon.
„	13	„	Mollandhu Farm, Cardross.
„	14	„	well, Mollandhu Farm, Cardross.
„	15	„	Ardmay, Cardross.
„	16	„	Blairquhan Farm, Caldarvan.
„	17	„	Garfield Villa, Cardross.
„	18	„	water barrel, Cardross.

No. 19	taken from	water barrel, Cardross.
„ 20	„	Murrich Glen, Murrich Farm, Dum- barton.
„ 21	„	trough in field, Drumkinnon Farm, Balloch.
„ 22	„	intake pipe storage tank, Ardgare, Shandon.
„ 23	„	storage tank, Ardgare, Shandon.
„ 24	„	dam, Badshalloch Farm, Kilmaronock.
„ 25	„	bog burn, Auchencarroch Refuse Coup.
„ 26	„	bog burn, Auchencarroch Refuse Coup.
„ 27	„	Ardmore Farm House, Cardross.
„ 28	„	Smithfield, Garelochhead.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM (EFFICIENCY).

The Main Drainage Scheme recently installed within the Vale of Leven and Renton Special Drainage Districts continues to function in a satisfactory manner. From observations made at the pumping station of the effluent the presence of ammoniacal liquor was suspected and samples were taken of the effluent for analyses and the result proved that there was a percentage of ammoniacal liquor in the effluent. The matter was taken up by the County Engineer with the local gas company.

The Table showing the number of sanitary conveniences within the area shows that there has been an increase in the number of privies converted into w.c.s within the Vale of Leven and Renton area. The question of speeding up the abolition of privies and ashpits and the introduction of w.c. accommodation into the terrace houses in Jamestown has been receiving the close attention of the Committee during the year. The owners of the terrace houses started operations on one part of their property and provided thirty new w.c.s and it was with the view of getting them to proceed further that pressure has been brought to bear on them. The owners on the one hand are very much concerned about the financial position of the property and are pointing out to the Local Authority the serious financial obligation entailed in the

introduction of modern conveniences. The agents for the owners and the County Clerk are at present in negotiation regarding the matter.

The question of improving the Main Drainage Scheme within the village of Luss is at present receiving the attention of the agents for the proprietor. The builders of the housing development at the Colgrain Estate, Craigendoran, have approached the Local Authority to consider the question of forming Craigendoran into a Special Drainage District and to take over the sewers within this area. This matter is being considered at present.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

Sewage Purification Works under the control of the Local Authority are situated at Dalmoak, Dumbarton, and at Fisherwood, Balloch. The sewage from houses outwith drainage areas controlled by the Local Authority is dealt with by the introduction of septic tanks.

SCAVENGING (METHODS AND EFFICIENCY).

Within the Western area of Dunbartonshire there are six Special Scavenging Districts, viz.: Vale of Leven, Renton, Cardross, Craigendoran, Rhu, and Garelochhead. The scavenging work within the foregoing districts is either done direct by the Local Authority or by means of a private contractor under the control of the Local Authority.

The following villages are still outwith a scavenging service under the control of the Local Authority, viz.: Luss, Tarbet, Arrochar, Clynder, Rosneath, and Shandon. Previous Annual Reports on this subject will bear out the fact that I am of opinion that the time has arrived when an efficient well-managed scavenging service is essential for the well-being of every community. Everyone agrees that efficient road service, water service, police service and hospital service is essential, and why there should be any hesitation whatever in connection with the establishment of a scavenging

service is difficult to understand. Surely it cannot be on account of the cost of such a service.

The difficulties of storage and the haphazard methods of collection and disposal experienced in many of the villages without such a service must be a greater worry to the general ratepayer than the payment of a moderate scavenging assessment could ever be. For example, the assessment within Rhu Scavenging District is only something in the region of 4.5d. per £, and in Garelochhead 6.5d. per £. Assuming that an assessment of 8d. was necessary in a new district, on an owner-occupied house at a rental of £20, a weekly scavenging service could be had for an annual payment of 13s. 4d. Surely this is a very reasonable charge for the benefits to be derived from such a service, without which twice the amount may be spent annually in arranging for contractors and others to empty ashpits and dispose of the refuse. At the present time a report furnished by me on this matter regarding the formation of a scavenging district within the Tarbet and Arrochar area is being considered by the Committee.

The following detailed information shows the work carried out within the various scavenging districts throughout the year :—

Vale of Leven.—

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
6,253	180,256	31,207	3,983

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 7.83.

It will be observed that the number of loads removed compared with last report has decreased by 780, while the number of bins and pits emptied has increased by 4686. This is explained by the fact that during the year a new type of refuse-collecting wagon, viz., a dustless loading type fitted with a moving floor, was added to the equipment, and the increase in the number of bins or ashpits emptied is due to the abolition of ashpits and the introduction of ashbin accommodation. I am convinced that the new type of wagon is a success. The possibility of dust polluting the atmosphere

when bins are being emptied is reduced to a minimum and the increased holding capacity of the vehicle is of great advantage, particularly when one has to handle refuse of a bulky nature. I feel sure that the time is not far distant when the whole of the transport work will be carried out by means of vehicles of this description.

I am a firm believer in publicity in matters relating to public cleansing and take every opportunity of bringing before the public any matter that warrants their attention. In this direction authority was given for the distribution to householders and shopkeepers throughout the various scavenging areas of the following handbill:—

“ Important.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

Health Department,
124 Bridge Street,
Alexandria.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Collection of House and Shop Refuse.

Might I appeal for your co-operation and help in connection with the following matter.

A considerable quantity of the refuse collected for disposal by the Cleansing Department is of such a nature that it could readily be burned by the householder or shopkeeper. If you have facilities for the burning of combustible refuse I would appeal to you to do so. If you have no facilities for burning the refuse, might I suggest that all loose papers, cardboard boxes, &c., should be tightly tied together to obviate the possibility of them being blown about.

I also take this opportunity of referring to the disposal of garden refuse. There is no responsibility on the Local Authority for the collection and disposal of garden refuse, and I suggest that all garden refuse should be buried.

Attention to the foregoing would greatly facilitate

the working of the Department and, more important still, would reduce the cost of the scavenging service.

I look forward to receiving your help and co-operation in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS ALLAN,
County Sanitary Inspector."

Generally speaking, an official will be told that an effort of this description is useless, that householders simply scan the document and cast it aside, but there is reason to believe that this is not so. Evidence that attention is paid to a circular of this description is provided by the fact that I have come across a circular pinned up on a wall in order to remind those responsible. I am optimistic enough to think that an official's time is not wasted in carrying out propaganda of this nature.

Renton.—The details of the work carried out within this district are as follows:—

Lloads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
1,427	47,805	2,510	666

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 3.76.

Cardross, Rhu, Craigendoran, and Garelochhead.—The work within the foregoing districts is carried out by private contract with local contractors. Generally speaking, the work is undertaken in a satisfactory manner and visits of inspection are repeatedly made with the view of ascertaining whether the terms of the contract are being fulfilled. It is from time to time necessary to draw the contractor's attention probably to some minor point about the keeping of the refuse depot, but on the whole the districts are very well looked after. The refuse is utilised in the work of land reclamation and where suitable ground is available for this purpose it is, in my opinion, a suitable method of refuse disposal.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 10 public conveniences within the Western District, and it is to be regretted that considerable trouble has been experienced during the year in connection with many boxes being tampered with and the cash stolen. It is very sad to think that for a few paltry coppers persons will run the risk of being caught and branded as thieves. On no fewer than 62 occasions locks have been tampered with to such an extent that in many instances a completely new lock was injured beyond repair. The matter is having the close attention of the Police Authorities, and certain other steps are being taken in order to keep down this type of theft as much as possible.

The following Table shows the amounts collected during the year from the various conveniences:—

Balloch (old),	-	-	-	-	-	£15	19	10
Balloch (new),	-	-	-	-	-	44	14	3
Bonhill,	-	-	-	-	-	0	19	5
Christie Park,	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	11
Cardross,	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
Rhu,	-	-	-	-	-	9	0	8
Garelochhead,	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	5
Arrochar,	-	-	-	-	-	30	12	4
Tarbet,	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	0
Luss,	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	9½
						£158	14	10½

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Water-closets, Privies, &c., and Houses without Water Supply, &c.—The following summary and table shows the position in relation to this subject within the area:—

Populous Places.	Privies converted to W.C.s.	Remaining at end of year.		
		Privies.	Earth-Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria,	25	32	—	13
Bonhill,	—	43	—	7
Jamestown and Balloch,	31	10	—	61
Renton,	—	5	—	4
Totals,	56	90	—	85

TABLE XVIII.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with- out water supply and sink inside 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.			
		2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
Alexandria, - - -	29	314	175	64	23	5	3	4	7	2	—	4	6	—	—	1	—
Bonhill, - - -	28	75	20	12	5	25	9	3	3	1	—	3	4	1	—	11	4
Jamestown and Balloch, -	21	11	43	6	2	1	8	1	—	1	—	19	38	—	—	3	2
Renton, - - -	59	66	70	47	24	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Total, -	137	466	308	129	54	33	21	8	10	5	1	26	50	1	—	15	7

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades within the district.

SCHOOLS.

The schools within the district come under the direct supervision of the County Architect and his staff, but from time to time inspections are made of matters relating to general condition of buildings, &c.

Table No. XX, as contained in the Annual Report for 1934, gives very fully the details relating to all the schools in the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Table No. XIX shows the number of persons engaged in the various trades and businesses, and also the total number of workshops on the register at the end of the year.

One hundred and thirty-four inspections were made of workshops during the year.

TABLE XIX.—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), -	11	11	...	9	2	25	2	2
Dressmakers and Milliners, -	11	11	...	...	11	19	19	...
Tailors, -	3	3	...	3	...	4	...	...
Joiners and Cartwrights, -	24	25	...	24	...	46	...	3
Plumbers, Tinsmiths, &c., -	15	15	...	15	...	32	...	3
Blacksmiths, -	13	13	...	13	...	18	...	...
Shoemakers, -	10	10	...	10	...	12	...	...
Saddlers, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundrykeepers, -	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
Cyclemakers, -	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Other Trades, -	15	15	1	14	...	16	1	1
Totals, -	105	106	1	90	14	176	24	9

TABLE XX.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (WESTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Arrochar.			Bonhill.				Cardross.			Dumbar- ton.		Kilmaro- nock.		Luss.			Rosneath.			Rhu.				Total.	
	Other Parts of Parish.		Total.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Dumbarton.	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.
	Arrochar & Tarbet.																									
Bakers, - - -	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	6	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Blacksmiths, - - -	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	13
Bootmakers, - - -	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	4	3	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cycle Makers, - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dressmakers & Milliners,	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Joiners & Cabinetmakers,	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	6	2	2	4	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	6	24
Laundries, - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbers, - - -	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	7	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	4	15
Saddlers, - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship and Boat Builders,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	
Tailors, - - -	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Miscellaneous, - - -	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	10	
Totals, - - -	4	..	4	38	7	..	4	49	13	7	20	..	..	6	6	1	1	2	5	2	7	9	6	2	17	105
Inspections, - - -	6	..	6	45	10	..	5	60	18	10	28	..	..	8	8	2	2	4	7	2	9	11	6	2	19	134

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within the district.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The burial grounds throughout the district are inspected from time to time and, generally speaking, they are fairly well maintained and looked after. At Millburn, Renton, interments are carried out only under the supervision of a representative from this Department.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

It will be observed from Table No. XXI that there has been an increase in the number of plans passed as compared with last year. During the year 136 plans were submitted and approved of by the Local Authority compared with 90 the previous year. The Table shows the types of buildings erected. Sixty-three plans were passed for 23 garages; 7 greenhouses; 10 sheds and 23 other buildings. The plans passed referred to 176 new houses.

NAMING OF STREETS.

The question of arriving at a decision with regard to suitable names in connection with the Levenvale Housing Scheme has given rise to a great deal of discussion, and what in reality is a comparatively simple matter appears to have developed locally into a sharp division of opinion between two sections. The matter has been delayed for further consideration.

A similar position arose in connection with the Housing Estate at Colgrain, Craigendoran, but in that case the question has now been decided upon.

LIGHTING.

There are three Special Lighting Districts within the area, viz., Vale of Leven, Renton, and Cardross. Vale of Leven

and Renton are lit by gas and Cardross by electricity. A report has been furnished to the appropriate Committee regarding the question of introducing a lighting scheme at Craigendoran and particulars given relative to the cost of lighting by gas and the cost of lighting by electricity. The matter is meantime having the attention of the Committee.

In Cardross two additional lamps were erected during the year.

The following detailed information shows the number and type of lamps in use within the Vale of Leven and Renton Districts:—

Vale of Leven.—

337—2 lt. Bijou.
233—2 lt. Medium.
7—4 lt. Bijou.
6—4 lt. Medium.
1—5 lt. Medium.
4—7 lt. Medium.
1—6 lt. Medium.
4—1 lt. Medium.

Claims to the value of £38 6s. 4d. were made in respect of damage, chiefly by motor vehicles.

Renton.—

104—2 lt. Bijou.
5—2 lt. Medium.
4—3 lt. Medium.
3—1 lt. Medium.
2—5 lt. Medium.
2—4 lt. Bijou.

The following table gives information regarding the number of mantles used during the lighting season and the average life per mantle:—

District.	No. of Lamps.	No. of Mantles to Fit out Lamps.	No. of Mantles Used.	No. of Days Lit.	No. of Hours Lit.	No. of Mantles per Lamp Used.	Average Life of Mantles in Days.
Vale of Leven,	593	1312	2174	260	2357	3.66	71.03
Renton, -	120	256	507	260	2345	4.22	61.6

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	CUMBERNAULD.					KIRKINTILLOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.						(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat Village.	Auchinstarry Rows.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Hardgate and Faldry.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits abolished,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	1	5	3	9	2	20	33	...	
Ashpits repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	3	1	1	...	5	14	...	
Drains cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	
Dump Houses shut up or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	
Defective Vents improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
Defective Windows, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
Dirty Houses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Drains cleaned, ...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	3	...	...	3	7	...	
Drains (new) constructed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	18	...	
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	
Dungheads constructed or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Eaves Gutters, erected or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Houses unfit for habitation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, ...	4	31	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	44	...	
Overcrowding, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies abolished, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies and Ashpits repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Privies constructed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks fitted up, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sinks untrapped and defective, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Stables discontinued or improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
Water-closets constructed or repaired, ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water Supply improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	
Water Supply provided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, ...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	7	11	...	
Wash-houses provided or improved, ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ventilation of Houses improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Ventilation of Stairs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuisances abated,...	10	34	...	4	48	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	152	...	
Nuisances not abated, ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
TOTAL, ...	10	36	...	4	50	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	...	154	

Vale of Leven.—Since last year the Committee decided to have all the lamps throughout the district fitted with Newbridge Controllers. 593 lamps were so fitted and the result, in my opinion, has been favourable. Two hundred of the lamps are set to extinguish at midnight throughout the season and 82 corner lamps are lit during the month of May from 9.30 p.m. till midnight.

Renton.—One hundred and twenty lamps have been fitted since last year with Newbridge Controllers and the result is satisfactory.

BURIALS.

Eighteen burials were undertaken by the Local Authority during the year in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The burials all related to children whose parents or persons responsible were, through poverty, unable to meet the cost of the burial. Undertakings were signed by those responsible agreeing to refund the cost of the burial to the Local Authority if and when their financial circumstances improved. Weekly payments are made in a number of cases.

NUISANCES.

Table No. XXII contains a detailed record of the nuisances dealt with during the year. 3534 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances and 468 intimations were served.

Notices were served under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, in two cases.

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

The following statement shows the number of applications dealt with under the above Acts and the result:—

Applications Received.	Certificates Granted.	Cases Pending.	Applications Withdrawn.
15	11	4	—

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

The coming of the spring and summer months brings along the question of work involved in the housing of potato diggers. This, of course, entails numerous inspections of premises in order to ascertain whether or not the Bye-laws are being observed.

Generally speaking, farmers and merchants are anxious to assist the Local Authority and do what they can to house these visitors as comfortably as possible. Potato diggers were housed on 22 farms throughout the district during the year and the number of workers housed was 500—242 males and 258 females. The length of stay at each farm was anything from 4 to 21 days. One hundred and six inspections were made regarding the housing of seasonal workers.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND HOUSEBOATS.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—In last year's report reference was made to the possibility of a water supply and w.c. accommodation for both sexes being introduced in connection with one of the most important and popular camping grounds within the district, and it is pleasing to record that the proprietor has provided these facilities for the convenience of the campers. This is a very desirable provision and it is to be hoped that in course of time similar services will be installed on all recognised camping grounds within the district. The love of an outdoor life continues to grow, particularly with the young men and women of to-day, and, provided that camping is carried out on sound principles, the life is a healthy one.

The records of inspection show that there were camping within the district during the year 367 male adults, 248 female adults and 281 children. This population was housed in 122 cottage tents, 69 bell tents, 27 bivouacs, 10 trailer caravans, 17 sheds, 3 marquees and 2 railway coaches. The duration of stay on the camping grounds varied from four days to three months.

Houseboats.—The question of controlling the houseboats at Balloch is having serious consideration by the Local Authority. There is, undoubtedly, a feeling that legislation should be asked for whereby assessments could be levied for the services rendered by the Local Authority to the occupants of these boats, particularly the boats that are occupied all the year round.

A detailed visit of inspection to the houseboats in the River Leven at Balloch revealed the fact that there are 51 houseboats occupied by 147 people—69 male and 49 female adults and 29 children. Of this number 27 of the boats are permanently occupied, the occupants numbering 60—29 male and 20 female adults and 11 children. When one takes into consideration the fact that these people have the advantage of the educational and hospital services and also, up to a point, scavenging and water supply services it is only reasonable to suggest that the cost of the upkeep of these services should be borne proportionately with the ordinary householders in the district. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

Repair of the following private streets is at present having the attention of the Committee: Hall Road, Rhu; Peel Street, Cardross; Back Road, Clynder.

The unmade-up portion of Union Street, Bonhill, was made up during the year and the service lane between Argyll Street and Govan Drive, Alexandria, was repaired. Sixty-eight proprietors were notified regarding the defective condition of footpaths fronting their properties. In 25 instances the footpaths were repaired; the remainder are being dealt with.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

By the holding of a "Rat Week" and generally keeping before the public the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, public attention is still being directed to the importance of rat destruction and a full report on the matter is given on page 25 of this report.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

The limelight continues to be focused on the milk industry. Only the other day a milk bar was opened in a well-known Glasgow Cinema and it is anticipated that others will follow, and why not? It is only a question of habit and I feel sure that in course of time it will be found that, if facilities are available, the public will demand their forenoon or afternoon glass of milk in the same way as they at present look forward to their morning tea or coffee.

It is up to those actively engaged in the industry to make the most of their opportunities and to take advantage of the publicity already given and convince the public that they have an article of diet for sale produced and handled on up-to-date and hygienic principles, second to none. It is for those engaged in the industry to be loyal one to another and to make it their duty to see that the milk from their premises is a clean and wholesome product.

Table No. XXIII gives in detail the number of dairy farms dealt with under the new Bye-laws, and the following is a record showing the number of registered dairies, milk shops and vans within the district.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COWSHEDS, &c.

Parish.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar, - - -	6	11	--	1
Bonhill, - - -	22	555	13	6
Cardross, - - -	22	729	6	2
Dumbarton, - - -	6	249	—	—
Kilmaronock, - - -	39	1120	—	1
Luss, - - -	11	201	—	—
Rosneath, - - -	13	311	—	—
Rhu, - - -	13	325	8	—
Totals, -	132	3501	27	10

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1930.

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

Producers' Licences—

Certified Milk—William Young, Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton; Robt. Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.

Grade A (T.T.)—Wm. Watt, Camiseskan Farm, Craigen-doran.

Bottling Establishments for Grade A (T.T.)—James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Duncan Urie, Back Street, Renton.

Dealers' Licences—

Certified Milk—Robt. Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh; Wm. Freeland, Lochside Dairy, West Clyde Street, Helensburgh; James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Alex. Kerr, Letrault Farm, Rhu; Ross's Dairies Ltd., 85 Main Street, Alexandria, and 67 Sinclair Street, Helensburgh.

Grade A (T.T.)—David Allan, 20 John Street, Helensburgh; Duncan Urie, Back Street, Renton; James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd., 60 Bank Street, 9 and 295 Main Street, Argyll Street, and 148 Bridge Street, Alexandria; 250 Main Street, Jamestown; 3 and 182 Main Street, Renton.

Grade A—Ross's Dairies Ltd., 85 Main Street, Alexandria, and 67 Sinclair Street, Helensburgh.

Pasteurised—Ross's Dairies Ltd., 85 Main Street, Alexandria; 67 Sinclair Street and 16 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh; Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, West End Place, Cardross; 20 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Campbell's Buildings, Gareloch-head.

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

Miss Mary Copland, 16 East Princes Street, Helensburgh;
Archd. Gilchrist, Badshalloch Farm, Gartocharn;
John Shaw & Son, Burns Land, Cardross; George
Rennie, Westerhill Farm, Cardross.

One hundred and nineteen samples were taken for analysis during the year and the detailed results appear in another part of this report.

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

The following private slaughterhouses were licensed by the Local Authority during the year:—

Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd., 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; David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown, for premises at Oakburn, Jamestown.

Six hundred and sixty-nine inspections were carried out at intervals daily or weekly as the necessity arose, and 2846 carcasses were examined during the year. The undernoted statement shows the number of animals slaughtered:—

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	789	1	124	2232
Sheep, - - -	1858	...	29	82
Pigs, - - -	199	2	8	236

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

Under the above Act 8 licences were granted to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The captive bolt type of instrument is in use. Licences were granted to the following applicants:—

Peter Bauchop, 144 Main Street, Alexandria; John M. Hogg, 189 Middleton Street, Alexandria; David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown; Duncan M'Leish and Chas. Murray, Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd.; James S. Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead; William Wilson, Inkerman Place, Garelochhead; William Nisbet, 198 Bank Street, Alexandria.

The above also hold licences to slaughter swine.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Regulations 167 samples were taken at intervals throughout the year—108 official and 59 test samples. These figures include 9 samples taken within the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan and 36 samples within the Burgh of Helensburgh. Acting in conjunction with the Milk Marketing Board 45 test samples of milk were taken. This was in order to bring out data and to collect information as to the quality of milk in various parts of the district.

The following information shows the result of proceedings taken against the sellers of articles found to be “not genuine.”

No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution
14	Sweet milk.	Deficient in milk fat.	Warned
52	Sweet Milk (Grade A (T.T.))	„	„
72	Mince.	512 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	Fined £2.
75	Mince.	620 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	„
103	Sweet milk.	Deficient in milk fat.	Warned.
107	„	„	„

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,	2	Sweet Milk	3.76	8.62	Genuine
"	3	"	4.07	9.01	"
"	4	"	3.54	8.40	"
"	5	"	3.70	8.72	"
"	6	"	3.56	8.80	"
"	7	"	3.28	8.72	"
"	8	"	3.42	8.67	"
"	9	"	3.55	8.57	"
"	10	"	3.53	8.73	"
"	11	"	3.42	8.68	"
"	12	"	3.26	8.60	"
"	13	"	4.57	8.63	"
"	14	"	2.91	8.51	Not Genuine
"	15	"	8.90	8.36	Genuine
"	28	"	3.52	8.76	"
"	29	"	3.67	8.79	"
"	30	"	3.29	9.15	"
"	31	"	3.78	8.85	"
"	32	"	4.11	9.19	"
"	33	"	3.63	8.89	"
"	34	"	3.68	8.91	"
"	35	"	3.78	8.90	"
"	36	"	3.90	8.86	"
"	37	"	4.05	8.90	"
"	38	"	3.87	8.73	"
"	39	"	7.04	8.80	"
"	40	"	3.26	8.60	"
"	41	Butter	—	—	"
"	42	Tomato Ketchup	—	—	"
"	43	Liquorice Allsorts	—	—	"
"	44	Margarine	—	—	"
"	45	Tea	—	—	"
"	46	Sugar	—	—	"
"	47	Raspberry Powder	—	—	"
"	48	"Fizz" Mineral Water	—	—	"
"	49	Vinegar	—	—	"
"	64	Sliced Sausage	—	—	"
"	65	Mince	—	—	"
"	66	"	—	—	"
"	67	"	—	—	"
"	68	"	—	—	"
"	69	"	—	—	"
"	70	"	—	—	"
"	*95	Sweet Milk	3.50	8.85	"
"	*96	"	3.78	8.92	"
"	*97	"	3.26	8.65	"
"	*98	"	3.55	8.69	"
"	102	"	3.13	8.77	"
"	103	"	2.70	8.80	Not Genuine
"	104	"	3.75	8.56	Genuine
"	*110	"	3.92	9.03	"
"	*121	"	4.76	8.58	"
"	*122	"	4.78	8.70	"
"	*123	"	4.40	8.75	"
"	*124	"	2.79	8.98	Not Genuine
"	*137	"	3.68	8.72	Genuine
"	*138	Sweet Milk	3.71	8.90	"
"	*139	"	3.36	8.56	"
"	*140	"	3.38	8.70	"
"	*143	Sweet Milk			
		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))	4.86	8.92	"
"	*144	Sweet Milk			
		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))	4.53	9.11	"
"	*145	Sweet Milk			
		(Grade 'A' (T.T.))	4.28	9.14	"

* Test Samples.

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,	*146	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.56	8.70	Genuine
"	*147	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.85	9.00	"
"	*148	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	4.17	9.15	"
"	159	Sausage	—	—	"
"	160	Butter	—	—	"
"	161	Mustard	—	—	"
"	162	Sugar	—	—	"
"	163	Sausages	—	—	"
"	164	Lard	—	—	"
"	165	Mince	—	—	"
"	166	Sausage	—	—	"
"	167	Sausage	—	—	"
Cardross,	16	Sweet Milk (Certified)	3.64	9.04	"
"	17	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.48	8.63	"
"	18	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.49	8.75	"
"	50	Sweet Milk (Certified)	4.36	9.28	"
"	51	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.90	8.80	"
"	52	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.43	8.73	Not Genuine
"	71	Mince	—	—	Genuine
"	72	"	—	—	Not Genuine
"	73	"	—	—	Genuine
"	74	"	—	—	"
"	75	"	—	—	Not Genuine
"	*91	Sweet Milk	2.12	8.94	"
"	*93	"	4.05	9.09	Genuine
"	*94	"	4.06	8.85	"
"	105	"	3.56	8.53	"
"	106	Skimmed Milk	.76	8.92	"
"	107	Sweet Milk	2.04	8.80	Not Genuine
"	108	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	5.32	8.54	Genuine
"	*119	Sweet Milk	4.28	8.56	"
"	*120	"	3.85	8.46	"
"	*125	"	4.57	8.89	"
"	*132	"	4.02	9.14	"
"	*134	"	3.60	8.65	"
"	*135	"	3.81	9.21	"
"	*141	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.80	8.92	"
"	*142	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	4.07	8.99	"
Rhu,	19	Sweet Milk	3.48	8.38	"
"	*84	"	3.78	8.70	"
"	*85	"	3.05	8.75	"
"	*86	"	3.64	8.88	"
"	*92	"	3.19	8.79	"
"	*111	"	3.32	8.43	"
"	*112	"	3.64	8.62	"
"	*117	"	6.20	8.72	"
"	*126	"	3.96	8.60	"
"	*127	"	3.62	9.03	"
"	*128	"	3.67	8.76	"
Rosneath,	20	"	7.24	8.60	"
"	21	"	3.87	9.03	"
"	*87	"	3.51	9.51	"
"	*113	"	3.93	8.84	"
"	*129	"	3.82	9.02	"

* Test Samples.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan ..	22	Sweet Milk	3.41	8.91	Genuine
"	23	"	3.52	9.06	"
"	24	"	3.51	8.83	"
"	25	"	4.93	8.71	"
"	26	"	3.35	8.61	"
"	27	"	3.28	8.74	"
"	*88	"	3.43	8.91	"
"	*114	"	3.04	8.85	"
"	*130	"	4.16	8.54	"
Burgh of Helensburgh, ..	*1	Sweet Milk (Grade 'A' (T.T.))	3.52	8.86	"
"	53	Sweet Milk	3.96	8.98	"
"	54	"	3.19	8.83	"
"	55	"	5.82	8.63	"
"	56	"	4.18	8.78	"
"	57	"	3.35	8.68	"
"	58	"	3.76	9.22	"
"	59	"	4.07	8.99	"
"	60	"	6.14	8.43	"
"	61	"	3.02	8.96	"
"	62	"	3.75	8.87	"
"	63	"	3.64	8.53	"
"	76	Mince	—	—	"
"	77	"	—	—	"
"	78	"	—	—	"
"	79	"	—	—	"
"	80	"	—	—	"
"	81	"	—	—	"
"	82	"	—	—	"
"	83	"	—	—	"
"	*89	Sweet Milk	3.52	8.80	"
"	*90	"	3.25	8.73	"
"	*115	"	4.53	8.85	"
"	*116	"	4.42	8.68	"
"	*131	"	3.87	8.88	"
"	*136	"	4.17	9.23	"
"	149	Ground Coffee	—	—	"
"	150	Butter	—	—	"
"	151	Mince	—	—	"
"	152	Tea	—	—	"
"	153	Margarine	—	—	"
"	154	Sausage	—	—	"
"	155	"	—	—	"
"	156	Ground Rice	—	—	"
"	157	Semolina	—	—	"
"	158	Mince	—	—	"
Kilmarnock, ..	*109	Sweet Milk	4.31	8.67	"
Guss,	*99	"	3.87	8.53	"
"	*100	"	3.09	8.33	"
"	*101	"	3.04	8.55	"
"	*118	"	4.35	8.71	"
"	*133	"	4.70	8.84	"

* Test Samples.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

There are 372 shops coming within the scope of the Shops Act throughout the district. All these shops have been

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

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, &c.	Confectioners.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardware and Dry-salters.	Ice Cream and Aerated Water Manufacturers.	Newagents and Stationers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Dairies.	Tobaccoconists.	Watchmakers.	Tea Rooms and Restaurants.	Total.
Arrochar, -	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	14
Bonhill, -	13	12	5	3	1	43	26	7	3	13	4	22	8	7	10	17	—	8	8	5	2	9	226
Cardross, -	5	8	2	2	2	22	6	2	1	4	1	10	3	2	2	6	—	3	4	1	1	—	87
Dumbarton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmaronock, -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Luss, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Rhu, -	3	1	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	24
Rosneath, -	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals, -	22	23	8	6	4	78	33	9	4	17	5	43	12	10	13	29	—	12	13	7	3	21	372

inspected during the year in view of the provisions of the 1934 Act. Conditions have been noted and letters of intimation have been sent to the shopkeepers calling upon them to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Table No. XXIV shows the number of shops and businesses conducted within the western area of the County.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1935.

Buildings (new), - - - - -	420
Buildings (alterations, &c.), - - - - -	281
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, - - - - -	297
Factories and Workshops, - - - - -	148
Investigation of Infectious Disease, - - - - -	312
Nuisances, - - - - -	3534
Pigsties, - - - - -	60
Seasonal Workers, - - - - -	176
Shops, - - - - -	612
Slaughter-houses, - - - - -	758
Schools, - - - - -	21
Special Drainage Districts, - - - - -	718
Special Scavenging Districts, - - - - -	15534
Special Lighting Districts, - - - - -	14204
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats, - - - - -	915
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning, Rural Workers, and Rent Restriction Acts, &c., - - - - -	5409
Housing, 1935 Act—Overcrowding Survey, - - - - -	6656
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	473
Total, - - - - -	<u>50528</u>

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS ALLAN.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE EASTERN AREA.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW, C.2.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1935, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

The report contains a reference to the main points applicable to each heading recorded as follows:—

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year four water samples were taken to ascertain the suitability for drinking purposes of water from two troughs and two wells.

West Kilpatrick.—The water supplies within the area were equal to the demands during the exceptional dry period.

The water storage tank mentioned in the previous report has been installed and should serve greatly in maintaining the domestic supply.

East Kilpatrick Parish.—The arrangement of supplies within this Parish is quite satisfactory.

The building development proposed at Mosshead Estate, referred to in report for the year 1934 which necessitates the granting of a water supply by the Clydebank Water Trust, is still under consideration.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS—EFFICIENCY.

The drainage systems are giving satisfaction and the building development which continues in the Bearsden District

has necessitated the laying of additional sewers in several parts of the district to accommodate the various builders operating in the district. The amount of sewage dealt with by the pumping stations has increased considerably during the year, but these stations have given general satisfaction.

Sewage Purification and Disposal.—On account of the extra sewage to be treated following drainage extensions to accommodate additional County Council houses the sewage plant at Condorrat is being extended under the direction of the County Engineer.

At Bowling, a proposal to introduce a sewage scheme is under consideration by the County Council.

The effluents from all the sewage works were sampled during the year and reference to the results obtained will be found on another page of this report.

SCAVENGING—METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

Within this area of the County there are seven Special Scavenging Districts, in three of which the work is carried out by employees of the County Council and, in the remaining four, by private contractors.

The Special Districts and conditions applicable to each are denoted as follows:—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Motor wagons—3 (full time), 1 (part time).

Staff—4 motor drivers (1 part time), 9 scavengers (2 part time), 1 roadman, 2 coup attendants (1 part time).

The scavenging arrangements within the district under the prevailing conditions are satisfactory and further improvements in methods of removal of refuse can only be attained by additional expenditure, the results from which may not warrant the expense incurred.

Several complaints were received during the year regarding the method of removal, as detailed in the previous report. These complaints have been before the District Council with

the result that the matter is to receive full consideration before the next budget meeting, since, as already stated, the extra staff necessary will mean an increase in the scavenging rate unless the valuation is sufficient to offset the increase.

The scheme for the removal of garden refuse continues to grow, following the increased building development within the district. The number of householders taking advantage of the scheme totalled 390 and the sum of £265 15s. 5d. was placed to the credit of the district.

Considering the small charge and the benefit derived from having garden refuse regularly removed, it is surprising still to find an isolated case from time to time of a householder dumping this refuse in a vacant piece of ground and thereby blotting the surroundings rather than have the garden refuse removed.

The removal of furnace ashes from five premises was responsible for the sum of £17 19s. being credited to the district.

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

Lawmuir Coup.—The working arrangements at this coup continue to give satisfaction. The ground reclaimed and taken over by the farmer for agricultural purposes, referred to in the report for the year 1934, produced a very fine crop of Maristem kail. The disused quarry where the refuse was being tipped has been allowed to settle for six months before a finishing layer is dumped for levelling purposes. In the meantime, the refuse is being tipped into a large water hole which was a source of annoyance to the farmer.

During the year the plant and equipment at the coup was found to have been interfered with, and following investigation by the police, two persons were arrested and fined 10s. with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

In this district the work continues to be carried out on

the same lines as previously and there is no special comment to be made. The service consists of:—

Motor wagon—1 (part time).

Staff—1 motor driver (part time), 2 scavengers (part time), 1 coup attendant (part time).

The services operate equally between this district and Bearsden Special Scavenging District.

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

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

There is no change in the conditions applicable to this district which is served by—

Motor wagon—1.

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

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

Dumbuck Coup.—This coup serves the above Special Scavenging District and is in every way very suitable.

Garage—Garscadden.—Further improvements were made to the buildings where five wagons are housed with suitable arrangements for cleaning and ample storage accommodation.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The scavenging contract for this district is held by Alexander Forrester, Roadside, Cumbernauld, who executes the work for the sum of £100 per year. The contract is being executed in a satisfactory manner and the coup, which is situated at Carrickshore Quarry, is very suitable for the disposal of refuse.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

In this district the work is carried out by John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat, for the sum of £78 per year.

The terms of the contract are being complied with by the contractor and the work has given entire satisfaction.

The refuse is mainly used for manurial purposes.

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The scavenging contract within this district is now held by Michael Nash and James Ryan who are paid the sum of £90 per year. The difficulty of the contractors in finding a suitable coup has not been conducive to the contract being carried through in a satisfactory manner, but it is hoped that when the contract is again fixed the successful contractor will have a suitable and permanent coup.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

In this district William Stuart, 28 Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch, continues to do the work for the sum of £91 per year. The scavenging contract in this district has been effectively executed by the contractor. The refuse is tipped at a quarry hole near Wester Gartshore. This coup is rented by the contractor from the Glasgow Corporation Public Health Department who also utilise the coup for tipping refuse collected at Woodilee Mental Hospital.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences situated at Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher and Hardgate were regularly inspected. Two attendants give the necessary daily attention to the three conveniences.

The cash collected was—

Old Kilpatrick,	-	-	-	£13	15	0
Duntocher,	-	-	-	3	16	10
Hardgate,	-	-	-	4	6	10
				£21 18 8		

At Bowling there is a public urinal which is cleaned regularly by a member of the scavenging staff.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The position applicable to above at 31st December, 1935, is—

				Remaining at end of year.		
				Privies, &c., converted to W.C.s.	Privies.	Earth- Closets.
						Privy Middens.
Bearsden,	-	-	-	2	1	—
Drumchapel,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Cumbernauld,	-	-	-	—	—	8
Condorrat,	-	-	-	—	2	12
Duntocher, Hardgate and Faifley,	-	-	-	—	2	—
Old Kilpatrick,	-	-	-	—	3	—
Bowling,*	-	-	-	—	5	—
Milton and Dumbuck,*	-	-	-	—	32	2
Waterside,	-	-	-	—	—	16
Totals,	-	-	-	3	46	38

* Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

The decrease in the number of privies, &c., continues to be gradual each year and compared with the year 1925 when the Public Health Circular No. IX applicable to this subject was issued, the percentage reduction between the above figures and the figures then shown against privies and privy middens is 54% and 80% respectively. The majority of the remaining privies within drainage districts are attached to properties which it is to be hoped will be dealt with under the Housing Acts in the near future.

SCHOOLS.

Inspections were made of the schools in the area as shown in Table XXV in the report for the year 1933; but a new school has been opened at Kessington, Bearsden, and will be added to the table referred to when revised. The Millichen temporary school has been demolished.

TABLE XXV.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS—EASTERN AREA.

	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, - - -	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, - - -	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, - - -	65	18	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	13	4	2	6
Cumbernauld, - - -	78	41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	9	6	17
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, - - -	10	60	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Kilpatrick, - - -	...	16	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowling, - - -	...	23	8	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton and Dumbuck, - - -	58	1	...	...	...	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Twechar, - - -	...	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Waterside, - - -	36	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	4	9	4	...	5
TOTAL, - - -	277	227	106	40	3	29	6	...	...	15	7	1	6	38	17	8	51

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year inspections were made of all the premises and the conditions found to exist were in accordance with the requirements.

On reference to Tables XXVI and XXVII, a record of the workers employed and the nature of the businesses within each Parish will be found.

TABLE XXVI.—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, - - -	6	7	1	3	2	25	3	8
Blacksmiths, - - -	8	10	...	9	...	15	...	1
Bootmakers, - - -	10	13	...	10	...	13	...	...
Butchers, - - -	4	6	3	1	...	21	2	12
Dressmakers, - - -	5	5	...	...	5	6	6	...
Joiners and Carpenters,	9	9	1	8	...	19	1	3
Plumbers, &c., - - -	7	8	2	5	...	22	...	5
Saddlers, - - -	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Tailors, - - -	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Other trades, - - -	15	18	1	13	2	29	3	2
Totals, - - -	70	82	9	54	9	157	16	31

A visit was made to four outworkers following intimation from the Factory Inspector and conditions proved satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within this area of the County.

BURIAL GROUNDS—SANITARY CONDITIONS.

During the year the six burial grounds referred to in the 1932 report were inspected on various occasions. Additional facilities for the employees at Hillfoot Cemetery were provided during the year.

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

LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	CUMBERNAULD.				KIRKINTIL- LOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					Total.
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Waterside.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Duntocher and Hardgate.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	
Bakers, - - - - -	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	6
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	8
Bootmakers, - - - - -	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	5	10
Butchers, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Distillers, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dressmakers, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5
Joiners and Carpenters, - - - - -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	3	9
Plumbers, - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	7
Saddlers, - - - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Tailors, - - - - -	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	1	...	1	3	15
TOTALS, - - - - -	15	4	4	23	3	1	4	20	2	22	8	8	3	2	21	70
INSPECTIONS, - - - - -	30	8	8	46	6	2	8	40	4	44	16	16	6	4	42	140

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

In this area plans continue to be submitted to the Department in increasing numbers compared with recent years, but there is a drop in the number of new houses. This applies to the bungalow type of house, but as against this there has been an increase in the Bearsden area of the two storeyed semi-detached four-apartment house for which there appears to be a steady market. This type of house, although for sale only, coming at a time when the housing problem is so very acute as shown by the census under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, should be encouraged by all local authorities. The Bearsden area has been particularly favoured by the private builders as recent reports will show, which of course has shown a very satisfactory increase in the valuation of the district.

In view of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, and Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, it has been found necessary to constitute a new Committee known as the Town and Country Planning Committee which has taken over all matters pertaining to plans from the Highways, Town Planning, and Public Health Committees.

The result of the work under this heading may be gauged from the undernoted figures which show a comparison between the years 1934 and 1935—

Year.		Plans.	Houses. New.	Houses. Altered.	Houses. Rural.	Other Bldgs.	Total Houses, &c.
1934,	-	320	468	16	87	240	811
1935,	-	381	407	36	29	322	794

It will be noted that there is a decided increase in the number of other buildings which includes: Byres (4), Church (1), Garages (186), Hospital (1), School (1), Shops (10), Steadings (56), Transforming Stations (2), and other erections (61).

A record of the number of plans passed, number of buildings and number of houses of various sizes will be found in Table XXVIII. During the year 32 small holdings were erected by the Department of Agriculture on the farm

TABLE XXVIII.—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, -	-	-	-	...	3	2	5	1	11	39	9	48	8	3	34	11	56
Kirkintilloch, -	-	-	-	2	1	...	3	...	6	17	...	19	2	3	16	...	21
East Kilpatrick, -	-	-	-	86	...	...	25	...	111	352	2	354	...	38	155	169	362
West Kilpatrick, -	-	-	-	6	3	1	2	1	13	7	18	29	5	5	20	3	33
Total, -	-	-	-	94	7	3	35	2	141	361	76	450	15	49	225	183	472

240 Plans were also passed for 322 other buildings.

of Auchenkiln, near Condorrat, and 14 at Oxgang Farm near Kirkintilloch.

The drainage outlet for a number of the holdings presented a difficulty, but by co-operation with the Department of Agriculture this was overcome through alteration of some of the sites.

The drainage from each of the holdings at Auchenkiln passes through a septic tank and field tile drains to the Auchenkiln Burn and thence to the River Luggie, while the holdings at Oxgang are draining direct to the River Luggie *via* field tile drains.

NAMING OF STREETS.

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

The additional roads formed within special scavenging districts during the year to accommodate new houses are shown hereunder and naming and numbering have been carried out in accordance with the above Act.

PRIVATE BUILDING SCHEMES.

Bearsden Special Scavenging District—

Gartconnell—Edgehill Road, Naseby Road, Marston Road.

Kilmardinny—Kilmardinny Crescent, Lennox Drive.

Garscube—Baird Drive.

Cowdenhill—Cowdenhill Road and Finlay Drive renamed Manor Road and Fruin Road.

COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEMES.

Condorrat Special Scavenging District—

Condorrat—Dalshannon Place.

Croy Special Scavenging District—

Croy—Cuilmuir Terrace, Cuilmuir View, Hillside.

LIGHTING.

The particulars applicable to the Special Lighting Districts, of which there are eight, are recorded as follows:—

Bearsden Special Lighting District.—The lighting season extends from the 1st August to 11th May. The district is gas lit except for a portion of Maxwell Avenue, Westerton, which receives the Clyde Valley electricity supply, and Milngavie Road. Regarding the latter road, a portion of which was lit by gas and a portion by electricity, arrangements have now been completed between the District Council and the Glasgow Corporation Transport Department to have the remaining gas lamps substituted by electric lamps placed on the tramway poles. This was made possible by the extension of the tramway to Milngavie so that now Milngavie Road is entirely lit by electricity and Maryhill Road between Canniesburn Toll and the city boundary will be completed early in the new year. The financial arrangement is that the Committee pays 7s. 6d. per lighting point (90 when completed) plus maintenance which is very satisfactory considering the improvement by having both sides of the two roads lit.

The number and description of gas lamps and number of lamplighters employed are shown as follows:—

Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Street Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
11	4	971	986	6

Two hundred and twelve lamps are extinguished at midnight showing a saving of approximately £100. The increase in the number of lamps compared with the figures quoted in the report for the year 1934 is 69, but by introducing 18 electric lighting points from Killermont Bridge to Canniesburn Toll and 42 from Hillfoot to Burnbrae, 13 and 32 gas lamps respectively have been withdrawn.

Duntocher Special Lighting District.—The lighting season

is from 11th August to 11th May and the district is served by a gas supply.

The lighting of passages, stairs, and courtyards has now been completed involving the installation of 115 lighting points and since their installation no complaints have been received.

The number and description of lamps and the lamplighters employed are—

Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
149	2	151	2

Fifty-seven lights extinguished at midnight.

Since the year 1934 3 additional lighting points have been introduced.

Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Lighting District.—In this district a gas supply is also in operation from 11th August to 11th May, and the number of lamps and the lamplighters employed are—

Signal Lamps.	Street Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
8	224	232	2

During the year 14 additional lighting points have been added.

Seventy-three lights extinguished at midnight.

Thirty-seven lamps receive Dumbarton Gas Supply.

Waterside Special Lighting District.—The lighting season operates from October to April and the district has a gas supply to 18 lamps which includes two signal lamps.

With a view to improving the lighting of the district, 3 additional lamps have been erected since the year 1934.

Adamslie Special Lighting District.—The supply to the 6 lamps in this district is also by gas.

Cumbernauld Special Lighting District.—The lighting in this district is received from 33 lighting points supplied

by electricity and the season extends from October to April. This number includes 3 signal lamps.

Condorrat Special Lighting District.—Owing to a delay in the erection of the overhead lines reported by the Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., as due to legal difficulties with regard to “wayleaves,” &c., it was not possible to have the supply to the village operating during the year. It is hoped to have 18 lighting points in commission at an early date.

Croy Special Lighting District.—In this district there are 24 lighting points supplied by electricity and the season is October to April.

General.—A summary of the total lamps in each Special Lighting District controlled by the Department is shown as follows:—

GAS

Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
1366	23	4	1393	10

ELECTRICITY.

Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Total Lamps.
158	3	161

GAS.

District.	Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
Bearsden, -	971	11	4	986	6
Duntocher, -	149	2	—	151	2
Kilpatrick and Bowling, -	224	8	—	232	2
Waterside, -	16	2	—	18	—
Adamslie, -	6	—	—	6	—
	1366	23	4	1393	10

ELECTRICITY.

District.	Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Total Lamps.
Bearsden :—			
Westerton, - - -	11		
Killermont Bridge—			
Canniesburn Toll, -	18		
Canniesburn—			
Hillfoot, - - -	33		
Hillfoot—			
Burnbrae, - - -	42		
	104		104
Cumbernauld, - - -	30	3	33
Croy, - - -	24		24
	158	3	161

The increase in the number of lamps compared with the year 1934 is: gas, 91, and electricity, 83, making a total increase of 174 lamps.

BURIALS.

During the year four burials had to be undertaken under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897—

- (1) Bodies of twin children born at house at Twechar.
Parents unable to meet cost of burial.
- (2) Body of child born at house at Drumchapel Rows,
Drumchapel. Parents unable to meet cost of burial.
- (3) Body of child (stillborn) found at Bearsden.
- (4) Body of child (stillborn) at house, Duntocher.
Parents unable to meet cost of burial.

With regard to number (3) the child was placed in a garden by some person or persons unknown.

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	CUMBERNAULD.				TOTAL.	KIRKINTILLOCH.			TOTAL.	EAST KILPATRICK.			TOTAL.	WEST KILPATRICK.					TOTAL.	(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat Village.	Auchinstarry Rows.	Other Parts of Parish.		Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	BEARDSDEN.		Other Parts of Parish.	HARDGATE AND FALLIEY.	DUNTOCHER.		Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.				
Ashpits abolished,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	1	5	3	9	2	20	33	...	...	33	
Ashpits repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, ...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	3	1	1	...	5	14	...	...	14		
Burns cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2		
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Defective Vents improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Defective Windows, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dirty Houses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	7		
Drains cleaned, ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	5	...	...	11	18	...	...	18		
Drains (new) constructed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	3		
Dungheads constructed or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eave Gutter, erected or repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Houses unfit for habitation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, ...	4	31	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	2	...	9	44	...	...	44		
Overcrowding, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		
Pipelines discontinued, improved, or cleaned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Privies abolished, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Privies and Ashpits repaired, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Privies constructed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sinks fitted up, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sinks untrapped and defective, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Stables discontinued or improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Water-closets constructed or repaired, ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	2	...	7		
Water Supply improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Water Supply provided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, ...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	7	11	...	...	11		
Wash-houses provided or improved, ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
Ventilation of Houses improved, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		
Ventilation of Stairs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nuisances abated, ...	10	34	...	4	48	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	152	...	...		
Nuisances not abated, ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
TOTAL, ...	10	36	...	4	50	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	...	...	154		

NUISANCES.

The various nuisances coming to the notice of the Department are recorded in Table XXIX.

The nuisances dealt with during the year were not of a serious nature and were therefore easily remedied, except in the case of a mutual drain serving two houses where a notice under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, had to be served on the proprietors before the nuisance was removed.

Intimation was received from a householder that "ants" were invading the house from the garden where a greenhouse had been previously situated. It was found that the "ants" entered by the fireplace and made their way to the pantry. A powder preparation and a solution were laid in the tracks frequented by the "ants" and this proved effective in removing the nuisance.

The complaint referred to in the report for the year 1934 of a Glasgow coup situated in Lanarkshire being the origin of smells of an unhealthy and annoying nature still persists. As further complaints have been received, it is to be hoped that before the approach of the summer months the Corporation of Glasgow will alter their method of working this coup and thereby remove the cause for complaint.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

Under the above Acts, two applications were received, one being granted and one withdrawn.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year no applications were received under this heading.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Girl Guides' organisation held a camp in the area during the year and the camping equipment and arrangements were highly satisfactory.

The other camps visited during the year are shown as follows :—

Name.	Situation of Camp.	Inspected.	Result.
Joseph Baxter, hawker	Hut at Inchbelly, Kirkintilloch	9/9/35	Removed— 16/10/35
Alex. Gilmour	2 Cottage Tents, Milton, by Bowling (19 Persons)	16/7/35	Prosecution— Fined 10s.
Wm. Brown, 8 Burn- dyke St., Glasgow	Tent at Inchbelly, erecting Hut	9/9/35	Removed— 16/10/35
Andrew M'Phee, tinker	Caravan at Inchbelly	9/9/35	Removed— 16/10/35 Returned— 23/10/35
James Lees, 83 Alex- ander Street, Alexandria	Tents on football field, Tintock	—	Removed— 4/10/35
John N. MacKenzie, hawker	Tent on football field, Tintock	*9/9/35	Removed— 16/10/35
Christopher Adam, 13 Northburn St., Glasgow	Tents situated at Shirva Stables, Twechar	9/9/35	Removed— 9/9/35

* Lessee of ground warned on the above date that the hut and caravan situated on the football field at Tintock and occupied by week-enders from Glasgow would require to be moved.

Conditions such as were found in the case where a prosecution was instituted are not to be tolerated, and the Local Authority will take stringent measures in every instance where the bye-laws are contravened.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The private roads added to the List of Highways are: Douglas Park Road, Douglas Park Crescent, Reid Avenue, Crescent Lane, Glenburn Road West, from a point 193 yards or thereby west of Thorn Drive to a point 350 yards or thereby west of Thorn Drive; Lochend Road from north side of Drumchapel Road to south side of Pendicle Road.

Only footpaths between Drumchapel Road and Lochend Drive to be taken over.

Old Kilpatrick.

Portpatrick Road (Extension) from southern end of existing road westwards to west side of Gavinburn Place. Gavinburn Place to Portpatrick Road. Gavinburn Street to Portpatrick Road. Stuart Street northwards for 103 yards.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The report on the yearly campaign is recorded on page 25.

During the year a few inquiries have been received from persons whose premises were affected by rats, on how they should act to remove the vermin.

The advice given and methods adopted seem to have been effective and the object of the yearly campaign would appear to be creating the interest desired to prevent an increase in the rat population.

FOOD SUPPLY.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

The dairy premises were inspected at various periods during the year and the condition of dairy premises and milking arrangements generally proved to be in accordance with the Dairy Bye-laws.

The position with regard to the improvement of dairy premises shows no change from that contained in Table XXXII of the report for the year 1934, but the alterations to the 6 dairies within the Burgh of Kirkintilloch are nearing completion. The number of registered dairies, &c., are recorded as follows:—

Parish.	Dairies Registered.	Cows.	Milk Shops.	Vans.	Dairies Exempt Registration.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick, -	35	754	6	14	5	15
West Kilpatrick, -	12	259	9	16	2	2
Cumbernauld, -	37	671	2	5	6	13
Kirkintilloch, -	27	665	10	22	6	7
Totals,	- 111	2349	27	57	19	37

The registration changes during the year are recorded as follows:—

		Dairies.	Shops.	Vans.	Total.
New Premises,	-	2	2	6	10
Change of Occupier,	-	5	1	2	8
Totals,	-	7	3	8	18
Cancelled,	-	5	1	2	8
Additional Premises					
registered,	-	2	2	6	10

During the year the milk supplies to the schools within the area were regularly sampled and submitted to the Analyst for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. These were on the whole satisfactory.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, a few producers were found to be having milk conveyed by road and rail without having the milk vessels sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked according to Article 13 of the Order. In each case the producer was warned, but should the requirements of the Order again be neglected there will be no alternative but to take proceedings against the offender. When the Order came into operation, every producer was circularised with regard to the conditions with which they had to comply.

Under the heading of standard quality of milk, the Scottish Milk Marketing Board intimated to the local authority that they were considering a scheme for the further improvement in the quality of milk supplies and asking if the local authority would co-operate in taking test samples of milk. This was agreed to and during the months of June, July and August test samples of milk were taken monthly at the dairy premises of 15 producers within the area.

The samples were delivered to the Bacteriology Department of the West of Scotland Agricultural College for examination.

Following the "tests," a report was received from the Scottish Milk Marketing Board showing the results arrived at on the samples submitted by the various authorities taking part in the scheme.

The report proved interesting in showing this County to be in a favourable position compared with the majority of other Counties in regard to the percentage of the "tests" that showed the milk qualifying for Grade "A," &c., standards in cleanliness.

With the information collected from the results of the analysis of samples, it remains to be seen what action the Milk Marketing Board are prepared to take with regard to the introduction of a "purity" standard of milk.

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

The milk supplied in accordance with this Order was sampled for chemical and bacteriological analyses and, generally speaking, complied with the required standards. The licensed premises within the area are recorded as follows:—

Producers—

Certified Milk—James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden; Arthur Lawrie, Kessington Farm, Bearsden; Mrs. Catherine Sutherland, Harestanes Farm, Kirkintilloch.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)—Glasgow Corporation, Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie.

Pasteurised Milk—Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, Ltd., 91 Townhead, Kirkintilloch, for premises 87 Townhead, Kirkintilloch.

Dealers—

Certified Milk—Baird's Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow; The Misses Margaret, Mary and Lizzie Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden; John and Alex. Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie; Jack's Dairies, 138 Townhead, Kirkintilloch; Andrew B. Bell, Keyston Farm, Milngavie; W. B. Donaldson, Aucheneden, Blanehead; A. C.

Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie; John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie; A. M. Wright, c/o Pirie & Sons, Crow Road, Glasgow; Ross's Dairies Ltd., 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden, and 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch; A. B. Bell, Bankell, Milngavie.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)—Baird's Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow; The Misses Margaret, Mary and Lizzie Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden; John and Alex. Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie; W. B. Donaldson, Aucheneden, Blanefield; A. M. Wright, c/o Pirie & Sons, Crow Road, Glasgow; Westerton Garden Suburb Co-operative Society, Ltd., Westerton; Scottish Farmers (Glasgow) Dairy Co., Ltd., 63 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank; John Simpson & Son, Crofthead Farm, Bishopbriggs; Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd.; Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Grade "A"—A. G. Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie; John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie; Andrew Bell, Keyston Farm, Milngavie; Ross's Dairies, Ltd., 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch; Ross's Dairies Ltd., 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden.

Pasteurised Milk—Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, Ltd., 91 Townhead, Kirkintilloch, for premises at 113 Cowgate, and at 17-21 Eastside, and at 89 Townhead; Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., 46 High Street, Dumbarton, for premises at 6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick, and at Dumbuck, Bowling, and at Woodside Place, Bowling; Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd., Cumbernauld; Ross's Dairies Ltd., 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch; St. George Co-operative Society, Ltd., 40 Gladstone Street, Glasgow; Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd., 11 Hume Street, Clydebank; Ross's Dairies Ltd., 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden.

The numbers of licences held are—

	Certified Milk.	Grade 'A' (T.T.) Milk.	Grade 'A' Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Total.
Producers, -	3	1	—	1	5
Dealers, -	12	10	5	11	38
Totals, -	15	11	5	12	43

During the year 1 licence was withdrawn and 13 new licences granted.

MEAT.

The two slaughterhouses situated at Cumbernauld were inspected twice per week, and the number of animals slaughtered during the year is shown hereunder:—

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle, -	96	—	8	75
Sheep, -	61	—	—	—
Pigs, -	26	—	—	—
	183	—	8	75

Under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, licences were granted to—

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld; Wm. B. M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld; James Hamilton, Belhaven, Cumbernauld; John Robertson, Wester Bedcow, Kirkintilloch.

and under the Bye-laws relating to the slaughter of swine to—

Wm. B. M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld; James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld; James Hamilton, Belhaven, Cumbernauld.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

During the year 155 samples were taken under the above Act and Regulations, being 8 "official" and 147 "test" samples. The following official samples did not comply with the above Act and Regulations and a prosecution was instituted in each case.

Ref. No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution.
43E.	Link sausage.	825 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£1 fine.
42E.	Lime water.	54% deficiency in calcium hydroxide.	Admonished.
79E.	Mince.	990 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 fine.
133E.	Sliced sausage.	810 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 fine.
146E.	Margarine.	Wrapping did not contain word "Margarine."	£2 fine.
		Margarine for sale without label marked "Margarine."	£2 fine.
155E.	Seidlitz powder.	2 packets—deficient in 47% and 46% sodium potassium tartrate.	Admonished.

A record of the samples taken during the year is recorded as follows and the results show the standard of efficiency to be very satisfactory:—

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick, ..	46E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.87	8.95	Genuine
" " ..	85E	" " "	3.92	8.74	"
" " ..	135E	" " "	4.06	8.96	"
" " ..	151E	" " "	4.50	9.06	"
" " ..	88E	Sweet Milk,	4.22	8.84	"

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick	89E	Sweet Milk,	3.87	8.85	Genuine
" " (cont.)	91E	" " " "	4.02	8.77	"
" " "	92E	" " " "	4.12	8.92	"
" " "	93E	" " " "	3.89	8.73	"
" " "	8E	Condensed Milk, ..	9.75	23.83	"
" " "	2E	Butter,	—	—	"
" " "	9E	Cream of Tartar ..	—	—	"
" " "	3E	Dripping,	—	—	"
" " "	1E	Ground Coffee, ..	—	—	"
" " "	4E	Lard,	—	—	"
" " "	10E	Mince,	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	136E	" " " "	—	—	Genuine
" " "	128E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	130E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	7E	Olive Oil,	—	—	Genuine
" " "	131E	Sausage (Link), ..	—	—	"
" " "	129E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	127E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	12E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	13E	" " " "	—	—	Genuine
" " "	*43E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	121E	" (Sliced),	—	—	Genuine
West Kilpatrick,	47E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.57	8.87	"
" " "	83E	" " " "	4.12	8.78	"
" " "	134E	" " " "	4.45	8.89	"
" " "	150E	" " " "	4.01	8.95	"
" " "	137E	Aspirin Tablets, ..	—	—	"
" " "	18E	Baking Powder, ..	—	—	"
" " "	15E	Boracic Acid, ..	—	—	"
" " "	141E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	22E	Camphorated Oil, ..	—	—	"
" " "	139E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	19E	Dripping,	—	—	"
" " "	23E	Ground Coffee, ..	—	—	"
" " "	14E	Lime Water,	—	—	"
" " "	21E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	*42E	" " " "	—	—	"
" " "	138E	Oil of Sweet Almonds,	—	—	Genuine
" " "	136E	Olive Oil,	—	—	"
" " "	17E	Strawberry Jam, ..	—	—	"
" " "	24E	Sponge Cake,	—	—	"
" " "	140E	Seidlitz Powder, ..	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	*149E	" " " "	—	—	Genuine
" " "	*155E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	145E	Syrup of Figs, ..	—	—	Genuine
" " "	16E	Tapioca,	—	—	"
" " "	20E	Whisky,	—	—	"
Cumbernauld,	49E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.78	8.90	"
" " "	78E	" " " "	3.61	8.99	"
" " "	86E	" " " "	4.03	9.06	"
" " "	142E	" " " "	3.93	9.11	"
" " "	154E	" " " "	3.67	8.95	"
" " "	45E	Sweet Milk,	4.71	8.91	"
" " "	81E	" " " "	3.30	8.74	"
" " "	87E	" " " "	4.01	8.69	"
Kirkintilloch,	82E	Certified Milk, ..	4.28	8.54	"
" " "	144E	" " " "	3.91	8.89	"
" " "	152E	" " " "	4.82	8.92	"
" " "	48E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	4.00	8.87	"
" " "	50E	" " " "	3.33	9.19	"
" " "	77E	" " " "	3.75	8.52	"
" " "	84E	" " " "	3.54	8.67	"
" " "	143E	" " " "	4.48	8.90	"
" " "	153E	" " " "	4.13	9.11	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Kirkintilloch (cont.)	148E	Pasteurised Milk, ..	4.01	8.73	Genuine
"	76E	Sweet Milk, ..	3.49	8.77	"
"	40E	Condensed Milk, ..	0.43	26.24	"
"	41E	Double Cream, ..	50.02	4.30	"
"	37E	Arrowroot, ..	—	—	"
"	34E	Black Pepper, ..	—	—	"
"	33E	Boracic Acid, ..	—	—	"
"	28E	Borax, ..	—	—	"
"	29E	Butter, ..	—	—	"
"	109E	"	—	—	"
"	114E	"	—	—	"
"	117E	"	—	—	"
"	36E	Cheese, ..	—	—	"
"	39E	Green Peas, ..	—	—	"
"	38E	Liquorice Allsorts, ..	—	—	"
"	110E	Lard, ..	—	—	"
"	113E	"	—	—	"
"	27E	Ground Rice, ..	—	—	"
"	108E	Margarine, ..	—	—	"
"	116E	"	—	—	"
"	25E	Mince, ..	—	—	"
"	31E	"	—	—	"
"	32E	"	—	—	"
"	30E	"	—	—	Not Genuine
"	26E	Sausages (Link), ..	—	—	Genuine
"	111E	Strawberry Jam, ..	—	—	"
"	35E	Tea	—	—	"
Milngavie, ..	90E	Sweet Milk, ..	3.88	8.60	"
"	94E	"	3.75	8.73	"
"	95E	"	3.78	8.96	"
"	58E	Almond Oil, ..	—	—	"
"	67E	Baking Powder, ..	—	—	"
"	69E	" Soda, ..	—	—	"
"	63E	Boracic Acid, ..	—	—	"
"	51E	Butter, ..	—	—	"
"	54E	"	—	—	"
"	73E	"	—	—	"
"	60E	"	—	—	"
"	100E	"	—	—	"
"	107E	"	—	—	"
"	112E	"	—	—	Not Genuine
"	57E	Camphorated Oil, ..	—	—	Genuine
"	53E	Cheese, ..	—	—	"
"	104E	Dried Fruit Salad ..	—	—	"
"	115E	"	—	—	"
"	80E	Figs, ..	—	—	"
"	102E	Fruit Salad, ..	—	—	"
"	132E	"	—	—	"
"	106E	Lard, ..	—	—	"
"	59E	Lime Water, ..	—	—	"
"	64E	"	—	—	"
"	62E	Liquorice Powder, ..	—	—	"
"	55E	Malt Vinegar, ..	—	—	"
"	52E	Margarine, ..	—	—	"
"	105E	"	—	—	"
"	74E	"	—	—	"
"	98E	"	—	—	"
"	101E	"	—	—	"
"	*146E	"	—	—	"
"	147E	"	—	—	"
"	120E	Mince, ..	—	—	Not Genuine
"	5E	"	—	—	Genuine
"	6E	"	—	—	"
"	*44E	"	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Milngavie (cont.)	61E	Mince,	—	—	Genuine
" " "	71E	" " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	*79E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	118E	" " "	—	—	Genuine
" " "	122E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	124E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	96E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	70E	Mustard,	—	—	"
" " "	68E	Pepper,	—	—	"
" " "	123E	Sausage (Link), ..	—	—	"
" " "	97E	" (Sliced), ..	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	119E	" " "	—	—	Genuine
" " "	125E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	*133E	" " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" " "	65E	Seidlitz Powder, ..	—	—	Genuine
" " "	72E	Strawberry Jam, ..	—	—	"
" " "	99E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	103E	" " "	—	—	"
" " "	75E	Tapioca,	—	—	"
" " "	66E	Tincture of Iodine, ..	—	—	"
" " "	11E	Tea,	—	—	"
" " "	56E	Tinned Fruit Salad ..	—	—	"

* Official Sample.

Numerous inspections were made of butchers' vans in the district to ascertain if the necessary notices regarding preservatives in meat and imported meat for sale were being displayed and verbal warnings were given in some cases where such notices were not exhibited.

During routine inspections of shops a few instances occurred where the shopkeeper's attention had to be directed to the improper labelling of foodstuffs. However, none of these cases was of a serious nature, and a verbal warning was sufficient to remedy the position.

SHOPS ACTS.

Following the introduction of the Shops Act, 1934 (Employment of Young Persons), the attention of the shopkeepers was directed to the requirement of the Act and the appropriate official forms applicable to the particular business.

Under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, inspections were made from time to time during the year.

The number of shops within each Parish is to be found in Table XXX.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

TABLE XXX.—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.	Fruiterers.	Saddlers.	Ironmongers.	Painters.	Total.
Cumbernauld, -	3	3	...	1	16	...	4	.	3	8	5	2	3	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	56
Kirkintilloch, -	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
East Kilpatrick,	5	7	3	...	29	2	5	4	...	13	2	3	...	6	1	1	2	...	5	1	89
West Kilpatrick,	2	6	3	2	31	4	4	2	3	13	4	1	15	7	5	1	6	...	1	...	110
Totals,	10	16	6	3	86	6	13	6	6	37	12	6	19	15	7	2	12	1	6	1	270

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (new),	-	-	-	-	-	5427
Buildings (altered),	-	-	-	-	-	330
Buildings (drain tests),	-	-	-	-	-	579
Buildings (dangerous),	-	-	-	-	-	10
Burials,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Complaints,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dairies,	-	-	-	-	-	181
Factory and workshops,	-	-	-	-	-	140
Food and drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	155
Housing (insanitary areas),	-	-	-	-	-	1780
Housing (rural),	-	-	-	-	-	53
Housing (overcrowding),	-	-	-	-	-	6020
Investigation of infectious disease,	-	-	-	-	-	571
Nuisances,	-	-	-	-	-	2370
Shops,	-	-	-	-	-	404
Slaughterhouses,	-	-	-	-	-	183
Special Drainage Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	816
Special Lighting Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	15515
Special Scavenging Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	7945
Other matters,	-	-	-	-	-	159
						42659

The subjects dealt with by the Department are denoted above and it may be recorded that in connection with the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, 3 enumerators were engaged to obtain the necessary information on the appropriate forms in respect of each house having an assessed rental of £45 or under.

The checking and tabulating of these forms in their different categories was undertaken by the Staff and involved a considerable amount of extra work with a view to having the statistics completed within the stipulated time defined by the Department of Health.

Other items relating to the taking of water and rivers pollution samples, &c., are referred to in another section of this report.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. M'KENDRICK.

REPORTS BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
DUMBARTON, 1st May, 1936.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year ended 31st December, 1935, 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 Burghs of Clydebank and Dumbarton is issued separately to the respective Town Councils.

ANNUAL REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

In this County during 1935 at least four inspections were made of all registered dairies, and non-registered premises were visited from two to four times. Additional inspections were carried out when occasion for further visits arose.

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

Notification was received from the Medical Officer of Health in four instances intimating his receipt of information that milk consigned from this County to districts of other Local Authorities was, when biologically tested, found tuberculous.

Two of the complaints involved the same herd.

As a result of investigations carried out in this connection, three cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

SECTION I.

CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The condition and cleanliness of dairy cattle in the County during the year was on the whole again very satisfactory. The regular sampling of milk, for estimation of bacterial count by Local Authorities, the Milk Marketing Board and Wholesale Distributors, has no doubt stimulated the farmer to greater efforts, which was evidenced in the general desire for information on the best methods for the production of clean milk.

A few byres throughout the County still fall below the desirable standard of construction.

(a) Nature of Fodder and Diet as affecting Quality of Milk.

No case was found in which the fodder or diet adversely affected the milk supply.

One milk producer reported that complaints had been made regarding the milk not keeping. The dairy herd was carefully examined and several milk samples taken. One of these samples was found to contain streptococci and the complaints ceased on this milk being excluded from the milk supply. As the cow was nearing the end of her lactation, the owner readily consented to withhold the marketing of her milk.

(b) Number of Diseased Cows found (Specifying Disease—excluding Tuberculosis).

The number of animals detected with abnormal udder con-

ditions in the course of four inspections, excluding tuberculosis, was as follows, viz. :—

Abnormal Conditions of the Udder.	Parishes.												Total.
	Arrochar.	Bonhill.	Cardross.	Dumbarton.	Kilmaronock.	Luss.	Rosneath.	Rhu.	West Kilpatrick.	East Kilpatrick.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	
Atrophy,	1	73	78	26	127	27	38	43	58	124	133	112	840
Mastitis,	—	15	9	5	45	3	13	9	16	34	32	24	205
Induration (non-tubercular),	—	4	1	1	4	2	5	8	—	16	15	3	59
Eruptions on Teats, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	7
Total number of cows affected,													1111

Cow Pox.—No case of cow pox was encountered or reported during the year.

(c) *Disposal of Milk from Diseased Cows.*

There was no reason to suspect that the milk from such cows as detailed above was included in the milk supply. Instructions for the disposal of the product of such quarters were regularly given and the dairy farmer is becoming more cognisant of the dangers of using such products for calf feeding.

SECTION II.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average Number of Cows.	Number of Cows Inspected.	Annual Frequency of Inspections.	Number of Dairies.
(a) Registered Dairies, -	6736	26,937	4	242
(b) Exempted Premises,	221	891	2.4	45

SECTION III.

(a) *Number of Cows found Tuberculous on Clinical Examination of Herds.*

During the year 106 animals were dealt with under the

Tuberculosis Order of 1925. Of these, 20 were detected during routine inspections, 2 were reported by other Veterinary Surgeons, 81 by owners, and 3 were detected through information received from other Local Authorities. The class of animal dealt with was 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.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Otherwise affected with Tuberculosis.	
99	Cows in Milk, 2444	21	1	32	54
	Other Cows, 1018	3	21	28	52
	Other Bovine Animals, 194	—	—	—	—
99	3656	24	22	60	106

In the course of inspections 169 milk samples were submitted for microscopical and biological examination. The presence of tubercle bacilli was found in 5 samples after the biological test and in 9 after microscopical examination, the remaining 155 samples were found negative in both tests.

Six sputum specimens were examined, 4 of which were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

(b) Number of Cows found Tuberculous after Tuberculin Test.

The tuberculin test was applied to 1222 animals in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1930, and 35 animals were found to react positively.

(c) Total Number of Cows to which the Tuberculin Test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

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

(d) *Number of Dairies holding Graded Milk Licences in respect of Tubercle-free Herds.*

Name.	Address.	Average No. of Cows.	Estimated No. of Gallons produced per annum.
<i>Certified.</i>			
James Pirie & Sons,	Laighpark Farm, Milngavie, - - -	53	38,000
Robert Howie, -	Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh, - - -	34	32,600
William Young, -	Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton, - - -	34	32,400
Arthur Lawrie, -	Kessington Farm, Bearsden, - - -	48	36,897
Mrs. Catherine Sutherland, -	Harestanes Farms, Kirkintilloch, - - -	20	16,500
<i>Grade A 'T.T.'</i>			
William Watt, -	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh, - - -	35	29,400
Corporation of the City of Glasgow,	Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie, - - -	186	109,900

Herds in Process of Accreditation.

Name.	Address.	Average No. of Herd.	Estimated No. of Gallons produced per annum.
William Steven, -	Woodend Farm, Helensburgh, - - -	27	19,710
Mrs. Agnes Cullen,	Mollan dhu Farm, Cardross, - - -	25	16,425
Robert Richmond, -	West Millichen Farm, Summerston, - - -	13	9,100
A. Y. Allan, - -	Aitkenbar Farm, Dumbarton, - - -	26	20,800
Robert Watt, -	Milligs Farm, Helensburgh, - - -	25	18,750
John M. Wilson, -	Garshake Farm, Dumbarton, - - -	33	24,750
Wm. Calderwood, -	Clachan Farm, Rosneath, - - -	25	17,500
Mrs. E. Hamilton, -	Knockderry Farm, Cove, - - -	33	24,750
Thomas Caldwell, -	Monaebrook Farm, Helensburgh, - - -	26	18,200
David S. Christie, -	Hill of Camstradden Farm, Luss, - - -	12	8,400
Matthew Howie, -	Crosslet Farm, Dumbarton, - - -	34	27,200
Walter Duncan -	Wester Dullatur Farm, Dullatur, - - -	8	6,000

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) List of Dairies Holding Licences for the Production of Grade A Milk.

There are no producers in this County holding licences for the production of Grade A milk.

(b) Notes of any Samples taken for Examination in Terms of Section 21 of the Act of 1914.

No samples were taken under the above Section of the Act during the year.

(c) A Statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.

No contraventions of Sections 13 and 14 were reported during the year. All cases which fall under Section 14 are reported and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

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

A list of dairy herds licensed by the Local Authority under the above Order for the year 1935 will be found on page 155.

There is an increase of 1 in the number of licences issued for 1935 when compared with the year 1934. Two herds were added to the list and 1 licence was revoked. It is expected that several herds will be added to the list during the year 1936.

The graded herds were clinically examined on four occasions and, with the exception of 1 herd, all were tuberculin tested twice during the year.

While no producer in the County holds a certificate of attestation from the Department of Health for Scotland under the Attested Herds Scheme, several producers intimated their intention of making application, the new draft Scheme drawn up by the Department being more attractive than the former one.

As in the past 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 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, and all were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The slaughterhouses inspected in the County during the year were as follows, viz. :—

1. Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd., 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 Mental Hospital Farm, Lenzie.
8. David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown.

I have the honour to be

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,
Veterinary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

DUMBARTON, *1st May, 1936.*

TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the work carried out by this Department for the year ended 31st December, 1935, as required by Article 21 of the Regulations relating to the duties of the Veterinary Inspector.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1928.

During the summer months sheep scab was found to exist over a large area in Argyllshire, and it was deemed advisable to attend the ordinary dippings at the farms in the northern part of the County.

On 6th August, 1935, at the dipping of sheep on a farm at Ardlui, two lambs were found affected. This farm was placed under the necessary restrictions and all in-contact premises served with isolation and double-dipping notices.

The examination of the stock on these premises revealed two other outbreaks of disease and further premises became subject to the provisions of the Sheep Scab Order.

No fresh cases being encountered in this district, all restrictions on non-diseased stock were withdrawn on 5th September, 1935, as satisfactory reports had been received of all sheep stock dipped.

On 16th September, 1935, a further outbreak of sheep scab was reported at Luss, and 252 ewes and lambs were found to be affected with sheep scab.

The usual restrictions and requirements were imposed on adjacent premises and a further outbreak of disease was discovered. This again necessitated the application of double dipping and isolation notices on in-contact premises, but, on

examination of the sheep thereon, no further outbreak was discovered.

In all 18,498 non-affected sheep were subjected to double dipping and 350 affected sheep were dipped four times. All dippings were carried out under police and veterinary supervision.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by Capt. W. Watt, Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in connection with the outbreaks.

In view of the large number of affected sheep on Farm No. 3 the Committee considered the expediency of a prosecution. The facts of the case were carefully considered and it was agreed to send a letter of warning to the owner.

After a further examination of all sheep in question, it was decided to serve Form G on 40 farms in the Districts concerned, restricting the movements of sheep from these farms unless under licence from the Local Authority. Form G was served on these farms in preference to declaring a "Movement Area."

Two fresh outbreaks of sheep scab were reported from two farms in the Kilmaronock district, 6 and 8 sheep respectively being affected.

The usual restrictions and double-dipping notices were imposed and in-contact premises were served with isolation and double-dipping notices.

It may be noted that on one of the farms concerned the affected sheep had been removed for wintering purposes from one of the affected farms at Luss.

It was decided, as soon as weather conditions permitted, to make a further examination of all sheep in the affected areas early in 1936.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1908-1917.

Three suspected cases of swine fever were reported during the year. In two instances swine erysipelas was diagnosed and the third case was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the presence of swine fever was confirmed.

The owner of the infected premises was granted a licence by the Ministry's Inspector to remove 10 pigs to a convenient slaughterhouse and 27 were destroyed on the premises. Six sows were retained and the necessary restrictions were imposed on the premises.

The owner was reported to the Local Authority for not reporting the existence of swine fever, and it was agreed to remit the matter to the Procurator Fiscal for his consideration.

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1928.

Under the Anthrax Order of 1928 and the Diseases of Animals (Dunbartonshire) Order of 1926, notifications of the sudden deaths of 40 animals were received. The class of animal involved was 11 stirks, 22 cows, 4 bullocks, 2 calves, and 1 bull.

Microscopical examination of the blood of these animals showed a negative result in 39 cases and a positive result in 1 case.

The diseased carcase was destroyed in accordance with the Order and premises thoroughly disinfected. After a reasonable period of isolation, the restrictions imposed on the premises were withdrawn.

It is very satisfactory to note this was the first outbreak of anthrax in this County since 1932.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS ACT, 1922.

A contravention of the above Act was reported by the police on 22nd April, 1935. Thirteen Irish cattle were removed from Merklands Wharf, Glasgow, to a field on Auchentorlie Estate, Bowling, for the necessary isolation period of six days. During that time one animal required the attention of a Veterinary Surgeon who advised immediate slaughter of the animal. The owner removed the animal to Dumbarton Abattoir without the necessary licence from this Authority. The Committee, after consideration, decided to warn the offender against further contraventions and also to communicate with the Veterinary Surgeon concerned.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

In the administration of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 during the year statistics show a decrease in the number of animals dealt with compared with previous years.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 106, of which 21 showed evidence of tuberculosis of the udder and 85 were found, on clinical examination, to be showing other symptoms of the disease.

The following is the number of milk and sputum specimens examined for tubercle bacilli, viz. :—

*Dunbarton County Laboratory.**Microscopical examinations—*

Milk samples, - - - - -	80
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 8	
Number found negative, - - -	72
	—
Sputum specimens, - - - - -	6
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 4	
Number found negative, - - -	2

*Lanark County Laboratory.**Microscopical examinations—*

Milk samples, - - - - -	11
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 1	
Number found negative, - - -	10
	—

Biological test—

Milk samples, - - - - -	78
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 5	
Number found negative, - - -	73
	— — 89

Total number of specimens	
examined, - - - - -	175

The forms of disease from which 106 suspected animals were reported to be suffering and under which they were

classified on post-mortem examination were as undernoted, viz. :—

Tuberculosis of the udder,	-	-	-	-	21
Tuberculous emaciation,	-	-	-	-	24
Chronic cough with clinical signs of Tuberculosis,	-	-	-	-	61
Total,	-	-	-	-	106

Post-mortem examination of these animals showed 42 to be “ non-advanced ” and 64 to be “ advanced ” cases as defined by the Order.

The diseased animals dealt with were reported and detected as follows, viz. :—

Reported by owners,	-	-	-	-	81
Reported by other Veterinary Surgeons,	-	-	-	-	2
Detected through information received from other Local Authorities,	-	-	-	-	3
Detected by Veterinary Inspectors,	-	-	-	-	20
Total,	-	-	-	-	106

A statement in respect of animals dealt with under the Orders and showing the amount of compensation paid to owners, valuation of animals, salvage received, and administration expenses is appended on page 163.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDERS OF 1927-1931.

Supervision of all road vehicles classed under the above Orders was carefully maintained throughout the year and no contraventions of the Orders were reported.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chief Constable and his officers for the willing and valuable assistance rendered by them in connection with the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL,

County Veterinary Inspector.

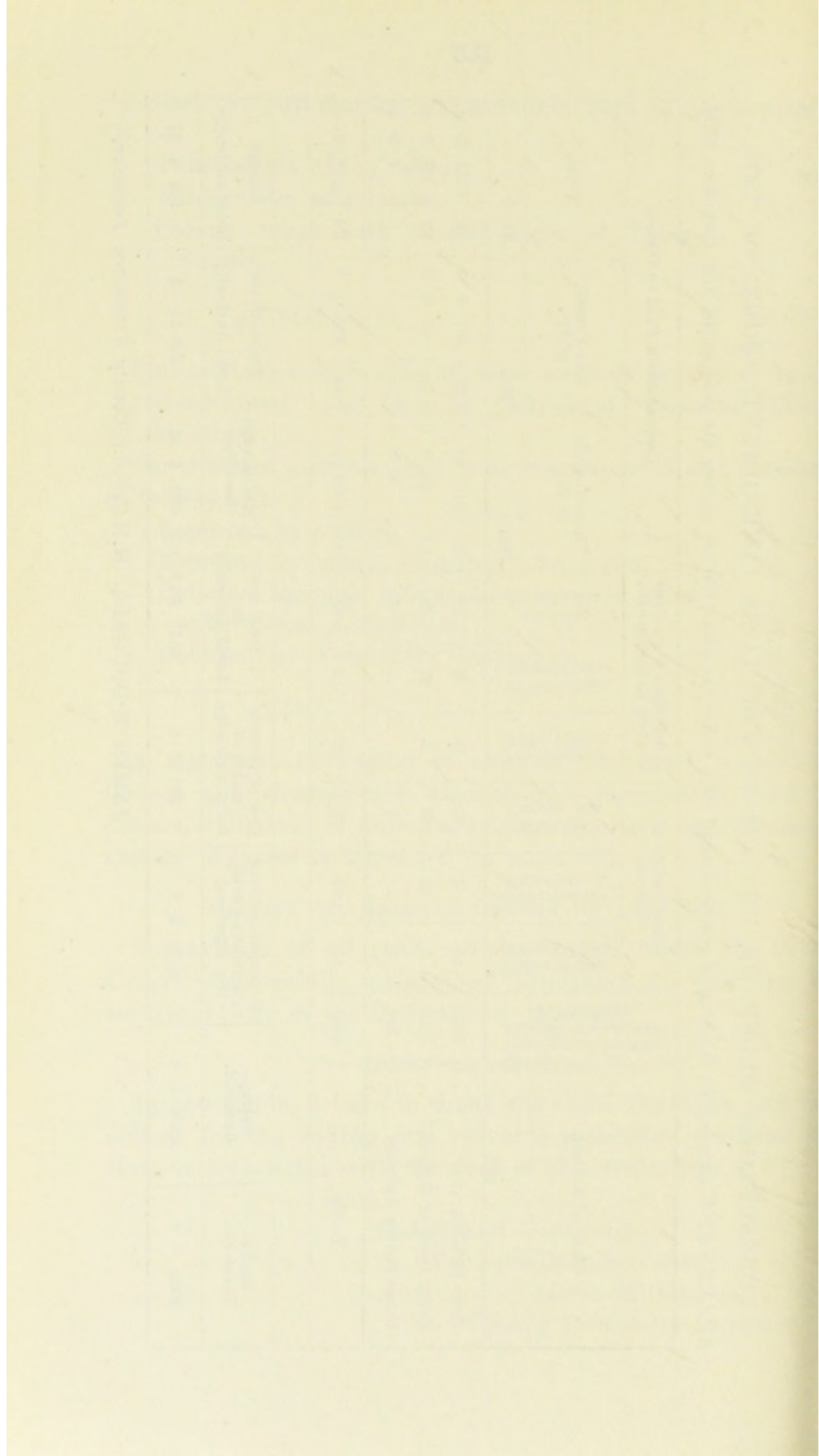
APPENDIX.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925 AND TUBERCULOSIS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Animals dealt with under the above Orders during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Compensation Paid to Owner.														
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.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Three-Fourths or 30/-.		One-Fourth or 30/-.		Total.	
									No.	No.	No.	No.		
Cows in Milk,	..	2444	18	3	32	18	3	32	30	£177 15 0	23	£37 0 0	53	£214 15 0
Other Cows or Heifers, ..	..	1018	3	21	28	3	21	28	11	45 0 0	41	62 0 0	52	107 0 0
Other Bovine Animals, ..	..	194	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	6 0 0	..	..	1	6 0 0
Totals,		3656	21	24	61	21	24	61	42	£228 15 0	64	£99 0 0	106	£327 15 0
Market Valuation.	Salvage Received.	Expenses incurred (including travelling expenses).	Cost of Compensation to Local Authority.	Total cost to Local Authority.	Net Salvage Received.	Expenditure of Local Authority.	Income to Local Authority.							
£625 0 0	£198 2 0	£137 2 0	£81 18 9	£113 8 5	£92 4 8½	£60 14 0½	£39 4 8½							

JAMES M'DOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S., County Veterinary Inspector.



REPORT BY COUNTY ENGINEER.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within the District was satisfactory and equal to the demands made upon it during the summer.

Complaints were received regarding discoloration of the water, but the period of duration was not so great as in the previous years.

During the year several repairs were carried out to the mains and during the periods of excessive frost throughout the winter difficulty was experienced in maintaining the level of the Clear Water Tank.

The boundaries of the District were extended to include Clynder and Rosneath and a scheme has been approved of by the County Council, which comprises the construction of a reservoir at the Auchingaich Burn, from which a water main will be laid to supply these areas. The water main will also supplement the present supply for Garelochhead.

The Special Water Charges were revised and the meter readings taken at intervals where the water supply is by this arrangement.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—In this District the water supply gave satisfaction, and although the dry summer necessitated strict supervision of the supply, it was not necessary to restrict it at any time.

Complaints were received regarding discoloration in the water supply and it was decided to install a circuit main from Torwoodhill Road to Armadale Road, through the property of Lagarie. The contract was carried out by Mr. John F. Gillespie, Garelochhead, and the estimated cost of the work was £60.

In order to accommodate building to the west of Hall Road, it will be necessary to lay a short length of water main, at an estimated cost of £40.

During the year certain minor repairs were carried out and the Special Charges for the water supply were revised. The meter readings were taken at intervals as usual.

As in previous years, supply of water was given to yachts at Rhu Pier, and the amount obtained from this source was £22 4s. 6d.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—This year has proved even more difficult than last year in maintaining the supply of water at Cardross, and the residents were again put to much inconvenience through the failure of the supply.

It was realised that, if the summer conditions were similar to the previous year, difficulty would be again experienced and arrangements were made to augment the present gathering ground by having an intake on the Darleith Burn. Agreement was reached with the proprietors, and this work was carried out in a satisfactory manner by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Cardross. The work proved very useful, but although every endeavour was made to curtail wastage and conserve the supply, it again failed due to the lack of storage. Warning notices were served on the consumers pointing out to them that, owing to the prolonged dry weather, it was in their interest to exercise the greatest care in the use of the water and to confine such use to the minimum domestic requirements. An emergency water supply scheme, similar to that of last year, was put into operation. The arrangements were similar to the previous year and barrels were placed at convenient points in the village and filled with water drawn from the Renton water supply and conveyed to Cardross by motor lorry. The Vale of Leven District Council again readily agreed to supply this water without making any charge.

For sanitary purposes, water from the Reservoir was turned on for a limited period during the morning and evening. The emergency scheme was in operation from the 20th July until the 5th September.

The arrangements made for the emergency scheme proved satisfactory, but the consumers were put to great inconvenience, and the charge for the scheme will be heavy. The

period necessitated a considerable amount of additional work for the Water Superintendent and the staff.

Several repairs were carried out within the District during the year, and the Special Water Charges were revised and the meter readings were noted monthly.

The County Council approved of the scheme to install a filter plant and lay a water main from Carman Reservoir, Renton, to supplement the water supply at Cardross. It is hoped that this work will be carried out early next year and avoid a recurrence of the failure of the supply for this District.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The quality of the water supply in this District continues to give satisfaction.

The work agreed to by the County Council, following the report by the Inspecting Engineer under the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, was carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley and completed in a satisfactory manner.

Further consideration was given to the leakage at the Reservoir. The leakage has been in existence since the completion of the Reservoir, and the water appeared below the filters situated over 1000 feet from the Reservoir embankment and 150 feet lower than the Reservoir top water level.

The scheme referred to in the previous report with a view to sealing the leakage at the Reservoir was carried out by The Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., Doncaster. The total leakage of water per day was 136,000 gallons, and the company were successful in reducing the leakage to only 6000 gallons per day. The efforts of the company having proved so effective, consideration was given to the possibility of reducing the leakage still further, but on being advised that the cost of this would be out of proportion to the results it was decided by the Committee in the meantime to be content with the gratifying success achieved.

In the execution of the work the Water Superintendent rendered excellent service which was much appreciated by the firm.

The cost of the work amounted to £2073 8s. 1d.

During the year the Special Charges in connection with

the water supply were revised and the meters inspected and read monthly.

The Water Superintendent was again successful in reducing wastage and during the year 155 leakages were repaired.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Throughout the year the supply of water in this Special District was maintained satisfactorily, and the Water Superintendent and his staff carried out a number of improvements.

The District was extended into the parish of Gartocharn and includes the villages of Gartocharn and Croftamie. At Croftamie the Council agreed to make a payment for a portion of the existing private water supply to the village.

A scheme was approved of by the Committee to lay a main from Loch Finlas Reservoir to Croftamie village to supply this agricultural area.

A new water main was laid at Burnbrae Housing Scheme to deal with a further development of houses. The estimated cost of the work amounted to £115.

Throughout the year daily readings of the rainfall were taken at Loch Finlas Reservoir and the meters have been inspected and the readings taken monthly.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The supply within this Special District was satisfactorily maintained. During the prolonged spell of dry weather in the summer months it was necessary to obtain a supply of water from Dumbarton Town Council, and owing to the increased consumption of water within the District, it was considered advisable to carry out certain improvements to the connecting main. This work was undertaken by the Dumbarton Water Superintendent and his staff.

The work of the new Clear Water Tank carried out by Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps, was completed and has greatly assisted in maintaining the supply.

A new agreement with the Anglo-American Oil Company has been arranged and will come into operation on the 16th May next year.

The wastage of water within the District was kept under

observation by the Water Superintendent and the proprietors notified of any repair necessary to their water fittings.

Certain minor repairs were carried out to the water mains, the meter readings were taken periodically and the Special Charges revised.

The Committee have agreed to consider the position applicable to owners of motor cars next April when the Special Charges are being revised.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Careful supervision has had to be exercised in respect of the wastage within this Special District. The water is obtained from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch as a bulk supply. At certain periods of the day the houses at Wester Gartshore had a very limited supply. The difficulty in maintaining a satisfactory supply is on account of the housing development which has taken place within this District. The new houses are fitted with up-to-date sanitary arrangements which, of course, increase the consumpt.

For this year the consumpt within this area has increased by 100% as compared with 1931. The Committee will require to consider dealing with this question of increased consumpt next year.

The Burgh of Kirkintilloch was approached in an endeavour to obtain a reduction in the rate charged for the water, but they have not approved of this request.

The laying of the water main for the third development of the Housing Scheme was carried out at an estimated cost of £110 by Mr. Robt. Anderson, Stepps.

A new meter house was erected at Oxbang Bridge, in a better position, and an agreement has been come to between the Council and the Proprietor of Gartshore for the future maintenance of the meter house and the pipe line.

The Special Charges within the area were revised and the meter readings were taken monthly.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Throughout the year the drainage arrangements in this Special District were satis-

factory. Certain repairs were carried out to the outfall sewers and the detritus chambers on the outfalls were cleaned. A portion of one of the outfall sewers in the North Bay was renewed.

The installation of flushing tanks and sealed manhole covers at certain sections were effective in removing the complaints regarding offensive smells. It was also considered advisable to install ventilation shafts at certain points.

To deal with the development west of Hall Road, a sewer extension is proposed at an estimated cost of £70.

VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The main drainage scheme for this area has given every satisfaction during the year. Analyses of the effluent and the river water are taken periodically, and have proved very satisfactory.

Due to natural erosion, the retaining wall north of the Dillichip Works collapsed, and after negotiations between the Contractors, the County Council, the United Turkey Red Company and the Orr Ewing Trustees an agreement was reached regarding the carrying out of the work; no portion of the cost will be payable by the Council.

The area of Dalmoak Pumping Station has been laid out by the staff employed there, and has been planted with trees and shrubs. The arrangement has greatly improved the amenity of the site.

To deal with the housing development at Cordale, it is proposed to lay sewers at an estimated cost of £3410.

A housing scheme is also being built at Burnbrae and the sewers for this scheme are estimated to cost £380.

To meet development on the Luss Road near Tullichewan Farm, it was also necessary to extend the sewer at an estimated cost of £550.

Houses proposed to be erected at Balloch Loan and Luss Road for the workers of The British Silk Dyeing Company necessitated new sewers at an estimated cost of £310.

Building development was also proposed in a portion of the land belonging to Ledrishbeg Farm, which is outwith the Special District, but owing to the question of water

supply the development was not proceeded with, or the District extended.

A scheme proposed for dealing with the large quantity of surface water which is entering the sewers, and which has been receiving the consideration of the Committee for some considerable time, was submitted to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland. The estimated cost of the work was £6000 and the Commissioner approved of the scheme, and offered a grant of 40% of the cost of the work, but after further consideration, the Committee decided not to proceed with the scheme meantime.

Throughout the year repairs and improvements were carried out to certain sewers within the District and the manholes were cleaned out.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The Committee had under consideration the renewal of a portion of the outfall sewer within this District. A scheme was submitted to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland. The Commissioner intimated that he was prepared to consider this scheme for grant purposes, but suggested that the detritus chamber should be installed on the outfall sewer. The Committee agreed to this proposal and the estimated cost of the work amounts to £2520 on which sum a grant of 10% of the total cost will be made.

The sewers in the District are in a satisfactory condition, and when the scheme proposed in the foregoing paragraph is completed it should be to the benefit of the District.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The condition of the sewers in this Special District was satisfactory.

A scheme for the drainage of the area south of Goldenhill was submitted to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland at an estimated cost of £2270 for grant. After consideration of the scheme, the Commissioner informed the Council that he could not consider a grant for the scheme. The drainage of this area is the subject of further consideration.

The Department of Agriculture for Scotland developed a

portion of the ground north of Hardgate with small holdings and in order to deal with the holdings within the Special District the sewer is proposed to be extended in the Faifley Road at an estimated cost of £210.

It was considered advisable to improve the manholes in the main outfall sewer through Dalmuir Golf Course and this work was carried out by Mr. G. K. Davie at a cost of £85.

Consideration was given to the terms of the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1935, and negotiations took place between the Corporation and the County Council. The Special District is now included in the prescribed area under the Order, and suitable provision has been made for the future outfall sewers.

As the sewage is now being dealt with at the Dalmuir Sewage Works of the Corporation of Glasgow, the assessment for this purpose was made during the year.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The building development within this District continues to proceed rapidly and necessitates the laying of a number of new sewers involving a considerable amount of work to the staff. This will be realised when considering the Contracts detailed in the following statement.

Contract.	Contractor.	Estimated Cost.
Henderland Road, Westerton, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	£450
Drumchapel, North, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	210
Courthill, ...	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	110
Gartconnell, ...	Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, ...	300
Canniesburn, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	1,130
Canniesburn, North, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	105
Stirling Avenue, Westerton, ...	Messrs. Gordon Watson, Ltd. ...	280
Ralston Road, ..	Mr. John Freebairn, ..	105
New School, Kessington, ...	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	120
Gartconnell and Mosshead Estates, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	5,200
Horseshoe Road, ...	Messrs. P. Stuart Kane & Co. ...	70
East Killermont, ...	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	1,310
Golf Drive, Drumchapel, ...	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	435
Crawford Drive, Drumchapel, ...	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	360
Speirs Road (1st Section), ...	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	110
The Square, Canniesburn, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	110
Speirs Road (2nd Section), ...	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	410

The Committee have under consideration an extension of the Drainage District near Garscube Bridge to include the adjacent building ground. They have also under consideration an extension of the District to include the ground north of St. Peter's College and Gartconnell Estate, which comprises Mosshead Estate, and while there is a difficulty in this latter portion owing to the lack of water supply, it is hoped that this will be overcome at an early date and that an ample supply will be available. Meantime, the proposed sewers through Gartconnell Estate have been laid and designed with a view to taking a portion of the sewage from this area.

The Pumping Stations at Hillfoot, Garscube and South Killermont continue to give satisfaction and daily visits are made to ensure that the plant is in working order.

The grounds round the Pumping Stations have been improved by the planting of shrubs.

The condition of the sewers within the District continues to be satisfactory and certain minor repairs were carried out where necessary. The sewer in Drymen Road from St. Peter's College to Ralston Road, while satisfactory for the present purposes, is not capable of dealing with further development taking place in this area. A scheme was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland to deal with this section, the estimated cost of which was £10,400. The Commissioner, after consideration, informed the Council that he was not prepared to recommend that a grant be made for this Scheme. The Committee did not consider it advisable to proceed with the Scheme meantime, but on account of the rapid development at Courthill and near Thorn Farm the construction of this sewer will require to be considered at an early date.

On the 10th April, 1935, the connecting sewer between the Special Districts Outfall Sewer at Greenlaw Road and the Corporation Outfall Sewer at Dock Street, Clydebank, was completed and allowance had to be made in the current year's assessments for the amount which is payable under the agreement with the Corporation.

This Special District is also included in the prescribed area

of the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1935, and after negotiation with the Corporation suitable provision has been made for the future main sewers for the area.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The question of dispensing with the subsidiary works of the above District received the consideration of the Committee and a scheme was submitted for the construction of a sewer and the installation of a Pumping Station, together with improvement of the Sewage Works at an estimated cost of £930.

The scheme was submitted to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland who intimated that he was prepared to recommend a grant of 75% under the Scheme for relief of Special Areas. The Council were desirous of proceeding with the work, but difficulty was experienced in ascertaining when the electrical supply would be available. When this matter was fixed, the scheme was commenced by the successful Contractor, Messrs. J. Carroll & Sons, Ltd., Cumbernauld. The pumping machinery within the Pumping Station will be installed by Messrs. Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker, and will be of the automatic type. The distributor to be erected at the Sewage Works will be manufactured by Messrs. Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.

Due to the housing development at Airdrie Road, it was necessary to provide drainage facilities and the estimated cost of the sewer for this work is £120. The work is being carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewers and Sewage Disposal Works remained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Difficulty was experienced in getting farmers to take away the sludge on account of the steepness of the access road. An improvement has been carried out under the supervision of the Drainage Superintendent and it is hoped that no further difficulty will arise.

During the prolonged dry spell in the summer the Red Burn was considerably reduced in volume and difficulty was experienced with the effluent. The Committee have, after con-

sideration, agreed to a scheme at an estimated cost of £90 for supplying cattle with drinking water.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The Disposal Works and the sewers in this District continue to give satisfaction and no complaints were received throughout the year. Certain minor repairs and improvements were carried out, but otherwise there is no special feature to be recorded.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Throughout the year the sewers and the septic tanks of the above District were maintained satisfactorily.

A dry spell was experienced during the summer months, but no complaints were received.

The road gullies, which were mentioned in the previous year's report, and are no longer used for drainage purposes, were removed during the year.

To accommodate a third development of the Housing Scheme, it was necessary to lay sewers to deal with the drainage of these houses. The estimated cost of the work is £120 and it is being carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The Sewage Disposal Works and the sewers within this District are satisfactory, and no difficulty was experienced with the effluent.

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.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

Licences under the above Act were submitted and approved of for the undernoted premises:—

1. Strand Cinema, Alexandria.

2. Vale of Leven Public Hall, Alexandria.
3. Renton Public Hall, Renton.
4. Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie.
5. Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld.
6. Rio Picture House, Bearsden.

At the Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld, a plan was submitted for the reseating of the auditorium and received the approval of the Committee.

All the premises were inspected during the year and found to be in good order and the conditions of the licence were observed in a satisfactory manner.

Special attention was given to the safety requirements and the attention of the various proprietors was directed to this matter.

The police inspections are also helpful in maintaining the licence regulations.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The number of fires attended to by the Fire Brigades are as shown hereunder—

Burgh Fire Brigades.

Helensburgh,	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Dumbarton,	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Clydebank,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	-	9	
						—	24

County Auxiliary Fire Brigades.

Garelochhead,	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Rhu,	-	-	-	-	-	—	
Renton,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
						—	3
							—
							27
							—

It may be noted that the number of fires attended was ten less than the number reported in last year's report.

The services of the various Fire Brigades were satisfactory, and gave no cause for complaint.

Throughout the year fire drills were carried out by members

of the Auxiliary Fire Brigades under the supervision of the Firemasters.

Within the Special Districts the hydrants are inspected regularly and, where necessary, replacements or renewals are carried out.

In order to meet with the additional development at Bearsden, additional hydrants were installed at an estimated cost of £264.

The Committee have approved of the formation of a County Fire Brigade, and the necessary arrangements are in progress. It is proposed to erect Fire Stations at Milngavie and Alexandria. The Fire Brigade will be under the supervision of the Police.

TOWN PLANNING.

In connection with the Resolutions passed under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, for the Loch Lomond Planning Scheme and the Vale of Leven Planning Scheme, the Department of Health held an Inquiry at Dumbarton, when several objectors to the schemes were heard, and evidence was led on behalf of the County Council. After consideration, the Department intimated their approval to the boundaries as submitted by the County Council. The registers for these schemes have been completed, and the notices to owners of heritable subjects have been issued.

An Inquiry was also held in connection with the resolution adopted by the Council for the Kilpatricks Planning Scheme and after consideration the Department intimated that they agreed to the boundaries of the resolution as adopted. The preparation of the Register is in progress.

Within these three Planning Schemes, the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order (Scotland), 1933, is in operation.

In order to facilitate the work of administering the Town Planning Schemes and to deal with the submission of plans for buildings, the Council have decided that all plans will be dealt with by the Town and Country Planning Committee, which will deal with all matters relating to the Town and

Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, and the Building Regulations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The Council have also under consideration a proposed Planning Scheme for the area of the County west of the Loch Lomond and Vale of Leven Planning Schemes.

WATER SUPPLY.

In every Special District, with the exception of the Vale of Leven, great care was necessary in maintaining the supply and involved a considerable amount of additional work for the various Water Superintendents and the staff.

Further progress was made in connection with the Water Supply Schemes submitted to the Department of Health, and the Department intimated that they were prepared to give a grant under the Rural Water Supplies Act. For the Gareloch Scheme the grant is 25% on the estimated cost of £33,000. In the Vale of Leven Scheme the Department are prepared to give a grant of 20% on the estimated cost of £42,250.

In connection with the Gareloch Scheme it is intended to construct a Reservoir on the Auchingaich Burn in Glen Fruin and lay a pipe line from there to Rosneath. As the construction of the Reservoir will come under the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, it is necessary to appoint a Consultant Engineer, and for this purpose the Council have appointed Mr. John A. Warren, of Messrs. Warren & Partners, 94 Hope Street, Glasgow.

In the Vale of Leven Scheme it is intended to lay a water main from Loch Finlas Reservoir to Croftamie. Filters will be installed at Loch Finlas Reservoir and a Clear Water Tank near Ledrishbeg Farm, Balloch. It is also intended to lay a water main from Carman Reservoir to Cardross by way of Kipperoch and Ardoch and a filter house will be installed near Carman Reservoir. It is hoped that this work will be commenced early next year.

An agreement has been concluded with the Colquhoun Trustees for the acquisition of the land for the Reservoir at Auchingaich Burn, and the necessary water rights. It has

also been agreed that the quantity of water to be drawn from Loch Finlas may be increased from 1,500,000 gallons per day to 2,000,000 gallons per day with a reduction in the compensation water of from 500,000 to 250,000 gallons per day.

As mentioned in the respective Districts, it has been necessary to extend the boundaries of Garelochhead Special Water Supply District and the Vale of Leven Water Supply District.

The scheme for the water supply for the village of Arrochar was considered by the Council and submitted to the Commissioner for Special Areas with application for grant. After consideration, the Commissioner informed the Council that he was prepared to recommend a grant of 30% on the estimated cost of the scheme of £8700.

It will be necessary to form an area at Arrochar into a Special Water Supply District and this will be dealt with by the Council early next year.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage arrangements in the Special Districts within the County continue to be satisfactory, but there are villages where the drainage systems are privately owned, and as development is taking place, it is desirable that the systems should be directly controlled by means of a Special District.

A scheme for the drainage of Bowling was submitted to the Commissioner for Special Areas with an application for grant. The Commissioner, after consideration, informed the Council that he was prepared to recommend a grant of 40% on the estimated cost of the scheme of £7910. Before this scheme can be commenced it will be necessary to form part of the village of Bowling into a Special Drainage District. This will be dealt with by the Council early next year.

The Council had also before them the scheme for the drainage of Arrochar and this scheme has also been submitted to the Commissioner for Special Areas, who has intimated that he is prepared to recommend a grant of 30% on the estimated cost of £5,500. In view of the proposed water scheme within this area the Council were not prepared meantime to proceed

with this work, but it will again receive consideration next year.

The appointment of a full-time Drainage Officer for the Special Drainage Districts within the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch was made during the year and has proved a very satisfactory arrangement.

During the year the charges for the properties outwith the Special Drainage Districts, to which the Special District sewers are available, were revised.

GENERAL.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out for the District Councils within the County.

New Kilpatrick District Council have under consideration an extension to the existing Cemetery.

Recreation Grounds are under consideration by the District Councils of Vale of Leven, Old Kilpatrick, New Kilpatrick and Cumbernauld.

In connection with the Kirkintilloch District Council, a Recreation Ground was laid out at Waterside by Mr. Robt. Anderson, Stepps, the estimated cost of which was £224 15s.