

[Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Dunbarton County Council.

Contributors

Dunbartonshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1936.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fvrdq4ph>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

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 1936.

GLASGOW :

WILLIAM HODGE & CO., LTD., 34-36 NORTH FREDERICK STREET.
1937.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Medical Officer's Report, - - - - -	9
Report on Rat Week, - - - - -	24
Sanitary Inspectors' Reports—	
Western Area, - - - - -	97
Eastern Area, - - - - -	123
Veterinary Inspector's Report, - - - - -	163
County Engineer's Report, - - - - -	175

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.

WILLIAM ARTHUR.
A. LAWSON RIDDELL.
JOHN DUNN, jun.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.

WILLIAM B. SAMSON.
NEIL MACDONALD.
HUGH C. SLATER.
THOMAS MUNN.

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).

JOHN NICOLSON.
HENRY DONALDSON.
WILLIAM MERRILES.
ALLAN J. GERRARD.
DAVID M'AULAY (Apprentice).

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 in Central Office).

JOSEPH BAIRD (Chief Clerk at 24 George Square).

ELIZABETH MUIR (Chief Clerk in Alexandria Office).

AGNES M'M. KENNEDY.¹
CHRISTINA M'GLASHAN.¹
MARGOT M'KEAN.¹
THOMAS F. M'GLASHAN.¹
JAMES CAMPBELL.¹
BELLA AIRTH.¹

*JEAN M. SINCLAIR.²

*Commenced duty 21st September, 1936.

§JEAN H. STEVENSON.²
ANNIE GRANT.³
SARA CORNOCK.³
SHEILA CAMPBELL.³
†NAN KELSO.³
CHRISTINE M'GREGOR.⁴

§Resigned 28th September, 1936.

†Resigned 8th September, 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,	60	—	—
Ambulance Services,	83, 90	—	—
Births and Birth Rates,	11, 47, 48	—	—
Blind Persons Act,	94	—	—
Buildings: Plans submitted,	—	106	136
Burial Grounds,	—	106	136
Burials—Unclaimed Bodies, &c.,	—	109	146
Child Welfare—Maternity Service and Children Act: Adopted Children,	47	—	—
Cinematograph Act,	60	—	—
Common Lodging Houses,	183	—	—
	—	106	136
Dairies,	45, 67	112	149
Deaths and Death Rates,	11	—	—
Drainage,	22, 186, 179	98	124
Dry Closets,	—	103	131, 132
Factories and Workshops,	96	104	134
Fire-Extinguishing Arrangements,	184	—	—
Food Supply,	45	112	149
Food and Drugs,	—	117	154
Gareloch, Pollution of,	—	—	—
Garage at Garscadden,	—	—	129
Hospitals,	83	—	—
Housing:			
Demolition Orders—Representations,	26	—	—
" " Enforcement of,	27	—	—
Requirements in County,	39	—	—
Returns—Inspection of Districts	—	—	—
Regulations,	28	—	—
Rural Workers,	32	32	32
Schemes—Reports on,	39	39	39
Housing, 1935 Act—Survey,	39	121	159
Houseboats	—	111	—
Increase of Rent, &c. (Restrictions) Acts,	—	109	146
Infantile Mortality,	11, 47, 54	—	—
Infectious Diseases,	62	—	—
Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors, Summary of,	—	121	159
Insulin,	94	—	—
Laboratory,	81	—	—
Lighting,	—	106	139
Lodging Houses, Common,	—	106	136
Maternal Mortality,	47	—	—
Maternity Service and Child Welfare,	47	—	—
Meat Inspection,	46, 169	116	153
Medical Services,	47	—	—
Meteorology,	13	—	—
Midwives Act,	48	—	—
Milk: Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914,	46, 163	112	149
Special Designations Order,	46, 169	114	150
Nuisances,	23	109	146
Offensive Trades,	23	104	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	48, 58, 67	—	—

INDEX—(Continued).

SUBJECT.	PAGES.		
	COUNTY.	WESTERN AREA.	EASTERN AREA.
Population,	9	—	—
Port Sanitary Administration,	96	—	—
Private Streets,	23, 183	111	147
Privy Middens,	—	103	132
Prosecutions—Food and Drugs,	—	117	154
Public Conveniences,	—	101	130
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia,	47, 48, 59, 66	—	—
Rainfall,	14	—	—
Rat Campaign,	24	112	148
Refuse Disposal,	23	99	125
Rivers Pollution,	15	99	—
Rural Workers—Housing of,	32	32	32
Sanitation, General,	15	97	124
Scavenging,	—	99	125
Schools: Closure of,	69	—	—
Sanitary Condition of,	—	104	134
Seasonal Workers,	—	109	—
Sewage: Purification and Disposal of,	22	99	125
Shellfish—Cleansing of, Act,	—	—	—
Shops Acts,	—	121	157
Sick Poor, Care of the,	31	—	—
Slaughter-houses,	46, 169	116	153
Smallpox Hospital,	69	—	—
Streets and Footways,	23, 183	111	147
Streets, Naming of,	—	—	139
Tents, Vans, and Sheds,	69	110	146
Town Planning,	26, 184	—	—
Tuberculosis: Deaths,	12, 72, 73	—	—
Diagnosis and Treatment,	71	—	—
Domiciliary Treatment,	75	—	—
Report on Cases and Treat- ment,	71	—	—
Summary of Statistics,	77	—	—
Sanatorium Treatment,	74	—	—
Among Dairy Cows,	165, 172	—	—
X-Ray Examination,	76	—	—
Ultra-Violet Light Treatment,	51, 91	—	—
Vaccination,	70	—	—
Venereal Diseases,	78	—	—
Vital Statistics,	10	—	—
Water-closets, Common, &c.,	—	103	132
Water Supply: General,	15, 175, 185	97	124
Not inside Houses,	—	103	132
Workshops, Factories and,	96	104	134



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for 1936.

The arrangement of the Report is in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health.

There is practically no change in the Birth or Death Rates but the Infantile Mortality Rate has shown a further slight fall to 67 per 1000 births; the figure for Scotland is 82.

The Maternal Mortality for the year was 7.3 per 1000 births, as against 5.9 in the previous year. The rate for Scotland for 1936 was 5.6.

It is rather unfortunate that the building of houses has now slowed down so much that very few houses were completed during the year. There is still a considerable amount of rehousing to be done, more especially as regards overcrowding, the figures for which are given in this Report.

It is, however, satisfactory that considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the housing of rural workers. No fewer than 60 houses were brought up to a satisfactory standard of habitability during the year.

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 1936.

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (EXCLUSIVE OF LARGE BURGHS).
ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1936.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1931.	Persons per Occupied House, 1931.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1936-37.	Estimated Population to middle of 1936.
Dumbarton, - -	164	4.824	35	168
Cardross, - - -	6,185	4.178	1,554	6,492
Bonhill, - - -	15,565	3.925	4,010	15,739
Kilmarnock, - -	863	4.109	221	908
Rhu (Landward), -	2,480	4.140	612	2,533
„ (Burghal), -	8,893	3.813	2,370	9,036
Rosneath				
(Landward), -	1,273	4.498	292	1,313
„ (Burghal), -	954	2.765	356	984
Luss, - - -	517	3.517	149	524
Arrochar, - - -	670	3.661	182	666
Cumbernauld, - -	4,829	4.483	1,118	5,011
Kirkintilloch				
(Landward), -	5,492	6.254	898	5,616
„ (Burghal), -	11,817	4.422	2,923	12,925
East Kilpatrick				
(Landward), -	6,511	3.847	3,030	11,656
„ (Burghal), -	5,057	3.932	1,595	6,273
West Kilpatrick, -	7,976	4.322	1,876	8,107
Total, - - -	79,246	4.164	21,221	87,951

POPULATION.—The population of the County area, including the Small Burghs, at the middle of 1936 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 85,682, being an increase of 2616 over the corresponding figure for 1935.

A more detailed estimate is made in this office from the Valuation Roll and this shows the population to be 87,951, which is an increase of 1332 over the corresponding figure for 1935.

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), ...	1166	42	243	1367	677	690	16·0
Births (Illegitimate), ...	30	3	31	58	28	30	* 4·2
Marriages, ...	495	—	—	—	—	—	5·8
Deaths—							
All Causes, ...	899	173	267	993	497	496	† 11·6
Tuberculosis, ...	—	—	—	40	23	17	0·47
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), ...	—	—	—	32	22	10	0·37
Principal Epidemic Diseases, ...	—	—	—	31	17	14	0·36
Children aged under One Year,	—	—	—	92	49	43	† 6·7

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate adjusted for Age and Sex distribution = 11·5. ‡ Rate per 1000 Births.

TABLE III.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS)—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)
FOR 1936. COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		ALL AGES.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
1. Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid),	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles,	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever,	M.	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping-cough,	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria,	M.	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza,	M.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	M.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other Epidemic Diseases,	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System,	M.	22	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	7	1	2	...	...
	F.	10	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases,	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	7	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases,	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease,	M.	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	13	25	9	1
	F.	79	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	13	21	26	11	1
13. Diabetes Mellitus,	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	F.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
14. Other General Diseases; Chronic Poisonings,	M.	12	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...
	F.	21	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	5	4	2	1
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.,	M.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	15	17	1
	F.	57	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	11	19	18	2
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs,	M.	14	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	2	...
	F.	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
17. Heart Disease,	M.	113	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	15	21	40	29	4
	F.	96	...	...	1	...	...	6	7	12	34	26	9	...
18. Other Circulatory Diseases,	M.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2	...
	F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	4
19. Bronchitis,	M.	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	4	1
	F.	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	7	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms),	M.	35	7	1	1	...	2	4	2	6	3	5	2	2
	F.	21	6	4	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	2	1	1
21. Other Respiratory Diseases,	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
	F.	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
22. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer,	M.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	2	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (all ages),	M.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis,	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...
	F.	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver,	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c.,	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases,	M.	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
	F.	9	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis,	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...
	F.	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	3	2	...
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System,	M.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	1
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
30. Puerperal Sepsis,	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Other Puerperal Causes,	F.	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
32. Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System,	M.	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
33. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.,	M.	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Old Age,	M.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3
	F.	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22	14
35. Suicide,	M.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36. Other Violence,	M.	83	...	2	3	3	6	1	3	1	5	4	4	1
	F.	7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
37. Causes ill-defined or unknown,	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...
	F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...
ALL CAUSES,	M.	497	49	13	6	4	12	19	26	52	88	123	88	17
	F.	496	43	15	5	2	17	23	30	43	64	119	100	35
		993	92	28	11	6	29	42	56	95	152	242	188	52

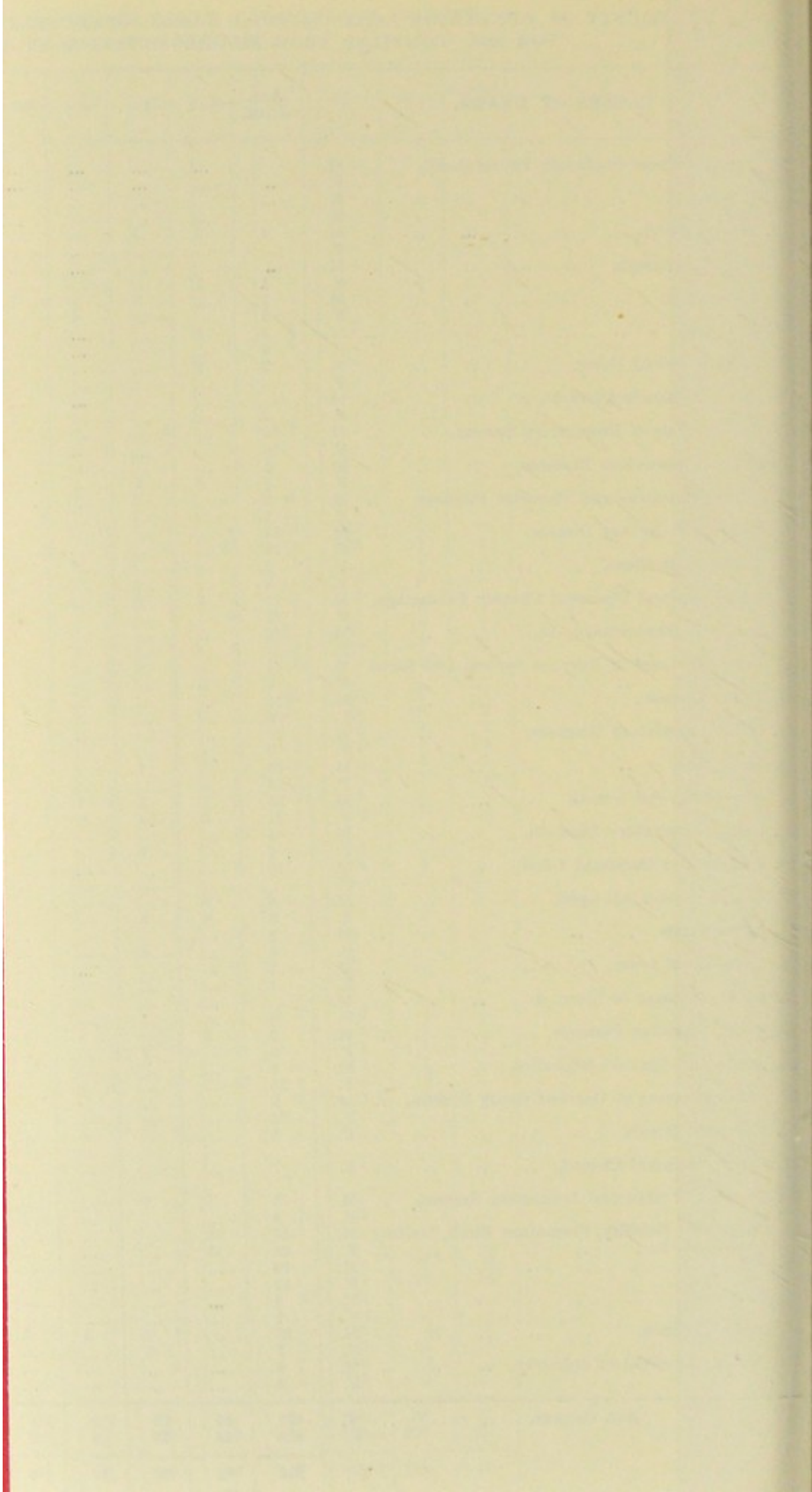


Table I shows the census populations as compared with the estimated populations in the various Parishes at the middle of 1936 as calculated from the inhabited houses. There are actually 334 more inhabited houses when compared with the same period of 1935. The areas in which there is an increase in the number of inhabited houses are Milngavie Burgh, Bearsden and Drumchapel.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—During 1936 the total number of births registered was 1166, being 13 less than last year: 42 of these births were transferred out to other areas, but, on the other hand, 243 were transferred in from other Local Authority areas. The corrected figure was therefore 1367 as against 1340 in 1935.

The corrected birth-rate was 16.0 per 1000 as against 16.1 per 1000 in 1935.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The total number of deaths registered in the County during 1936 was 899, 6 more than in 1935. There were 173 of these deaths transferred out and 267 transferred in, giving a corrected figure of 993, or 2 more than last year.

The corrected death-rate was 11.6 as against 11.9 in the previous year.

Of the 993 deaths, 497 were males and 496 females. 13 persons (7 males and 6 females) died at the age of 90 or over, the oldest being a female of 97 years and 4 months residing in the Arrochar Parish. 52 persons (17 males and 35 females) died at ages over 85 years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under 1 year was 92, the same as in the previous year. The principal causes of death were: Congenital debility, or premature birth, 30; pneumonia, 12; congenital malformation, 8; bronchitis, 5; infantile diarrhoea, 12.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole County area was 67 as against 69 in 1935 and 71 in 1934. It is encouraging to note that this rate has been gradually decreasing since 1932, when the rate was 85; the succeeding years were 80, 71 and 69, while, as stated, this year it is 67.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following deaths from infectious diseases occurred during the year: Measles, nil; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 10; cerebro-spinal fever, 3; giving a total of 18, being 4 fewer than last year.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1936, 40 deaths were due to one or other form of tuberculosis. These included 32 cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for this type of disease of 0.37 per 1000 as against 0.48 in 1935. Deaths from other forms of tuberculosis numbered 8, giving a death-rate of .10 as against 0.13 per 1000 in 1935. The rate for all forms of tuberculosis was .47 per 1000 as against 0.61 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	4	0	3
Notified less than 1 month before death,	1	—	1	3
„ from 1 to 3 months before death,	2	—	—	—
„ „ 3 to 6 „ „ „	3	—	—	1
„ „ 6 to 12 „ „ „	3	5	—	—
„ „ 1 to 2 years, „ „	4	—	—	—
„ over 2 years „ „	8	1	—	—
Totals, ...	22	10	1	7
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	2	2	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution, ...	8	1	—	—

Out of the 40 deaths which occurred during the year, 19 patients were either not notified or died within six months of notification. This figure is equal to 47.5 per cent. of the total deaths.

The 8 patients not notified, or notified only at death, represent 20 per cent. and the 5 patients notified less than one month before death represent 12.5 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the above 8 patients, 3 were cases which were diagnosed in general hospitals—1 being pulmonary tuberculosis with intestinal tuberculosis; 1 miliary tuberculosis with tuberculous meningitis and 1 marasmus with tuberculous meningitis; 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were “transfers in” of patients who died in Larbert Asylum, while the remaining 2 patients were the only cases in this group which died at home. The death of one of these was due to pulmonary tuberculosis and occurred in a patient who, some years previously, had had sanatorium treatment but had left sanatorium and taken up her abode in the country. The other death was due to tuberculous meningitis in a child.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—There were 9 deaths from influenza during 1936 (5 males and 4 females) as against 25 in 1935 and 6 in 1934.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—There were 56 deaths registered as being caused by pneumonia, which is the same figure as in 1935 and 2 less than in 1934.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—137 deaths were registered in 1936 as being due to cancer, as against 117 in 1935 and 142 in 1934. Of these, 58 were males and 79 females.

METEOROLOGY.

Details of the rainfall at various observation stations within the County will be found in Table IV. For the purpose of comparison a statement of the mean rainfall for Scotland has also been included in the table.

It is interesting to note that at every station April was the driest month whilst July ranked alongside January, October and December for heavy rainfall. The total rainfall was considerably below that for 1935, mainly due to a lessened fall in October which was an exceedingly wet month in 1935. There were more dry days in 1936 than in 1935.

TABLE IV.—RAINFALL DURING 1936.

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	Rain in inches,	3.56	2.64	2.32	2.08	2.41	3.18	7.13	4.75	4.55	9.68	5.30	8.90	56.50
Rhu, Filter House, ..	John Black, Water Superintendent,	8	1 0	350	Rain in inches,	3.35	5.29	4.62	1.58	2.70	1.97	6.61	5.04	4.45	5.33	4.27	9.68	54.89
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	Jas. N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor,	8	1 0	293	{ Rain in inches, { Days on which rain fell,	5.83 24	3.82 17	3.29 24	1.54 10	2.06 10	1.85 16	5.41 21	4.01 20	3.75 16	7.11 20	5.11 21	9.11 30	52.89 229
Estate Office, Rosneath, ..	Wm. Rankine, ..	..	..	..	{ Rain in inches, { Days on which rain fell,	5.72 25	3.28 16	3.48 21	1.54 9	2.35 13	1.75 13	5.62 22	3.33 20	3.91 15	5.10 20	4.43 21	9.41 30	49.92 225
Glen Finlas, ..	George Beaton, Water Superintendent,	..	..	..	{ Rain in inches, { Days on which rain fell,	6.10 18	4.15 16	4.60 20	2.58 9	2.17 13	4.01 14	8.10 21	6.96 20	6.06 19	9.03 20	5.82 21	9.75 26	69.33 217
Renton Filters, ..	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent,	8	4 0	292	{ Rain in inches, { Days on which rain fell,	5.56 22	3.56 15	2.91 18	1.23 7	1.67 9	1.83 13	5.05 19	2.78 18	4.54 16	6.18 17	3.91 23	7.83 26	47.05 203
Garshake, ..	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent,	8	1 0	235	Rain in inches,	4.70	2.60	2.65	1.10	1.65	1.80	4.40	2.50	4.10	4.15	3.75	5.75	39.15
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8	1 0	1052	Rain in inches,	6.05	3.00	3.80	1.20	2.15	2.25	5.10	4.10	5.00	6.60	4.60	7.75	51.60
Cochno Filters, ..	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent,	5	1 0	400	{ Rain in inches, { Days on which rain fell,	5.89 16	2.59 15	2.74 16	1.28 8	1.74 7	2.39 15	4.99 18	3.52 16	4.58 15	5.53 18	3.08 19	6.21 25	45.14 188
Cochno Loch, ..	Do.	5	1 0	909	Rain in inches,	7.64	3.06	3.57	1.57	1.78	3.42	5.78	4.62	4.73	7.36	5.34	8.02	56.89
Jaw Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	912	Rain in inches,	7.52	2.94	3.62	1.63	1.79	3.13	6.02	4.91	4.61	7.73	4.71	7.81	56.42
Greenside Reservoir, ..	Do.	5	1 0	875	Rain in inches,	7.31	2.62	3.46	1.30	1.90	2.82	5.65	3.91	4.79	5.33	4.18	5.90	49.17
Mugdock Reservoir, ..	Geo. Henshilwood, C.E., Engineer and Manager Corporation of Glasgow,	..	..	350	Rain in inches,	5.50	2.50	3.35	1.40	1.45	2.25	4.90	4.05	3.95	6.50	4.25	7.10	47.20
..	..	..	..	..	{ Rain in inches,	4.31	9.50	9.40	6.06	1.43	1.53	4.03	8.06	9.56	9.05	9.53	4.04	83.98

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The pipe line which was being laid during the autumn and spring was completed just in time to prevent a further shortage of water in Cardross. There was, however, the usual shortage in the villages on the west shore of the Gareloch.

The work of laying the necessary pipes for supplying the Garelochside was steadily proceeded with during the year, and although there is no chance of the supply being available in the summer of 1937, it is hoped that the following summer may see the end of a situation which has caused much annoyance for many years past.

The pipe from Loch Finlas, which is to supply the Kilmaronock area, was commenced during the year, but the progress is necessarily slow.

The arrangements for the Arrochar supply were completed during the year and work commenced, but circumstances delayed the work very considerably so that the supply will not be available in the summer of 1937.

10 samples of water from public supplies were analysed during the year and found to be of good quality.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

RIVER LEVEN.—On 6th July a serious pollution occurred on the stretch of water between Cordale and Dalquhurn Works. On 16th July I wrote to the Clerk as follows:—

Referring to our conversation this morning, the following are the main facts relating to the pollution of the river which occurred on Monday, 6th July.

The pollution appears to have occurred somewhere between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. A Sanitary Inspector of the Local Authority along with the River Watcher, Mr. M'Arthur, procured samples of water, but of course some time had elapsed and, as you are aware, the River Leven flows fairly rapidly even at this time of the year

TABLE V.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES,
1936.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	2	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...
Deep Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	1
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	1	...	...	7	...	...
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Gravitation:						
Garelochhead, - -	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kirkintilloch, - -	5	...	...	...	...	...
Old Kilpatrick, - -	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cardross, - - -	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTALS, - - -	7	...	...	22	...	2

and any poison is quickly diluted. The analyses of the two samples do not show any pollution which would cause injury to fish.

Two of the fish killed by the pollution were sent to the Biological Station at Millport but Dr. Elmhurst, the Director, was unable to find any exact reason for their death, although he is satisfied that they were either poisoned or suffocated.

I wrote to the United Turkey Red Company regarding the pollution because it occurred in a stretch of water between two of their Works and the only effluent going into that stretch is from their Works. I have to-day received a reply stating that they have gone fully into the matter and cannot offer any explanation, as nothing untoward has been done in the operation of these Works.

I understand from the Deputy Chief Constable that his Department have been making inquiries under the Salmon Fisheries Acts, but I have not heard if anything definite has been discovered. I also understand that Mr. M'Arthur, the River Watcher for the Loch Lomond Angling Association, has sent one or more fish to the Fisheries Board but I have not heard if the cause of death has been ascertained.

Subsequently some correspondence occurred between this Department and the United Turkey Red Company regarding the possibility of accidental pollution. The Directors of the Company, however, could find no evidence of this.

During this pollution the number of fish destroyed was very large, and it is most unfortunate that no definite cause could be ascertained. A very considerable number of samples was examined, but nothing was found in the water which would destroy fish life or give any indication as to the possible source of pollution.

RIVER ALLANDER.—In June a complaint was received from the Douglas Park Golf Club regarding the condition of the river adjoining the Golf Course. The complaint referred to smells and also to the presence of rats. The Burgh of

Milngavie Sewage Works has an effluent pipe near this point and this no doubt was the cause of complaint.

As it happened, the Town Council were about that time renewing certain of the Burgh sewers and it was arranged to carry the effluent pipe down-stream to a point beyond the Golf Course. It might be mentioned that inspection did not reveal any gross pollution of the stream with sewage matter. There are, of course, rats on the banks of most streams in the vicinity of towns.

A similar complaint regarding this stream was referred to in last year's Report.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLYN.—On 6th July a complaint was received through the Clerk to the Kirkintilloch District Council about the condition of the Luggie, which was stated to be very black. I visited the stream along with the Sanitary Inspector on 9th July and inspected Wester Gartshore Pit effluents. It was obvious from the condition of the bed of the stream as it passed through the Works that a considerable amount of coal gum had got into the river. On 16th July I reported to the County Clerk as follows:—

A complaint was received on 6th July from the Clerk to the District Council regarding the condition of the River Luggie. I paid a visit to this stream on 9th July and made a detailed inspection of the Wester Gartshore Pits. The condition of the River Luggie just below the pits is deplorable, whereas above the pit effluent the river is of quite a different colour, being a dark brown in place of a funereal black.

There are in all five places where effluents reach the Luggie from these pits. The farthest down effluent is composed of the water pumped from the lodgment at the foot of the pit which drains not only the Wester Gartshore Pits but Meiklehill as well. This water was being pumped at the time of my visit and no exception could be taken to it, but precautions have to be taken in connection with the pumping so that the coal dust is not stirred up and pumped out with the water. On

previous occasions I have seen this effluent in a very black condition.

The next pipe farther up the river drains from various parts of the upper workings and it is this pipe which has obviously been doing the mischief recently, because below it in the bed of the stream there is a solid mass of coal dust stretching two-thirds across the stream. At the time of my visit there was only a small amount of blackish material issuing from it.

Farther up the stream there is a small pipe which does not appear to do very much damage but also drains certain places in the Works.

Higher up the stream, merely running down the bank and not issuing from a pipe, are two streams of water which come down the railway lines and cross under them. This water is really an escape from the coal-washing plant and of course a considerable amount of coal washings gain access to the stream from time to time by these channels. There are at present no sumps in connection with them, but, as will be seen from my letter to Mr. Lang, the Manager, I have asked that such should be arranged for.

I am quite satisfied that a very great improvement could be effected in the condition of the River Luggie if a little care were taken regarding these effluents.

I also sent to the Manager of the Pit a note of suggestions as to how improvements could be effected. They were as follows:—

1. That care should be taken not to over-pump the water from the lodgment so that the accumulation of coal dust there should not be disturbed.
2. That care should be taken to keep cleaned out the various sumps in connection with the pipe which discharges into the Luggie farther up-stream.
3. That the deposit of coal dust on the bank, which will certainly be washed into the stream with the next heavy rain, should be removed.
4. That an attempt should be made to remove the accumula-

tion of coal dust lying in the stream underneath the pipe referred to.

5. That the two places where the water discharges under the rails should have sumps connected with them and that these should be regularly cleaned out so that only comparatively clean water gains access to the River Luggie.
6. That some definite instruction should be given to someone to see that these various sumps are regularly cleaned, otherwise of course they are of no use.

These suggestions were given effect to, but of course there may be a recurrence of pollution if attention is not paid to the cleaning of the various sumps.

Later on in the year a note was sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Lanarkshire regarding the condition of the river above Wester Gartshore Pit.

No further complaint was received regarding the Bothlyn Burn.

PARK BURN.—There was also a complaint regarding the Park Burn, which arises in Auchengeich Loch in Lanarkshire and, after traversing an underground channel for about three-quarters of a mile, comes out at Boghead, near Lenzie, and finally joins the Kelvin.

On 26th June I wrote to the Medical Officer of Health for Lanarkshire regarding the condition of this stream, which contained an enormous quantity of coal washings. Assurance was given that steps were being taken to remedy the condition.

AUCHENTOSHAN BURN.—The Distillery was visited on 13th May by the Medical Officers of Health for Clydebank and the County. There was no cause for complaint at that time.

BALLAGAN BURN.—A complaint of dead fish in this burn, which runs into the River Leven, was received at the end of June. An analysis of the water showed the presence of 25 parts of carbolic or cresylic acid per 100,000. This was due in all probability to the laying of tar-macadam on an adjoining road and the acids referred to were probably the cause of the destruction of fish.

RED BURN, CASTLECARY.—In connection with the inquiry by the Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution Prevention, a short Report was prepared regarding the Red Burn, which joins the Bonny in Stirlingshire. The following is an excerpt from the Report:—

The Red Burn is formed by the junction of two branches, one known as the Vault Burn and the other as the Bog Stank. Between the County of Dunbarton boundary and the junction of these two burns the Red Burn is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. The Vault Burn, which in its upper reaches is known as Glencryan Burn, arises on the high ground above Cumbernauld Station and in its course to form the Vault Burn is joined by a small branch which takes the drainage from a group of 56 houses at Cumbernauld Station. There are 50 water-closets in connection with these houses and all of them discharge through septic tanks. The population is about 170. The Bog Stank, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, arises as a ditch on the side of the main road near Cumbernauld. It does not now receive any sewage, as all the Cumbernauld sewage has been removed from the tributary which comes through the village. After the junction of the Bog Stank and the Vault Burn the stream becomes the Red Burn, and about half-way between its junction and the County boundary it receives the effluent from the Cumbernauld Sewage Works.

Before reaching Castlecary, the Red Burn is joined by the Walton Burn, which is the boundary between Dunbartonshire and Stirlingshire for the greater part of its course. The Walton Burn receives no sewage except drainage from farms which may happen to be in the neighbourhood. Before passing into Stirlingshire, the Red Burn receives the drainage from a group of houses at Castlecary, numbering 31, with a population of 127. There are 16 water-closets, all of which are discharged through septic tanks.

None of these burns receives any trade effluent or coal washings during the course of their passage through the County.

A series of analyses of water was carried out in connection with this Report, with the following result: Sample from Bog Stank—very satisfactory; Sample from Red Burn just below Bog Stank—satisfactory; Sample from Red Burn below outfall of Cumbernauld Sewage Works—not satisfactory; Sample from Red Burn at Castlecary—not satisfactory.

The question of improving the Cumbernauld Sewage Works was under consideration during the year.

YOKER BURN.—A sudden pollution of this burn took place in February, when the Admiralty oil pipe on the bank of the Canal burst, the oil finding its way through field drains into the burn. A visit of inspection was made, when it was found that remedial measures were in progress.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The discharge from the Vale of Leven Sewage Works at Dalmoak continues to be of a satisfactory nature. The question of including certain other effluents was discussed during the year and in the end, on advice from the County Analyst that the composition of the sewage would not be affected in any way, the Committee agreed to include this comparatively small quantity of effluent into the sewers.

In February the County Council agreed to the formation of a Drainage District for Bowling and, after some opposition from the Railway Company, the Sheriff, in August, found for the County Council.

The formation of this area into a Drainage District was long ago felt necessary because a great part of the sewage has been discharging into the harbour; recently the harbour has been used by persons owning cabin cruisers and quite a number of persons have been living on boats moored there.

In December the County Council resolved to form a Drainage District at Arrochar, together with a Scavenging District at Arrochar and Tarbet. These matters have long been before the Health Department and the facilities provided, especially the former, will be of great benefit not only to

the resident population but to the many visitors to the district.

There were a large number of extensions made during the year to existing districts. These are detailed by the County Engineer.

NUISANCES.

Smells from a Coup.—Further action was taken during the year regarding the coup referred to in the Annual Reports for 1934 and 1935 and some improvement was effected. The size and nature of the coup, however, make it a very difficult matter to deal with. It will be noted from the 1934 Report that the coup is in Lanarkshire and owned by the Glasgow Corporation, and assurances were given by the Corporation that everything would be done to minimise the nuisance. The matter will be kept under observation.

Conditions at a Stable.—A complaint was received in March regarding a stable in the Western Area used by the proprietors of a potato-chip business. The conditions found were so bad that I had no hesitation in reporting to the Committee that a nuisance existed. This nuisance was eventually abated by the removal of the shed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the Landward Area of the County.

PRIVATE STREETS.

A number of private streets were reported on during 1936. At the end of 1935 the question of Lochend Crescent and Pendicle Road was before the Committee. These streets were in a very bad condition and were certified under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. These streets were finally made up to highway standard.

In May my attention was called to the condition of Thorn Road, Bearsden, and I reported as follows to the County Clerk:—

“ My attention has been directed by a member of the

County Council to the condition of the portion of Thorn Road, Bearsden, from the house named 'Quilchena' to the Golf Course.

"This road is only partially formed but the surface of the part used for traffic to the Golf Course is in a very unsatisfactory condition and cannot be properly scavenged.

"I would be prepared to issue a Certificate under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and should be obliged if you would refer to this matter at the meeting on Monday."

Lennox Street, Alexandria, was dealt with in November and after negotiations certain repairs were carried out.

RAT CAMPAIGN.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

RAT WEEK, 30TH MARCH TILL 6TH APRIL, 1936.

The following is the joint report issued by the Sanitary Inspectors in the Eastern and Western Areas:—

"In addition to the incessant campaign for the extermination of rats within the County, the Annual Rat Week was held when, as in the past, an endeavour was made to enlighten and promote the interest of the public upon the destruction of rats.

"Colour posters were displayed in all London and North Eastern and London Midland and Scottish Railway Stations within the County and in other prominent positions where the greatest publicity could be secured. The scavenging wagons within the Special Scavenging Districts were also utilised for the display of posters, giving information as to methods of extermination and names and addresses of officials to whom application could be made for assistance and guidance as to the best methods of destroying the vermin.

"The Chief Constable of the County agreed, as in former years, to the sale of poisons from the various police stations in the County. This arrangement proved very advantageous.

"Premises where the presence of rats was suspected or known to be present, were visited and the owners or tenants

urged to make a wholehearted effort to exterminate the pests.

"The refuse coups and other properties of the Local Authority, although continually under observation for the presence of rats, received special attention, as in former years.

"In the Eastern Area, a trap known as "The Pied Piper," has been continually used during the year with gratifying results, an average kill of 10 rats per week being reported from one of the refuse coups. Horo sulphur candles and carbon bi-sulphate have also been freely used and give every satisfaction.

"The 'Cyanogas' apparatus is still employed in the Western Area and is giving very satisfactory results at the various refuse coups of the County Council.

"There have been no reports of any large kills during the week in the County, but we are sure that the propaganda connected with the Annual Rat Week has stimulated the interest of the public and will, with the co-operation of the Department, tend to decrease the rat population within the County.

"Quantity of rat poison sold during the Rat Week—

19 dozen tins 'Rodine.'

19 packets rat biscuits.

10 tins 'Klearwell' Liquid."

B.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The total number of houses closed during 1936 as uninhabitable only amounted to 58. This small number was not due to the absence of condemnable houses but to the slow progress in building, especially in the Western Area of the County, where many uninhabitable houses are still occupied.

A commencement was, however, made in certain areas with the erection of houses for overcrowding.

Very large numbers of inspections and re-inspections were made of properties complained of by the tenants and in some instances the complaint of gross defects could not be substantiated.

Reference was made in last year's Report to properties

where repairs were necessary, although the houses themselves were in fair condition. These properties were again before the Committees and eventually the proprietors agreed to carry out the necessary repairs and install up-to-date sanitary accommodation. At the date of writing this these repairs were in progress. The properties referred to are situated in Bonhill and Jamestown and comprise 392 houses.

Town-planning matters are fully dealt with in the County Engineer's Report.

DEFECTIVE OR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.—During the year 1936, 41 representations were made under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, or the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to the Local Authority. The total number of houses affected was 58. The following table shows the situation of the various houses dealt with:—

BONHILL.						
Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.				4
		1	2	3		
4 Third Street, - - -	1	—	—	—	1	
2 and 6 Raglan Street, - -	2	2	—	—	—	
51 Campbell Street, - - -	2	1	1	—	—	
15 Main Street, Bonhill, - -	1	1	—	—	—	
Ballagan, Balloch, - - -	4	—	1	2	1	
185 Main Street, Jamestown -	2	1	1	—	—	
317 Main Street, Bonhill, -	2	—	1	1	—	
27 Random Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	
43 Mitchell Street, - - -	1	1	—	—	—	
41-43 Mitchell Street, - - -	3	—	3	—	—	
2-6 Random Street, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	
174 Main Street, Jamestown, -	1	1	—	—	—	
Auchengaven, Luss, - - -	1	—	—	1	—	
	22	7	9	4	2	

RENTON.						
Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.				4
		1	2	3		
4, 6 and 12 Red Row,	- - - 3	—	2	—	1	
18 Burn Street,	- - - 1	—	1	—	—	
2 Back Street,	- - - 1	—	1	—	—	
139 Back Street,	- - - 1	1	—	—	—	
109 Main Street,	- - - 1	—	—	1	—	
		7	1	4	1	1

OLD KILPATRICK.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.				
		1	2	3	4	5
Ferrydyke, - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1

DUNTOCHER AND HARDGATE.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Abraham's Land, Hardgate, -	1	—	1	—	—
59 William Street, Duntocher, -	2	—	1	1	—
Drummond's Land, Hardgate, -	5	1	3	1	—
M'Lean's Land, Duntocher, -	1	1	—	—	—
Filshie's Land, Duntocher, -	3	3	—	—	—
	12	5	5	2	—

WATERSIDE AND TINTOCK.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Hamburg, - - - -	2	1	1	—	—
Gibb's Property, Tintock, -	1	—	1	—	—
	3	1	2	—	—

CUMBERNAULD AND CONDORRAT.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4
Dalshannon, Condorrat, - -	1	—	1	—	—
Roadside, Cumbernauld, - -	5	3	2	—	—
Bank Close, Cumbernauld, - -	1	1	—	—	—
Eastfield, Cumbernauld, - -	2	1	1	—	—
Main Street, Cumbernauld, - -	1	—	—	—	1
Wynd, Cumbernauld, - - -	3	—	3	—	—
	13	5	7	—	1

	No. of Houses.	Apartments.				
		1	2	3	4	5
Total for all areas, - - -	58	19	27	7	4	1

The 12 houses referred to in last year's report as being not completely dealt with at the end of 1935 were disposed of in January, 1936, as follows: Kirkton Cottage, Cardross, and 59 William Street, Duntocher—demolition orders issued; Littlemill, Bowling (4 houses), and Woodside Place, Bowling (6 houses)—undertakings accepted.

Undertakings were also accepted during the year for the following properties condemned during the year: Filshie's Land, Duntocher (3 houses); Ferrydyke, Old Kilpatrick (1 house); Main Street, Cumbernauld (1 house); Wynd, Cumbernauld (3 houses); Bank Close, Cumbernauld (1 house); Roadside, Cumbernauld (5 houses).

PERMISSION TO USE PROPERTIES FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Officials, agreed to allow the following properties which had been condemned as uninhabitable to be used as under:—

Kirkton Cottage, Cardross: Store.

319-321 Main Street, Bonhill: Club Rooms.

Drumbreck Cottage: Implement Shed.

Beetlehill Cottage: Store.

The following applications were refused:—

Boyd's Property, Cumbernauld: Physical Culture Centre and Committee Rooms.

429 Main Street, Bonhill: Store.

31 Back Street, Renton: Training Centre for Football Club.

REPAIR OF PROPERTIES.

The following properties, which were condemned and for which undertakings were given, were satisfactorily repaired:—

2 Station Street, Renton; and

18 Burn Street, Renton;

while approval was given to a plan of reconstruction for one house at Burnbrae, Waterside.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS.

The following is the report for the year ended 31st December, 1936, on proceedings taken with regard to 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 year,	-	-	-	-	351
(b) since 1st January, 1931,	-	-	-	-	1701

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

(a) during year,	-	-	-	-	38
(b) since 1st January, 1931,	-	-	-	-	876

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

3. Number of houses in respect of which intimations were given during year under Section 20 (1) requiring provision of a sufficient water-closet, - - - - - —

4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year—

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

5. Number of houses where works were carried out by County Council during year after failure of owners to do so, - - - - - —

6. Number of houses for which water-closets were provided during year at instance of County Council without formal intimation under Section 20 (1)—

(i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931,	-	-	140
(ii) without such assistance,	-	-	7

7. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of County Council was given (a) — during the year in terms of Section 111, - (b) 1

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

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 8. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40 (1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (b) outside the house, | (a) — | (b) — |
| 9. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year— | | |
| (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, | - - | — |
| (ii) without such assistance, | - - - | — |
| 10. Number of houses where works were carried out by County Council during year after failure of owners to do so, | - - - | — |
| 11. Number of houses where water supply was provided during year at the instance of County Council without formal notice under Section 40 (1)— | | |
| (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, | - - | 21 |
| (ii) without such assistance, | - - - | 2 |

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| 12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1), | - - - - - | — |
| 13. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1)— | | |
| (a) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1931, | - - - | — |
| (b) without such assistance, | - - - | — |
| 14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by County Council under Section 15 (1), | - - - | — |
| 15. 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 during year for a notice under Section 14 (1), | - - - - - | — |

16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1), - - - - -	58
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1)—	
(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, - -	26
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit, - - -	2
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3), - -	36
(d) closing orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) and (4), - -	12
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2)—	
(i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, - -	7
(ii) without such assistance, - - -	1
19. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of County Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930—	
(i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, - -	20
(ii) without such assistance, - - -	—
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have in terms of Section 16 (3) been determined by County Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, - -	8
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, - - - - -	—

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

The number of rural houses reconditioned under the above Act was rather less than in 1935, the number being 60 as against 72. As will be seen from the list appended, the repairs consisted mainly of the provision of up-to-date sanitary accommodation and in most instances a general overhaul of the premises was included.

The following statement shows the houses in which improvements were carried out during the year.

Situation of Property.	No. of houses dealt with.	Improvements carried out.
Gardener's cottage, Ardgar, Shandon.	1	Additional bedroom, scullery, bathroom and hot-water supply.
Port of Rosdhu (Game-keepers' house).	1	Scullery, bathroom and hot-water supply.
Estate worker's cottage, Tullichewan.	1	Additional bedroom, scullery, bathroom, larder and hot-water supply.
Estate worker's cottage, Tullichewan.	1	Scullery, bathroom, hot-water supply and larder.
Gardener's cottage, Tullichewan.	1	Bedroom, scullery, bathroom, larder, coal-cellar and hot-water supply.
Gamekeeper's cottage, Tullichewan.	1	Scullery, bathroom, coal-cellar and hot-water supply.
Farm worker's cottage, Tullichewan.	1	Bathroom, scullery, bedroom, larder and hot-water supply.
Gardener's lodge, Agnes Miller-Wilson Home, Shandon.	1	Bathroom, scullery and hot-water supply.
Gardener's cottage, Rosdhu Estate.	1	Bathroom, scullery, water supply and hot-water system.
Shepherd's cottage, Invergroin, Glen Douglas.	1	Bathroom, scullery, hot-water and new water supply.
No. 1, Luss Village.	1	W.C. accommodation and new drainage system.
No. 2, Do.	1	Do.
No. 3, Do.	1	Do.
No. 4, Do.	1	Do.
No. 5, Do.	1	Do.
No. 6, Do.	1	Do.
No. 7, Do.	1	Do.
No. 8, Do.	1	Do.
No. 9, Do.	1	New scullery, sink and w.c. introduced.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Improvements carried out.
No. 10, Luss Village,	1	Provision of w.c. and new drainage system.
No. 11, Do.	1	Do.
No. 12, Do.	1	Do.
No. 14, Do.	1	Do.
No. 15, Do.	1	Introduction of bath, w.c., hot-water and new drainage system.
No. 16, Do.	1	Introduction of w.c. and new drainage system.
No. 17, Do.	1	Do.
No. 18, Do.	1	Do.
No. 19, Do.	1	Do.
No. 21, Do.	1	Provision of bathroom, w.c., hot-water system and new drainage system.
Gardener's house, Peaton House, Coulport.	1	Provision of bathroom, w.c., hot-water installation and new drainage system.
Estate worker's cottage, Gowkhill, Arden.	1	Provision of water supply, bathroom, w.c. and new drainage system.
Rockwell Cottage, Cardross.	1	Provision of bathroom, w.c., hot-water, scullery and new drainage system.
Glen Cottage, Cardross.	1	Do.
Chauffeur's house, Arden.	1	Provision of bath, w.c., hot-water installation and new drainage system.
Shandon School-house.	1	Provision of bath, w.c., larder and hot-water installation.
Station employee's house, Ardlui.	1	Provision of scullery, bathroom, w.c., hot-water installation and new drainage system.
Signalman's house, Ardlui.	1	Do.
Gamekeeper's house, Lochend, Caldarvan.	1	Provision of bath, w.c., hot-water installation and new drainage system.
Gardener's cottage, Letrault, Rhu.	1	Provision of bath, w.c., hot-water installation, new drainage system and larder.
West Lodge, Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.	1	1 3-apt. house—addition of bathroom, w.c., &c.
Wester Gartshore Cottages, Kirkintilloch.	2	2 3-apt. houses—addition of bathroom, w.c. and cellar.

Situation of Property.	No. of houses dealt with.		Improvements carried out.
Langmuir Cottage, Kirkintilloch.	2	2	2-apt. houses—addition of bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom, w.c. and larder.
Roadside, Auchinstarry.	1	1	4-apt. house—addition of kitchen, wash-house, &c.
Longrow, Waterside, Kirkintilloch.	1	1	3 apt. house—reconstruction.
Ferrydyke, Old Kilpatrick.	1	2	2-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 1 3-apt. house.
Main Street, Cumbernauld (Hamilton).	2	2	shops converted to 1 3-apt. house.
Burnbrae, Waterside.	5	5	3-apt. houses—addition of bathrooms, sculleries, &c.
Longrow, Waterside.	2	1	1-and 1 2-apt. houses converted to 1 3-apt. house with scullery and bathroom, &c.
Wyndford Lock (lock-keeper's house).	1	1	4-apt. house—addition of bathroom and scullery.
Shirva, Kirkintilloch.	3	1	3-and 1 4-apt. house—addition of bathroom and scullery to each. Conversion of 2 houses to 1 house and reconditioning other house.
North Street, Condorrat.	1	1	4-apt. house—addition of bathroom, kitchenette and scullery.

As regards Farm Servants' Cottages, the progress last year was slower than usual, the number of such cottages which could still be improved being 36 at the end of the year.

REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926, HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, &c.

In connection with a request from the Department of Health for certain information regarding the working of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and the Housing Acts, I submitted the following Report:—

“ I have now had an opportunity of discussing with the Sanitary Inspectors the problems put before us by the Department of Health in connection with the Scottish

Housing Advisory Committee, and would put forward the following observations on their questions:—

“ 1. It should be noted that in the County of Dunbarton the first inspection of houses commenced in 1914. All the houses coming under the regulations were examined and reported on by 1919. These houses have been periodically inspected since that date.

“ 2. It must first be remembered that certain houses in rural areas come within special districts and certain houses are outwith these districts. Houses within special districts are more easily dealt with than those which have no special facilities in their vicinity. Taking the Department's questions seriatim—

“ (a) Although possibly Section 14 has not been used officially by the issue of orders, a considerable volume of repairs has been done by the proprietors of houses in rural districts on the request of the Sanitary Inspectors, and it is the very fact that proprietors have been to a large extent willing to co-operate that has made it unnecessary for official action to be taken.

“ (b) As regards Section 16, a very considerable number of houses have been dealt with in the rural areas. As regards areas which have not been dealt with, as soon as houses, which have been sanctioned by the Committee, are built by the Local Authority the remaining uninhabitable houses will be closed and demolished.

“ (c) The attention of the Department is directed in this connection to the pages of the County Medical Officer's Annual Report (going back five years) dealing with the improvement of rural dwellings:—

Annual Report, 1934—pages 35, 36 and 37.

Annual Report, 1933—pages 32, 33 and 34.

Annual Report, 1932—pages 58, 59 and 60.

Annual Report, 1931—pages 56, 57 and 58.

Annual Report, 1930—pages 53, 54, 55 and 56.

The present Report, which is in the hands of the printers, will show an almost equal number of repairs done to rural houses by the introduction of water supplies or water-closets.

“ I might mention that within the present year, in co-operation with the owners of the village of Luss, practically all the properties have had water-closets and up-to-date sanitary arrangements introduced.

“ As will be seen from the Returns to the Department, there are still some 36 houses in rural areas in the County of Dunbarton to be dealt with, these houses being occupied by farm workers, and constant pressure is being put on the owners to go in for an improvement scheme. The great difficulty in rural areas is want of a main drainage system, quite a number of the houses being in positions which make the introduction of sanitary conveniences extremely expensive and it will be remembered that under Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, the point of what is reasonably practicable comes into the question, together with the expense involved. This Section 20, Sub-Section (2), is one of the stumbling-blocks, an alteration of which might be considered. In my opinion this should only operate where the premises are outwith a special district and the same applies to the provisions of Section 40 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, in relation to the provision of a water supply. The Department will no doubt remember the case in Dunbartonshire before the late Sheriff M'Phail, where a decision was given against the County Council.

“ 3. In answer to the questions which are referred to under paragraph 3, it must be remembered that, generally speaking, in villages there is no growth of the population, but there are villages, such as Arrochar which has a torpedo factory and Rosneath and Clynder where there are yacht-building yards, where there is a lack of houses and where it would appear that grants would be necessary for the provision of the required houses. There is a further point, which applies perhaps more to the Western Area of the County, that there is a lack of houses for the younger people who wish to remain in the rural areas. Such houses will not be provided without Exchequer grants.

“ 4. There would appear to be very great difficulty in doing away with the ' tied ' house, because it is obvious

that there are a number of difficulties relating to tenancy with this class of worker. Farm servants are engaged and discharged at certain periods of the year and might still require to occupy the house after their term of engagement had ceased with any particular farm, and this would of course mean that the incoming farm servant would have no accommodation available. Under these circumstances it would appear desirable for the owner of the farm to arrange for the accommodation of his servants on his own premises. Quite apart from this consideration, the farms are so scattered that the provision of houses in existing villages would be almost out of the question.

“ 5. We are of opinion that grants should be made available to private owners to build new houses for the occupation of agricultural workers as well as to improve or reconstruct the existing houses.

“ 6. Except under special circumstances, it has been the custom of the Dunbarton County Council to refuse assistance for the reconstruction of houses of less than three apartments and the Committee have had before them constantly the question of bringing these dwellings up to the housing standards as laid down in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. This, of course, cannot always be attained, especially with very isolated cottages. There is no doubt that it would be an advantage to secure a larger number of apartments in such cottages where the families are large. This could only be done by grants as referred to under paragraph 5.

“ 7. As far as the County Council of Dunbarton is concerned, assistance is not given where the house is not worth reconstruction and, on the other hand, the requirements have not, as far as I am aware, been unnecessarily strict. Any regulations regarding grants should give a certain amount of latitude, as the conditions affecting rural houses differ within such wide limits.

“ 8. It would appear to be almost necessary for the provision of bothies for unmarried farm servants at certain of the farms. There are not a large number of these in Dunbartonshire, but where there are, the farm servant

usually has meals with the farmer's family and the apartment is only used for sleeping purposes. Some of the accommodation which I have seen is distinctly good, but on the other hand there are instances where the opposite is the case. It would appear as if, at any rate in the Western Area of the County, special attention should be paid to the improvement of such accommodation, especially as regards lighting, heating and cubic space, which is very often deficient.

" 9. There are not a large number of small landholders in the County of Dunbarton, but it would appear that the provision of a grant to such a holder, if he is ' tied to the land,' would encourage the erection of new houses by the small landholders themselves.

" 10. I think it may be said that there have been no really insurmountable difficulties met with under the Housing Acts. The Housing (Rural Workers) Acts have been made use of to a large extent by landowners and the Housing Acts themselves have been sufficient to enable the County Council to get rid of large numbers of insanitary houses and to replace them with others on more suitable sites.

" Although perhaps it does not come quite under the headings of this Questionnaire, attention could be drawn to the difficulty experienced where an overcrowded family is given a larger house. At the present time there is no provision to ensure that such a house is not re-overcrowded. From a practical point of view there can be no reason at all why a house, once de-crowded, should not be ' ticketed ' and only the number of persons allowable under the 1935 Act allowed to reside in it for all time.

(Signed) " THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
" County Medical Officer.

" County Health Office,

" 88 College Street,

" Dumbarton,

" 4th September, 1936."

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The survey of all houses under £45 rental was completed during the year, and the amount of overcrowding in the County Landward revealed.

Copies of the official Forms B, C and D are included in this Report and in these will be found the actual figures regarding overcrowding and the number of houses required after decanting of families in our housing schemes and elsewhere so as to take full advantage of the accommodation available.

There is also included in the Report a Statement showing the County Council's Housing Programme up till the end of 1938. From this it will be noticed that in the whole County (Landward) at April, 1936, there were still required 286 houses for slum clearance and these are to be erected under the 1930 Act.

It will also be seen that it was agreed by the County Council to proceed with 938 houses for overcrowding, being an instalment of the total required, making a total as shown in the Statement of 1224, of sizes set out in that Table.

PARTICULARS FROM THE COUNTY ARCHITECT.

I am indebted to the County Architect for supplying the following notes regarding the progress of Housing Schemes, &c. :—

Admiralty Housing Site, Alexandria.—Owing to difficulties regarding the clearing of the huts from the ground of the third development, it was not until the month of May that a start was made to build a further 48 houses.

Burnbrae, Alexandria.—A scarcity of labour held up the completion of the 18 flatted houses, and it was the month of April before they were finished.

Red Row, Renton.—The 6 three-apartment flatted houses were completed and occupied in the month of June.

Cordale, Renton.—While the Department of Health for Scotland approved of the tenders for the first development of 120 tenemental houses, comprising 72 three-

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935. (SECTION 1.)

FORM "B"—OVERCROWDING.

REPORT ON FAMILIES OVERCROWDED AS SHOWN BY SURVEY.

1.	2.																	3.					
	Number of Families * containing the number of "adults" † shown at the head of the columns hereunder occupying houses with the number of apartments in Column 1.																	Number of Families Overcrowded.		Total. (c)			
																		Owing to number of occupants. ‡ (a)	Owing only to sex separation factor. § (b)				
Size of House. *	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10+			
1 apartment	206	6	279	170	155	44	54	25	17	11	9	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496	23	519
2 apartments	386	13	1073	427	915	297	533	177	291	115	179	64	54	37	22	16	5	3	3	2	1798		1798
3 apartments	149	5	554	153	537	172	481	119	327	123	217	72	89	34	47	23	31	7	5	5	653		653
4 apartments	83	1	626	181	477	103	266	56	154	36	73	31	57	20	27	11	16	4	6	8	72		72
5 apartments	39	—	207	33	181	41	131	29	64	9	38	3	15	4	6	3	1	—	1	—	—		—
6 apartments and over	33	—	143	16	182	35	138	31	88	15	43	11	28	2	11	5	4	4	2	3	—		—
																					3019		3042
	Totals:																						

* Where house is occupied by more than one family, enter each family according to number of apartments separately occupied.

† "Adult" means a person 10 years of age and over, or two children between 1 and under 10 years. Disregard infants under 1 year.

‡ Enter in Column 3 (a) the sum of the figures to the right of the transverse line in Column 2.

§ Enter in Column 3 (b) families not already included in Column 3 (a). It is only for single-apartment houses that Column 3 (b) is required.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935 (Section 1).

FORM "C"—OVERCROWDING.

STATEMENT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Entry.	Houses.	Number of Apartments.						Totals.
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	
1	Surveyed, - -	591	4701	3197	2246	906	824	12465
2	Overcrowded (c)	243	1772	670	73	1	—	2759
	Percentage overcrowded -	41.1	37.7	20.96	3.2	0.1	—	22.3
3	Required to abate overcrowding (c)	46	322	1381	981	225	15	2970
4	Fit existing houses—							
	(i) Empty, -	6	9	8	1	1	2	27
	(ii) To be rendered vacant, -	243	1708	652	73	1	—	2677
	(iii) Total, -	249	1717	660	74	2	2	2704
5	Estimated Surplus or New houses re- quired, - -	203	1395	—	—	—	—	1598
		—	—	721	907	223	13	1864
6	Overcrowded houses belong- ing to local auth- ority included under Entry 2,	1	258	338	46	—	—	643

NOTES.—(a) Entries 1 to 4 to be made from Forms A.

(b) Entry 5 is the difference between Entry 3 and 4 (iii).

(c) An overcrowded house which is also unfit for human habitation should not be included under Entry 2, if it falls to be dealt with under the 1930 Act. The accommodation required to rehouse the family to be displaced from such a house should not be included under Entry 3.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935 (Section 1).

FORM "D"—OVERCROWDING.

- (A) PROPOSALS for the provision of additional accommodation to abate overcrowding during the three years 1936-1938, inclusive.

	Houses.				
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	Total.
1. No. of new houses estimated to be required. (As in 5 of Form C.),	721	907	223	13	1864
2. Total No. of new houses proposed to be provided by local authority up to the end of 1938*	120	620	174	—	914
3. No. of new houses estimated to be provided otherwise than by local authority,	—	—	—	—	—

* Include houses covered by proposals already submitted under the Act, which are to be regarded as part of local authority's programme for the three years 1936-1938.

Note.—Houses to be provided under the Act of 1930 to accommodate persons displaced from unfit houses which are also overcrowded, should not be included in the above proposals.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

Statement showing the Housing Programme for the County under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935, up till the end of 1938.

A R E A	1930 ACT.				1935 ACT.				TOTAL 1930 & 1935 ACTS.			
	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Total.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Total.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Total.
Arrochar, ...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
Garelochhead, ...	12	...	...	12	2	4	...	6	14	4	...	18
Rosneath, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4
Rhu, ...	6	...	...	6	2	2	2	6	8	2	2	12
Cardross, ...	8	...	...	8	...	4	2	6	8	4	2	14
Bonhill Parish and Renton, ...	104	48	20	172	64	372	72	508	168	420	92	680
Kilmarnock, ...	8	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	8	2	...	10
Milton and Dumbuck, ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	16	8	8	...	16
Bowling, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	8	4	12
Old Kilpatrick, ...	...	...	...	...	12	36	8	56	12	36	8	56
Duntocher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	20	104	...	84	20	104
Hardgate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	28	...	24	4	28
Drumchapel, ...	30	6	4	40	...	...	...	...	30	6	4	40
Bearsden Special Districts, ...	...	...	...	...	16	8	8	32	16	8	8	32
Twechar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	48	...	24	24	48
Waterside, ...	...	10	10	20	...	14	...	14	...	24	10	34
Condorrat, ...	...	...	8	8	...	12	...	12	...	12	8	20
Croy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	36	...	6	30	36
Cumbernauld, ...	...	...	...	...	16	32	...	48	16	32	...	48
	180	64	42	286	120	644	174	938	300	708	216	1224

apartments and 48 four-apartments, in the month of April, it was the end of August before a proper start was made. Delay was occasioned through a proposal by the County Road Surveyor to run a new diversion Highway through the centre of the site. In the end this proposal was turned down.

Arrochar.—The 12 three-apartment houses approved to be erected here were started in the month of August.

Sites for Housing Schemes, as undernoted, were approved of and layout plans and new type plans prepared :—

Rhu.—Tenders for the erection of 8 three-apartment, 2 four-apartment and 2 five-apartment houses, 12 houses in all, were approved by the Department of Health late in November.

Burnbrae (Cordale).—The Department of Health also approved late in November, tenders for the erection of 24 houses comprising 6 three-apartment, 14 four-apartment and 4 five-apartment houses.

Cardross.—Approval was given by the Department of Health to the tenders for the erection of 8 three-apartment, 4 four-apartment and 2 five-apartment houses, 14 houses in all, towards the end of the year.

Drumchapel.—In December the Department of Health approved of tenders for 40 houses comprising 30 three-apartment, 6 four-apartment and 4 five-apartment houses.

Old Kilpatrick.—Tenders for the erection of 50 houses at Freeland's Place, comprising 12 three-apartment, 30 four-apartment and 8 five-apartment houses received the approval of the Department of Health, also in December.

Waterside.—During December, tenders were received for the erection of 24 four-apartment and 10 five-apartment houses, 34 houses in all.

Condorrat.—A clearance of some old buildings furnished a site for 20 houses. Tenders are due early in the New Year.

Tenders are to be called for early in the New Year for the following Schemes: Bowling, 12 houses; Duntocher, 104

houses; Hardgate, 28 houses; Bearsden, 32 houses; and Twechar, 48 houses.

Sites are in process of acquisition or under negotiation for Schemes at Garelochhead, 18 houses; Rosneath, 4 houses; Kilmaronock, 10 houses; Milton and Dumbuck, 16 houses; Croy, 36 houses; and Cumbernauld, 48 houses.

In connection with the housing requirements in Bonhill Parish and Renton, a site on the Carrochan Road is under negotiation with the Proprietors, the Corporation of the City of Glasgow.

There has been great difficulty in making progress due to a dearth of building trade labour and with contractors generally over their tenders, owing to rising costs of building materials.

RURAL WORKERS ACT.

Under the Act, applications were received for the reconditioning of 69 houses, involving grants of £5863 7s. 10d.

C. FOOD SUPPLY.

The Inspectors took in all 280 samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, during 1936, and for the most part the samples were found to be genuine. As will be seen, however, from the Reports by the Sanitary Inspectors, seven samples in the Eastern Division and a similar number in the Western Division were found to be not genuine. These included certain samples of mince which contained an excess of preservative, or preservative when such was not allowed.

An interesting point was raised in connection with the sample of whisky which was slightly under strength. The sample in question was drawn from a bottle of whisky which was specially labelled. It was full at the time of sampling and was presumably as received from the makers. In spite of that it was found to be under strength. Had the deficiency been greater and a prosecution taken place, the interesting question of the relative liability of the retailer and the maker for the deficiency might have emerged.

Only a very small number of milk samples failed to come up to the recognised 3 per cent. of fat, and for the most part the percentage was well over that figure.

Regarding graded milks, the fat content was in almost all cases up to standard, but the bacteriological findings varied. In all, three samples of certified milk were examined. They were all found to be satisfactory, the number of organisms varying from 320 to 1200 per millilitre, and no coli bacilli were found in any sample.

As regards grade A (T.T.) milk, 49 samples were examined and of these only seven did not reach the standard laid down in the Order. The best sample contained only 900 organisms per millilitre, while the worst had 727,000 organisms in the millilitre and, in addition, coli present in all examinations. This sample, with others from the same source, gave rise to an enquiry and warning to the retailer in question.

In addition 16 samples of sweet milk were examined bacteriologically. They compared very favourably with the graded milks, the lowest number of organisms being 950 per millilitre and the highest 26,000, while B. coli were present in only two samples.

Reports were received during the year from several Local Authorities regarding the cleanliness of milk with an origin in this County and visits of inspection were at once made to the farms in question, when the methods of milking and other matters were discussed with the farmers. Where necessary, the Veterinary Inspector examined the cows with a view to detecting any cases of mastitis.

Several complaints were received from other Local Authorities regarding the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk samples. On receipt of such a complaint, the Veterinary Inspector paid a visit at once and in some instances was able to detect the offending cow. In a number of instances, however, biological tests alone revealed the infected animal. In every instance the whole herd was put through this test even if an obvious clinical case was discovered.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, &c., AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouse licences issued remains the same and no complaints were received regarding them during the year.

The Sanitary Inspectors report fully on the inspection of meat in their Annual Reports.

D. MEDICAL SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

There have been no alterations in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services during the year which call for special comment. The desirability of providing clinic facilities in East Kilpatrick Parish received consideration and preliminary investigations were conducted before the close of the year. The provision of new clinic and creche premises in Helensburgh was also considered. Progress with both of these proposals should be made during 1937.

The statistical records called for by the Department of Health's circular of 27th December, 1929, follow and show little change from previous reports.

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO DEPARTMENT 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, 1136; (ii) illegitimate, 30. (b) Number notified, 1359. (This figure includes 190 births which occurred in institutions outwith the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 495; midwife only, 471; both doctor and midwife, 203; not attended by either doctor or midwife, nil. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 69.

2. *Infantile Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths, 92; (b) rate per 1000 births, 67; (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, 7; (b) number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 3; in two of these cases the patients developed puerperal fever within the County and were removed to hospital in Glasgow where they died. The

third patient was confined in an institution outwith the County and died there.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.*—There are 25 midwives practising in the county; only 12 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 1936 as required by the Central Midwives Board :—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT—

Total number of births registered in 1936,	-	-	-	1166
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1936,				471
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1936,	-	-	-	24
Actual number of deaths of new born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	-	-	-	7
Actual number of cases not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1936,	-	-	-	
	Births,		Nil	
	Deaths,		Nil	

In addition to the above, 190 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Twenty-six of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—

Total number of cases during 1936,	-	-	-	7
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	-	-	-	3
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1936,	-			Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS—

Total number of cases during 1936,	-	-	-	9
Total number of deaths during 1936,	-	-	-	2
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	-	-	-	6
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	-	-	-	2
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1936,	-	-	-	
	Cases,		Nil	
	Deaths,		Nil	

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA—

Total number of cases during 1936,	- - - -	7
Total number of deaths during 1936,	- - - -	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	- - - -	2
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	- - - -	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1936,	- - - -	Cases, Nil Deaths, Nil

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN)—

Total number of cases during 1936,	- - - -	43
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1936,	- - - -	18

CASES OF EMERGENCY—

In 155 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows:—

Abortion,	- - - -	2
-----------	---------	---

Pregnancy complicated by—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	- - - -	9
Swollen vulva with purulent discharge,	- - - -	1
Shingles,	- - - -	1
Puffiness of face,	- - - -	1
Albuminuria,	- - - -	1
Eclampsia,	- - - -	1
Premature labour pains,	- - - -	1

Delivery complicated by—

Pendulous abdomen—hernia,	- - - -	1
Ventral hernia and rigid cervix,	- - - -	1
Contracted pelvis,	- - - -	5
Early rupture of membranes,	- - - -	3
Placenta prævia,	- - - -	3
Prolapse of cervix,	- - - -	1
Uterine inertia,	- - - -	9
Prolonged labour,	- - - -	38
Prolapse of cord,	- - - -	1
Breech presentation,	- - - -	9
Occipital-posterior presentation,	- - - -	4
Face presentation,	- - - -	1

Delivery complicated by—

Hand presentation, - - - - -	1
Presentation difficult to determine, - - - - -	1
Perineal tear, - - - - -	13
Retained placenta, - - - - -	5
Post-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1

Puerperium complicated by—

Rise in temperature, - - - - -	5
Pain in side, - - - - -	5
After pains, - - - - -	1
Pain in head, - - - - -	1
Bleeding at nose, - - - - -	1
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	1
Sore leg, - - - - -	1

Conditions of Child—

Still-births, - - - - -	7
Prematurity, - - - - -	2
Feebleness, - - - - -	3
Spina bifida, - - - - -	2
Congestion, - - - - -	4
Convulsions, - - - - -	1
Vomiting blood, - - - - -	1
Inflammation of eyes, - - - - -	2
Discharge from eyes, - - - - -	4

155

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, - - - - -	6
Notification of patient's failure to follow advice, - - - - -	1

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 1290,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 96·6.

* This figure includes 164 live births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only, was 40·3.

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

The percentage of total births attended by both, was 17·4.
The percentage of still-births was 3·7.

5. *Home Visitation.*—

	Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants, - - - - -	1,161	8,555
Children (1-5 years), - - -	4,947	8,623
Expectant mothers, - - -	304	1,169
	6,412	18,347

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, 129 children were treated—83 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 20 children were referred to the Eye Clinics; and 26 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 48 expectant mothers; 28 expectant mothers required dentures, and the total estimated cost of this service was £51 1s.

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 950. 54 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).	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Milngavie (Burghal).
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year,	1293	266	154	109	7	232	199	262	64
Number of First Visits :—	1574	331	205	105	17	205	297	283	131
To Children under 1 year,	1161	215	179	68	8	158	208	263	62
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	109	28	7	..	3	22	39	10	..
To Expectant Mothers, ..	304	88	19	37	6	25	50	10	69
Number of Revisits :—	16,773	2754	2183	1657	602	2592	2986	2029	1970
To Children under 1 year,	7394	1468	816	534	100	668	1280	1557	971
To Children from 1 to 5 years,	8514	1040	1318	980	474	1784	1609	445	864
To Expectant Mothers, ..	865	246	49	143	28	140	97	27	135
Number of Visits to Midwives,	168	40	6	23	..	16	66	18	..
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, ..	288	60	87	16	1	8	39	67	10
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, ..	403	109	20	27	4	56	87	43	57
Total Visits,	19,206	3,294	2,501	1,828	694	2,876	3,475	2,440	2,168

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

SCOTLAND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS.

DISEASES.

County Totals.

CLINIC DETAILS.

	County Totals.	Alex- andria.	Renton.	Helens- burgh.	Dun- tocher.	Old Kil- patrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
GENERAL CONDITIONS:										
General Debility, -	28	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..
Malnutrition, -	33	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	6
Anæmia, -	14	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rickets, -	22	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..
Scurfies, -	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NERVOUS DISEASES:										
Chorea, -	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paresis of Face, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Paralysis, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR CONDITIONS:										
Tonsils and Adenoids, -	38	21	..	2	..	..	2	1	12	..
Tonsillitis, -	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tongue Tie, -	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Otorrhœa, -	21	13	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ear Diseases, -	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Other Nasal Conditions, -	11	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	4	..
Enlarged Tongue, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EYE DISEASES:										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, -	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, -	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Blepharitis, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Squint, -	8	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sty, -	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Eye Conditions, -	9	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
RESPIRATORY DISEASES:										
Bronchitis, -	47	29	6	3	1	1	6	3	8	..
Other Respiratory Diseases, -	25	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
DENTAL CONDITIONS:										
Dental Caries, -	36	24	..	5	1	..	3	..	3	..
Other Dental Conditions, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALIMENTARY DISEASES:										
Conditions relating to Feeding, -	48	19	6	9	3	3	..	..	8	..
Vomiting, -	22	5	..	3	..	1	3	..	10	..
Indigestion, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Gastritis, -	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Enteritis, -	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hernia, -	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Threadworms, -	8	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tapeworm, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhœa, -	41	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constipation, -	18	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	10	..
Other Alimentary Conditions, -	24	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	8	..
SKIN DISEASES:										
Ringworm, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies, -	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Impetigo, -	45	29	3	6	..	..	1	2	4	..
Eczema, -	15	12	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Alopecia, -	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seborrhœa, -	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septic Sores, -	6	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Septic Vaccination, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nettle Rash, -	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Skin Diseases, -	29	11	..	..	1	..	3	2	12	..
OTHER CONDITIONS:										
Injuries due to Accidents, -	15	7	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..
Convulsions, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phimosis, -	32	8	7	1	3	1	..	1	10	4
Conditions affecting Umbilicus, -	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Mumps, -	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enlarged Glands, -	10	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abscesses, -	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Hare Lip, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleft Palate, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sore Mouth, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental Conditions, -	5	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Cystitis, -	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nocturnal Enuresis, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boils, -	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wry Neck, -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus Meningocele, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Talipes, -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Disease noted, -	45	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Attendance for weighing only, -	295	65	16	22	43	28	19	17	50	35

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

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	CLINICS.								
		Alex-andria.	Renton.	Helens-burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumber-nauld.	Kirkintilloch.	Milngavie.
Number of Clinics held— Health Visitor only attending, - - Doctor and Health Visitor attending,	148 504	50 63	47 45	.. 51	51 48	.. 51	.. 48	.. 50	.. 95	.. 53
Ante-Natal Consultations— Number attending, - - - Total attendances, - - -	314 1078	116 327	51 176	33 78	42 243	18 64	2 3	7 32	45 155	
Referred to pre-natal Wards, - - Referred to Family Doctor, - - Treated at Clinic, - - -	33 2 279	14 .. 102	8 2 41	1 .. 32	3 .. 39	 18	 2	 7	7 .. 38	
Post-Natal or other Consultations, -	725	137	93	2	47	53	13	8	372	..
Child Welfare Consultations— First Attendances— Under 1 year, - - - Over 1 year, - - - Total Attendances— Under 1 year, - - - Over 1 year, - - -	653 152 4425 3532	136 58 752 459	68 7 582 532	57 22 384 707	47 12 292 433	30 9 200 329	42 9 286 388	33 9 216 257	191 26 1261 375	49 .. 452 52
Total number of Children attending Clinic during year, - - -	1604	364	156	181	147	104	82	76	417	77
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, - - -	1020	193	133	84	..	..	23	67	505	15

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE IX.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE, 1936.
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, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.46
Whooping-cough, - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.73
Diphtheria, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis, - - -	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2.19
Erysipelas, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis,	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1.46
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuber- culous), - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.73
Hydrocephalus, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1.46
Pneumonia (all forms), -	...	1	1	2	3	6	12	8.77
Bronchitis, - - -	...	1	1	2	2	...	5	3.65
Diarrhœa and Enteritis,	...	2	2	4	5	1	12	8.77
Other Digestive Diseases,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.73
Congenital Malforma- tions, - - -	...	3	3	...	1	...	4	2.92
Congenital Heart, -	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	2.92
Premature Birth, -	15	7	22	...	...	...	22	16.09
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, - - -	4	2	6	1	1	...	8	5.85
Atelectasis, - - -	2	..	2	...	...	...	2	1.46
Injury at Birth, - - -	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	3.65
Suffocation, overlaying,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes, - - -	3	...	3	1	2	...	6	4.38
Total, - - -	31	18	49	11	20	12	92	67.22

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 X.—QUESTIONNAIRE AS COMPLETED AND
RETURNED TO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Part I.

The conditions and arrangements for the supply of food or milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five should be stated under the following headings:—

1. Is supply granted only on medical certificate?	No supply is granted unless on a medical certificate.
2. Where a Centre is available, is attendance at the Centre a necessary condition?	Yes, unless patient is too ill to attend or is in an infectious condition.
3. What is the usual period for which the supply is granted before the case is again considered?	One month.
4. Is a further medical examination made in cases of renewed application?	Yes.
5. Is supply granted to expectant mothers at any stage of pregnancy?	Yes, on a medical certificate.
6. Is the quantity of food or milk supplied governed in all cases by the certified medical requirements of the case?	Yes, but not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per day for children; 1 pint for mothers.
7. Usual weekly quantity of liquid milk per person, Mothers, Children,	7 pints. 7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
8. Is liquid milk delivered at the homes?	Yes.
9. Are any, and if so what, steps taken to ensure, as far as possible, that the milk and other food supplied are consumed by the persons for whom the supply is intended?	This is impossible.
10. Have any arrangements been made for the supply of cooked meals?	No.
11. Remarks.	—

Note.—If an income scale has been adopted for the purposes of the supply of food and milk, a copy should be attached.

The Employment Exchange Scale is used. Extra grants by U.A.B. are not taken into consideration.

TABLE XI.—QUESTIONNAIRE AS COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Part II.

Statement showing quantity and cost of milk, milk substitutes and other food supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age during the years ended 31st December, 1934, and 31st December, 1935.

	YEAR.					
	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
1. Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes and other food preparations, - - - -	195	196	210	203	216	174
2. Liquid milk—						
Total quantity supplied (galls.)						
Grade "A" (T.T.), - - -	177	464	90	244	119	264
Grade—Pasteurised, - - -	755	441	726	398	1114	391
Grade—Ordinary, - - -	853	1797	1037	1497	807	1915
3. Dried milk and other milk substitutes—						
Total quantity supplied (lbs.), -	None		None		None	
Specify preparation, - - -						
4. Other food preparations.	Such preparations are only very rarely supplied and are issued on prescriptions by the Clinic Medical Officers.					
Include such dietary supplements as cod-liver oil, malt extracts, &c., and any provision made for cooked meals.						
5. Total cost to local authority (2)	£459	7 2	£404	16 5	£454	19 4
(Show under Heads 2, 3 and (3)	—		—		—	
4 separately, if possible). (4)	—		—		—	
Total, - - - -	£459	7 2	£404	16 5	£454	19 4
Amount recovered by local authority, - - - -	Nil		Nil		Nil	
Net cost, - - - -	£459	7 2	£404	16 5	£454	19 4

Note.—This return has been extended to include the year 1936.

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

Condition.	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets, - - -	18	13	5
Malnutrition, - - -	13	10	3
Debility, - - -	7	4	3
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c., -	8	6	2
Bronchial conditions, -	2	2	—
Other conditions, -	6	3	3

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 36, of whom 10 were under one year and 26 over one year. The children under one year made 310 attendances, and those over one year 1099 attendances—a total of 1409.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk : (i) mothers, 234; (ii) children, 192. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk : (i) mothers, 217; (ii) children, 178. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 216; (ii) children, 174. Applications were received on behalf of 17 mothers and 14 children who were not medically certified as requiring milk. In the course of the year the Department of Health issued a questionnaire relating to the supply of food and milk under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Schemes during the years 1934 and 1935. The forms are printed as an appendix in Tables X and XI. It is to be noted that Table XI has been made to include the information for the year 1936.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified—notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths : (i) from measles, nil; (ii) from sequelæ, nil. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 19. (d) and (e) Number of special domiciliary visits and details of special staff engaged for epidemics—no arrangements of this kind were made.

14. *Whooping Cough*.—The remarks applicable to measles also apply to this disease, with the exception that 1 death took place from whooping cough without complication. Two patients were removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.—(a) Number of cases notified: (i) by doctor, 7; (ii) by midwife, nil; (iii) by institution, nil. (b) Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal, not known. (c) Number treated in residential institutions 1. (d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, nil.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes*.—As mentioned in last year's report, the question of the provision of a Maternity Hospital was under consideration. Whilst no definite decision had been come to by the end of 1936 a considerable amount of progress had been made towards a satisfactory solution of the many difficulties encountered. Under the arrangement existing with the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 57 women from the County were treated in the Ante-natal Wards of this Hospital, while notifications were received for 107 births which had occurred in the Labour Wards. The conditions found in the 57 ante-natal cases were—

Cardiac, - - - - -	1
Albuminuria, - - - - -	13
Cæsarean Section, - - - - -	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, - - - - -	5
Elderly Primiparous, - - - - -	2
Vaginal Cyst, - - - - -	1
Epilepsy, - - - - -	1
Chorea, - - - - -	1
Syncope, - - - - -	1
Placenta Prævia, - - - - -	1
Œdema, - - - - -	4
Breech, - - - - -	1
Threatened Abortion, - - - - -	3
Anæmia, - - - - -	1
Hyperemesis, - - - - -	2
Hæmaturia, - - - - -	2
Obstetrical complications, - - - - -	2
High blood pressure, - - - - -	2
Menopausal hæmorrhage, - - - - -	1
Pyelitis, - - - - -	2

Pre-eclamptic state, - - - - -	3
Contracted pelvis, - - - - -	3
Hydramnios, - - - - -	2
Fibroids, - - - - -	1
Disseminated sclerosis, - - - - -	1
	57

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, 8 children were treated at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, during the year.

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

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

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

24. *Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*—

(1) Total number of cases (corrected figures as finally diagnosed)—

(a) Puerperal Fever, - - -	9
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia, - - -	7

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

(a) Puerperal Fever, - - -	9
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia, - - -	4

(3) Total number of deaths, - - - 2

(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—

(a) Puerperal Fever, - - -	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia, - - -	1

(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4, - - - 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, - - -	13

25. *Other Provisions.*—Arrangements have been made under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinement, and 155 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 113 were granted, and 42 were refused.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

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

It will be seen from the Return printed below that the number of children on the Infant Protection Register at 15th May, 1936, is again less than in the previous year. Generally speaking, the standard of homes and guardians throughout the County is high and very little administrative action beyond the routine supervision of the Infant Protection Visitors is required. Careful inquiries are made before adoption is permitted, and in the course of the year adverse reports were received regarding several applicants and in these cases sanction was refused. There would appear to be an increasing tendency towards legal adoption of infants within the County and this procedure is certainly preferable.

The Department of Health call for an Annual Return regarding proceedings taken in this connection, and the following are the details for the year ending 15th May, 1936 :—

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, 1935,	51
Notices received in terms of section 1 (1) of the 1908 Act, as amended by section 59 (1) of the 1932 Act, -	7
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority, -	0
Total, - - - - -	58
Notices received under section 1 (5) of the 1908 Act—	
Of deaths of children, - - - - -	0
Of removals of children, - - - - -	0
Removals under section 61 of the 1932 Act of children improperly kept, - - - - -	0
Children otherwise removed from Register—	
(a) On attaining age of nine years, - - - - -	3
(b) On guardians' removal from area of Council, - - - - -	1
(c) For other reasons, - - - - -	5
Children on Register at 15th May, 1936, - - - - -	49
Total, - - - - -	58

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, 0.

Total number of visits paid during year by Infant Protection Visitors to children on Register, - - 192

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, - - -	43
Number of guardians each keeping 3 infants for reward, -	2
Number of guardians each keeping 4 infants for reward, -	0
Number of guardians each keeping 5 or more infants for reward, - - - - -	0

PROSECUTIONS.

For all offences under Part I of the 1908 Act and Part	
V of the 1932 Act, - - - - -	0
Of which for offences under section 1 (7) of the 1908	
Act, - - - - -	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enteric Fever.—A somewhat formidable total of 70 notifications does not quite indicate the exact position. There were 50 notifications in connection with the Kirkintilloch outbreak, but, as is explained in the statement below, the total number of genuine paratyphoid B cases was reduced to 37.

There was, further, at an earlier period in the year a group of 11 cases of typhoid fever in Woodilee Mental Hospital, due to a carrier case.

Of the remaining 9 cases, 3 were typhoid, 1 paratyphoid B and 3 patients who gave a negative blood reaction were finally diagnosed as neither typhoid nor paratyphoid (1 was tuberculosis, 1 possibly food poisoning and 1 not diagnosed).

Two patients who appeared to be clinically typhoid had no blood reaction carried out.

There were no deaths.

Of the 70 cases notified 69 were removed to hospital.

Kirkintilloch Outbreak.—On 1st July a case of paratyphoid fever B was notified from Broadstairs, Kirkintilloch. This case, as it happened, was the commencement of a somewhat sharp outbreak which extended over the next three weeks. During that period there were 52 notifications in Dunbartonshire, 8 in Stirlingshire and 1 in Lanarkshire. Of the 52 notifications in Dunbartonshire, 37 were eventually diagnosed as genuine cases.

As regards the 15 non-genuine cases, the majority were taken into Hospital for observation or because they gave a positive reaction for paratyphoid B. Two of the cases in this group gave a reaction for typhoid (H) and were classified as clinical cases of that disease. Six gave a negative or

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.
TABLE XII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING 1936.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Infective Jaundice.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, -	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bonhill, -	..	77	16	10	1	2	19	2	..	2	..	..	1	12	8	150
Cardross, -	..	18	7	2	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	53
Dumbarton, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmarnock, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
Luss, -	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Rosneath (Landward), -	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	6
Rosneath (Burghal), -	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14
Rhu (Landward), -	..	17	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	29
Rhu (Burghal), -	2	42	12	11	..	2	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	96
West Kilpatrick, -	..	78	10	8	..	1	34	3	1	..	..	7	2	7	6	157
East Kilpatrick (Landward), -	4	20	21	2	..	..	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	76
East Kilpatrick (Burghal), -	1	23	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	43
Kirkintilloch (Landward), -	13	17	9	4	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	61
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), -	50	90	57	12	7	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	9	257
Cumbernauld, -	..	24	15	6	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	63
Totals, -	70	411	170	58	9	7	147	13	2	4	1	13	7	70	37	1019
Removed to Hospital, -	69	378	160	15	9	4	76	5	..	4	1	5	1	34	17	778

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ETC., IN 1936.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases occurring in					Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.	Institutions.	Hotels.	Ships.	Tents.	House-boats.	
Enteric Fever, ...	6	18	21	9	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	70
Scarlet Fever, ...	13	155	126	55	20	33	8	1	...	..	...	411
Diphtheria, ...	9	58	39	25	5	21	11	1	...	1	..	170
Erysipelas, ...	3	12	23	5	4	8	3	...	...	...	...	58
Puerperal Fever, ...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
Poliomyelitis, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	2
Primary Pneumonia, ...	10	48	46	22	7	12	1	...	...	1	...	147
Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	..	4	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, ...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
Infective Jaundice, ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery, ...	...	2	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	..	13
	45	304	261	128	45	84	34	2	...	2	...	905

very doubtful reaction and were diagnosed as other conditions. Two who had no blood examination done were obviously not paratyphoid. One gave a reaction due to previous inoculation and regarding the remaining 4 who gave positive reactions the symptoms shown did not warrant a diagnosis of this disease.

As regards dates of sickening in the genuine cases, 35 gave dates between 6th and 31st July. Of the 2 other cases 1 was a case with a very indefinite history and the other was an undoubted secondary case.

The 8 Stirlingshire cases were scattered over a period of three weeks, from 19th July till 15th August, and although there had been some coming and going between these patients and persons in the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, it was not possible to trace the exact source of infection.

The Lanarkshire case was even more difficult to associate with the Kirkintilloch outbreak, as, apart from the fact that the patient's sister from Kirkintilloch had assisted in nursing her in this illness, there appeared to be no direct contact.

Immediately it was realised that the Burgh of Kirkintilloch was faced with an epidemic of paratyphoid, steps were taken to ascertain the source of infection. This proved to be extremely difficult, as, after the milk supplies to the area and also food supplies and commodities such as ice-cream, aerated waters, cooked foods of all kinds were carefully investigated, no definite result was obtained. The water supply to the area was also carefully examined, not only by the County Officials but also by Officials from the Department of Health for Scotland. The number of genuine cases of the disease seemed very few for a water epidemic and the evidence against the water supply was not entirely convincing, but certain details of the supply were not considered to be very satisfactory and steps were immediately taken by the Town Council to make the supply safe.

There were several interesting features of the outbreak which might be referred to. Practically all the cases were of a mild nature, although several had sharp attacks. Only 1 death occurred. The patient, however, did not really

succumb to paratyphoid fever, from which she had recovered, but from an intercurrent affection in no way associated.

The blood reactions were somewhat puzzling. As previously mentioned, 2 cases gave a reaction to typhoid only and were not included in the paratyphoid group. As regards the 37 genuine cases, 25 gave a reaction for paratyphoid B only and 12 gave a reaction for both typhoid and paratyphoid B.

Scarlet Fever.—411 cases were notified in 1936 as against 427 cases in 1935. Of these, 378 were removed to Hospital. The incidence was fairly high in nearly all urban or semi-urban areas, 90 occurring in Kirkintilloch, 78 in the West Kilpatrick Parish, 77 in the Bonhill area and 42 in Helensburgh. The type was generally mild, but 4 deaths occurred during the year.

Diphtheria.—There was a slight increase in the number of cases—170 as against 147 in 1935—although the figure was very much less than 1934, when 303 cases were notified. 57 cases occurred in Kirkintilloch, as against 46 in the previous year. The continued prevalence suggests that attempts might be made to introduce protective inoculation in this area.

There were 160 cases removed to Hospital. 10 deaths occurred during the year.

Of the swabs examined in the Laboratory, 134 were positive, 33 were negative and in 3 instances no swab was received.

Erysipelas.—58 cases were notified and 15 were taken to Hospital for treatment. There were 49 cases in 1935.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—9 cases of puerperal fever and 7 of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1936, as against 10 and 11 respectively in 1935. All the cases of puerperal fever and 4 of the puerperal pyrexia cases were removed to Hospital.

The number of deaths was 3, as against 4 in 1935.

Primary Pneumonia.—There was a large increase in cases notified—147 as against 90 in the previous year, with 76 removals to Hospital as against 38 in 1935.

The deaths registered as being due to this cause during the year were 56.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—13 cases were notified, as against 22 in the previous year; 5 cases were treated in Hospital.

It is interesting to note that of the 13 cases, only 2 were from Burghs. There were no cases in Kirkintilloch.

The influenzal pneumonia deaths numbered 9.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—4 cases were notified—2 from Bonhill Parish, 1 from Helensburgh and 1 from Cumbernauld. The death of one of these cases was eventually certified as encephalitis lethargica. Two other cases died and the fourth was in Hospital at the end of the year.

There were 3 deaths from this disease, the extra case being a child of four months from the Old Kilpatrick Parish who died in a Glasgow Hospital, having been diagnosed there as a case of this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—7 cases were notified during 1936, the same number as last year. The cases were mostly mild and no interference with vision was caused. One case was treated in Hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—2 cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery.—13 cases of this disease were notified during 1936—4 in Kilmaronock, 1 in Luss, 7 in Duntocher and 1 in Milngavie. No cause could be discovered for the 4 cases in the Kilmaronock area. One was positive for Sonne, one negative and the other two were not examined. They were all in the same family. The case in Luss was positive for Sonne. The case in Milngavie was positive for Sonne. Of the 7 cases in Duntocher, four were positive for Sonne, three were negative, but they, along with two of the positive cases, were members of the same family.

14 specimens from other possible patients, nearly all in either Duntocher or Bearsden, were found to be negative.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—During 1936 there were only five occasions on which infectious disease was notified from a dairy farm. In three cases the disease was diagnosed as scarlet fever and in the remaining two diphtheria.

As regards the cases of scarlet fever, no extension of the disease to customers could be traced.

In connection with one of the diphtheria cases, however, certain cases occurred amongst customers—there were in all 8 cases—and the following Report was submitted to the Public Health Committee:—

“ REPORT ON OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA IN COVE AND
KILCREGGAN.

“ It is my duty under Section 18 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, to report to the Committee regarding a slight outbreak of diphtheria which has occurred in the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.

“ The history of the outbreak is that a lady residing in the Burgh had a slight sore throat on 3rd July and on 6th July she went to Edinburgh for a day or two. This case was not notified to me until 15th July, when the patient was removed to hospital. Following on this, on 17th July a mother and child (visitors to Cove) were notified as suffering from diphtheria. Two further cases were notified on the 23rd, one case on the 24th, one case on the 25th, one case on the 29th and one case on the 30th.

“ As all the patients who were being notified, with the exception of two, appeared to get their milk supply from the same farm, Dr. Reid, who in my absence was on duty at the time, inspected the farm and took swabs. One person on the farm showed organisms which appeared to be somewhat similar to diphtheria and she was removed to hospital for observation. Of the patients who did not get milk from this particular farm one was a man who only stayed one night in the Burgh and his case was undoubtedly not connected with the other cases. He is, I understand, now in hospital in Islington. The second case was that of a servant who, although she did not drink milk from the farm referred to at the house of her employer, had been at home for a week-end and it was ascertained that that family obtained their milk from the suspected farm. The worker at the farm was removed to hospital for observation on the 24th July, but, as the incubation period has not yet expired, further cases may occur.

" I paid a personal visit to the farm on the 28th and went carefully into all the circumstances of the infections and I am satisfied that everything possible has been done to limit the outbreak.

" As Mr. M'Dougall, the Veterinary Inspector, accompanied Dr. Reid and examined the cows, I have asked him to supply the County Clerk with a certificate regarding their condition, in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act.

(Signed) " THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
" County Medical Officer.

" Health Department,
" 88 College Street,
" Dumbarton,
" 31st July, 1936."

Infectious Disease in Children's Homes, &c.—During 1936 there were 50 cases of infectious disease reported from various institutions within the County, of whom 35 were removed to Hospital for isolation and treatment.

The following shows the diseases dealt with: enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 10; erysipelas, 3; measles, 8; german measles, 6; mumps, 2; chickenpox, 1; pneumonia, 1.

The institutions most affected were Woodilee Mental Hospital (15 cases), Royal Hospital for Sick Children at Drumchapel (25 cases) and Hillfoot Holiday School (6 cases).

There were also cases of infectious disease in two hotels and both patients were removed to Hospital.

Ships in the Gareloch.—2 cases of measles occurred on ships laid up in the loch. Both cases were treated in Hospital.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats.—No cases of infectious disease from such places were dealt with during the year.

Closure of Schools.—It was not found necessary to close any of the schools during the year.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred in the County during 1936 and no inquiries were made regarding contacts. The question of smallpox accommodation was not further discussed.

Vaccination.—During the year declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were received by the registrars in the various districts, as follows:—

Arrochar,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bonhill,	-	-	-	-	-	185
Cardross,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dumbarton,	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kilcreggan and Cove,	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kilmaronock,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Luss,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Renton,	-	-	-	-	-	84
Rosneath (Landward),	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rosneath (Burghal),	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rhu (Landward),	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rhu (Burghal),	-	-	-	-	-	54
Cumbernauld,	-	-	-	-	-	48
East Kilpatrick,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	-	-	-	-	-	39
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	-	-	-	-	-	151
Milngavie (Landward),	-	-	-	-	-	0
Milngavie (Burghal),	-	-	-	-	-	13
West Kilpatrick,	-	-	-	-	-	60
						670

This figure is a considerable reduction from that of last year but still represents a percentage of 57.1 on the mean of the number of births registered within the County during the years 1935 and 1936.

The findings of the School Medical Officers indicate that the average percentage of unvaccinated children seen during routine examinations in the session 1935-36 was 58.2, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the previous session. Entrants still show the greatest proportion of unprotected children although it is to be noted that the average for the entire County in this group fell by 2.4 per cent. from the figure for the session 1934-1935. The Vale of Leven School Management area has the highest total average, 65.7 per cent. and New Kilpatrick area the lowest, 36.1 per cent., of unvaccinated children.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT ON COUNTY CASES AND TREATMENT.

At the end of 1936 the number of cases on the roll was 471. These cases were distributed as follows:—

212 Pulmonary cases.

259 Non-pulmonary cases.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—70 cases (39 males and 31 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer during 1936. Of these 70 cases, 8 patients had no sputum. In an additional 8 cases, no sputum was, for various reasons, obtainable, and of the remaining 54 specimens examined, tubercle bacilli were found in 33. The age distribution of the cases was as follows:—

AGE PERIODS.								
Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
4	3	—	17	17	15	8	6	70

Of this number—

38 were treated in Sanatoria,

2 received domiciliary treatment,

17 died before the end of the year,

3 had left the district, and in

1 case the diagnosis was not verified.

The pulmonary cases notified this year are 10 in excess of those notified last year, there being 60 cases during 1935 as against 70 this year. The increase is most marked in the 35-45 age group which shows an increase of 7 cases over the corresponding group last year.

1 patient notified as having pulmonary tuberculosis died and was certified as having died from a non-pulmonary tuberculous condition; this death is therefore included in the table referring to non-pulmonary deaths.

Another patient who was resident for a short period only in this area died, and the death was transferred to the proper authority.

It should be noted that the above total of 70 cases includes 5 patients from the sanatorium of Woodilee Mental Hospital. All of these cases died before the end of the year, but for statistical purposes the deaths are transferred to other Local Authorities and are not included in the under-noted table. Of those who died within the year the average period of survival after notification was 8.08 weeks and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following table:—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1936.								
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	2	—	1	1	—	5

Of the 5 cases found in the Death Returns, 3 were inmates of Larbert Asylum and the duration of illness in one of these cases was several years. Of the remaining deaths in this institution, it was ascertained that 1 patient had been ill for about two months, but there is no information regarding the other. Of the two remaining cases found in the Death Returns, 1 had been under observation in Glasgow Western Infirmary for about 2 years. The other had had treatment in a Glasgow sanatorium some years previously—had removed into our area, taking up her abode in the country and had not sought medical aid.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in the total pulmonary deaths for the year—32 as against 40 during 1935, but there is still cause for regret that 31 per cent. of these deaths, *i.e.*, 10 cases, were patients notified during the year or discovered in the death returns.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year under review, 37 cases (11 males and 26 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, -	3	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	12
Bones and Joints, -	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
Abdomen, -	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	8
Meninges, -	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Other, -	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Total, -	11	8	5	10	1	1	1	—	37

Of this number—

- 17 were treated in Sanatoria,
- 2 received domiciliary treatment,
- 8 died before the end of the year, and in
- 1 case the diagnosis was not verified.

There is a definite drop in the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there being 49 cases notified during the year 1935 as against 37 this year.

1 patient notified as having pulmonary tuberculosis died and death was attributed to a non-pulmonary condition. This death is therefore included in the table below.

It is to be observed that a patient notified from Woodilee Mental Hospital as suffering from cervical and mesenteric glands, died and death was certified as being due to "disseminated tuberculosis; congenital debility" and therefore included in the pulmonary group. This death is not, of course, included in the table of deaths since it was transferred out. The average period of survival including the 2 cases found in the death returns was 2.02 weeks.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1936.								
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
8	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	2

The causes of death in the 8 cases noted above, which were notified and died during the current year are as follows: Tuberculous meningitis, 5; miliary tuberculosis, tuberculous meningitis, 1; marasmus, tuberculous meningitis, 1; acute miliary tuberculosis, 1.

The total non-pulmonary deaths for the year show a decrease of 3 as compared with the previous year, there being 8 non-pulmonary deaths as against 11 non-pulmonary deaths in 1935. All of the 8 patients who died were notified for the first time during this year, and in 7 of these cases meningitis was the fatal termination.

It is gratifying to note that the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis which has remained somewhat steady for the previous four years—there being 13 in 1932; 11 in 1933; 12 in 1934 and 11 in 1935—is considerably reduced this year, the total number of deaths being 8.

Sanatorium Treatment.—During the year there were 137 patients treated in sanatoria, 11 of whom had treatment in more than one institution. The following table gives the names of the sanatoria and the number of patients who received treatment in each:—

Name of Sanatorium.	Number of Patients.
Glenlomond, - - - - -	25
Bridge-of-Weir, - - - - -	16
Lennox, - - - - -	22
Dumbarton, - - - - -	11
Helensburgh, - - - - -	17
Southfield, - - - - -	—
Strathblane, - - - - -	—
St. Andrew's, - - - - -	29
Biggart, - - - - -	19
East Park, - - - - -	5
Robroyston, - - - - -	2
Manor Valley, - - - - -	—
Ochil Hills, - - - - -	—
Ruchill, - - - - -	—
Stobhill, - - - - -	—
Tor-na-Dee, - - - - -	1
Ashgrove, Maybole, - - - - -	1

At the end of 1936, 33 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 12 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, -	13	—
Further treatment necessary but declined by patient, - - -	1	8
Not previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Treatment not indicated, - - -	6	—
Treatment necessary but declined by patient. - - - -	1	4
Totals, - - - -	21	12

The 12 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, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5
Four apartments, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	—

Domiciliary Treatment.—There were 78 patients (43 pulmonary and 35 non-pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment (milk and eggs) during the year. The total cost of domiciliary treatment amounted to £319 3s. 2d. The following table gives details of patients who were receiving the medical extras. The average duration of treatment for

pulmonary patients was 8.29 months and for non-pulmonary patients 8.03 months:—

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	23	187.5	8.15
	Children,	4	29	7.25
FEMALES.	Adults,	15	128	8.53
	Children,	1	12	12.0

		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	4	23	5.75
	Children,	9	76	8.44
FEMALES.	Adults,	7	51	7.28
	Children,	15	131	8.73

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 reduced.

Drugs.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £15 16s. 8d. These are chiefly prescribed by the family practitioners in charge of home cases, and include also dressings.

Dispensary Treatment.—There was no change to record in the equipment of clinics during the year, and dispensary treatment at these centres was carried on as previously.

Pneumothorax Treatment.—The arrangements which have been in operation for several years continue quite satisfactorily.

X-ray Examinations.—During 1936, 193 X-ray examinations were carried out, 153 for pulmonary and 40 for non-pulmonary conditions (143 of these examinations were carried

out by the portable X-ray unit). 75 of the pulmonary conditions gave positive and 78 negative results. Of the 40 non-pulmonary conditions, 19 gave positive, and 21 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, - - - - -	153	75	78
Sacrum, - - - - -	1	1	—
Spine, - - - - -	4	1	3
Joints—Hip, - - - - -	9	7	2
Acetabulum, - - - - -	1	1	—
Femur, - - - - -	1	—	1
Knee, - - - - -	8	1	7
Ankle, - - - - -	4	2	2
Bones—Sternum, - - - - -	1	—	1
Pelvis, - - - - -	2	—	2
Foot, - - - - -	8	6	2
Toe, - - - - -	1	—	1

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) Area for 1936 :—

- 49 Pulmonary notifications.
- 24 Non-pulmonary notifications.
- 27 Deaths (24 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary).
- 95 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 64 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was .47 compared with .61 in 1935; pulmonary death-rate being .42 and non-pulmonary death-rate .05.

The statistics for the Small Burghs are as follows :—

Kirkintilloch.

- 9 Pulmonary notifications.
- 9 Non-pulmonary notifications.
- 9 Deaths (5 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary).
- 28 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 7 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was .72 compared with .48 in 1935,

pulmonary death-rate being .40 and non-pulmonary death-rate .32.

Milngavie.

- 8 Pulmonary notifications.
- 1 Non-pulmonary notification.
- 1 Death (pulmonary).
- 9 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate, which was also the pulmonary death-rate was .16 compared with .71 in 1935.

Helensburgh.

- 3 Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Non-pulmonary notifications.
- 2 Deaths (1 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary).
- 4 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 3 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was .22 compared with .68 in 1935; pulmonary death-rate being .11 and non-pulmonary death-rate .11.

Cove and Kilcreggan.

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

The total death-rate, which was also the pulmonary death-rate, was 1.13 compared with 1.14 in 1935.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The position as regards treatment of venereal diseases would appear to have become more or less stationary during the past five years. The number of new attendances at Out-Patient Clinics still indicates that these facilities are being utilised, while the proportionate number of attendances made suggests that patients are continuing the rather prolonged treatment with less default than previously. The number of admissions as in-patients remains small.

During 1936 travelling expenses were paid to 34 patients

at a total cost of £46 8s. 2d. Specimens examined in the Glasgow Corporation Laboratories numbered 67. Of 55 bloods tested for Wasserman reaction, 12 were positive and 43 negative, while 12 specimens of exudate examined for the presence of gonococci were all found to be negative. Arsenobenzine preparations were supplied to three general practitioners for the treatment of patients at home. The total doses provided was 32, consisting of—

1 dose,	-	-	-	-	.15 grammes
6 doses,	-	-	-	-	.3 „
9 doses,	-	-	-	-	.45 „
16 doses,	-	-	-	-	.6 „

and the cost of these drugs was £3 7s.

The total cost for the year of all the venereal diseases services was approximately £480. Details of the hospital treatment and 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., 1936.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously In-Patients treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary, -	2	84	9	506
Eye Infirmary, -	—	—	1	258
Black Street Dispensary, -	—	—	44	1082
Broomielaw Treatment Centre, -	—	—	6	192
Belvidere Hospital, -	1	69	—	—
Bellahouston Treatment Centre, -	—	—	1	66
Lock Hospital, -	—	—	1	79
Baird Street Hospital, -	—	—	3	90
Sick Children's Hospital, -	—	—	3	112
Maternity Hospital, -	—	—	4	10
Govan Dispensary, -	—	—	1	55
Totals, - - -	3	153	73	2450

TABLE XIV.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1936.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Millngavie.		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, -	14	64	9	58	3	12	3	6	4	24	-	4	...	3	18	18	16	14	16	15	27	45	-	...	405
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli, -	15	54	23	85	13	45	9	48	14	35	14	51	49	134	41	63	131	235	15	58	72	164	1	4	1373
Blood Agglutination— Typhoid or Paratyphoid, -	...	24	7	44	1	2	2	1	55	221	...	...	3	18	...	3	39	15	5	10	...	3	...	...	453
Blood Agglutination—B. Abortus, -	3	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	24
Hair for Ringworm, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for T.B., -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fluid for Meningococci, -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	15
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	9
Fæces for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mucus for Tubercle Bacilli, -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smear for Gonococci, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals, -	33	153	41	194	17	62	14	56	73	281	14	55	52	157	59	89	160	297	35	109	123	232	1	4	2311

During the year 89 milk specimens were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these 6 were found to be positive and the remaining 83 were negative. 9 specimens of sputum were also submitted and of these 1 was found to be positive and 8 negative.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In the course of the year the outbreak of paratyphoid fever in Kirkintilloch threw a very heavy strain on the resources of the Laboratory on account of the large number of blood examinations required to be made. Other specimens were also numerous, resulting in a total of 2311 examinations. The total value of the work done, at general laboratory rates, is about £300; the specimens examined from County sources, representing about £237, and those received from outside Authorities, £63. The actual expenditure on supplies for the running of the Laboratory during the year was £28.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR.

No changes occurred in the personnel of the District Medical Officers during the year and no alterations were made in the arrangements previously in operation.

Health Services Form 8, which the Department of Health required to be completed at the end of the year, makes a very useful summary of the services provided and is therefore printed below.

RETURN: YEAR 1936.—HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 8.
CARE OF THE SICK POOR.

Indicate briefly the arrangements made for the following services:—	
1. <i>Domiciliary Medical Service</i> , -	Local Medical Officers specially appointed for areas.
State whether provided through local medical officers, through a panel of practitioners or otherwise.	
2. <i>Home Nursing Service</i> , -	Each Nursing Association receives a subscription for work done amongst the sick poor.
3. <i>Institutional Treatment</i> , -	The following institutions receive contributions from the Public Assistance Rate in view of the fact that they deal with the sick poor:—
State names and locations of institutions, whether local authority or voluntary (other than poorhouses in the Council's area) in which sick poor from the Council's area are treated.	(1) Western Infirmary, Glasgow. (2) Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. (3) Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow (4) Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh. (5) Brock Hospital, Alexandria. (6) Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow.

HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 8—Continued.

4. *Specialist (including laboratory) services,*

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

(a) 1, 2, 3:—Although there are no specific arrangements with any particular specialist, it would be quite competent for a specialist to be called in to any case when required.

(b) 1, 2:—Over and above any specialist treatment which may be given in the institutions referred to under heading 3, contributions are given from the Public Assistance Rate to:—(1) Glasgow Eye Infirmary; (2) Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow; (3) Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow; (4) Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Glasgow; (5) The Ophthalmic Institution, Glasgow.

(b) 3:—The medical officer of an institution to which a patient is referred will no doubt take the proper steps when doubt exists as to the chronicity of the patient's condition.

5. (a) *Supply of Drugs and Appliances,*

There is a free choice of chemist. Drugs are supplied on the prescription of the Local Medical Officers. Appliances are supplied by the Committee when it is decided that they are necessary.

(b) *Dentistry and Dentures,*

Persons on the Ordinary Roll of the Poor are provided with dental treatment and dentures if necessary, work being done by local dentists on the National Health Insurance Charges Scale. Applications from persons other than those mentioned are considered individually by the Public Health Committee.

(c) *Sight-testing and Spectacles,*

Persons on the Ordinary Roll of the Poor are provided with spectacles on the prescription of a Glasgow Institution, such as the Eye Infirmary, or on a prescription from the County Council Oculist. Spectacles are purchased under contract.

ALTERATIONS IN INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Indicate any alterations that have been made in the institutional arrangements for the treatment of the sick poor during the year.

There have been no alterations.

STATISTICS.

The following figures for the year should be given, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area.	1,229	1,861	2,203	5,293
(b) Persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions, including combination institutions in which the Council has a share.	128	56	14	198
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions.	98	49	20	167
TOTALS :	1,455	1,966	2,237	5,658

NOTE : Persons who in virtue of Section 14 (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, received domiciliary or institutional treatment otherwise than under the Poor Law are not to be included in these figures.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

The only matter common to all hospitals during 1936 was the difficulty in obtaining suitable staff. This appears to apply generally to small hospitals all over Scotland and the remedy is not easy to find. It has been said that the dearth of applicants is due to the strictness with which rules and regulations are carried out in hospitals, but there must be strict discipline otherwise the administration is certain to break down. Contributing causes are supposed to be over-work and long hours, coupled with the distance some of these hospitals are from centres of population, and no doubt at times there are periods of stress, but, taken over a year, the

average number of patients per nurse in small fever hospitals is not excessive, and routine work, though sometimes irksome, is not hard and off-duty time seems to be adequate.

Helensburgh Hospital.

There is nothing of special interest regarding this hospital. Certain repairs were carried out and, although the buildings are not ideal for the purpose, the treatment and nursing of cases of infectious disease has been carried out efficiently. The number of cases admitted was considerably in excess of the previous year. The full details of admissions and discharges are stated below.

(1) Total number of admissions, - - - -	110
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	90
(3) Total number of deaths, - - - -	11
(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
(5) Number of beds occupied—	
(a) Average during the year, - - -	17
(b) Highest—on 24th and 29th November and 9th December, 1936, - - -	34
(c) Lowest—on 25th and 26th April and 3rd, 4th, 25th and 26th June, 1936, - -	10
(6) Number of surgical operations—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, -	Nil
(b) Other operations, - - - -	Nil

Duntocher Hospital.

The number of patients admitted to this hospital during 1936 was very considerably in excess of the number in the previous year, while on the other hand the average stay of patients in hospital was somewhat less. This, of course, depends to a large extent on the type of patient admitted, scarlet fever cases having a long convalescence while some of the other infections are kept in hospital for a much shorter period. As will be seen, the highest number of patients (51) was accommodated in December, while in June there were only 5 patients in hospital.

TABLE XV.—ADMISSIONS TO HELENSBURGH HOSPITAL, 1936.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	5	4	7	6	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	31
Remaining, - - - - -	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
SCARLET FEVER AND CHICKEN POX—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	...	1	3	3	1	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	11	16
Died, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	9
Remaining, - - - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Died, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
PNEUMONIA AND WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
MEASLES—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
Remaining, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS,																	
Died, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
ENTERIO FEVER—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Remaining, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	5	10
Discharged, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	8	1	9
Died, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4
Totals, - - - - -	14	9	11	12	9	12	5	13	8	7	3	1	9	5	59	59	118

* Admitted as Cerebro Spinal Meningitis; death certified as due to Encephalitis Lethargica.

The following Table gives the statistics for 1936 :—

(1) Total number of admissions, - - - -	235
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	211
(3) Total number of deaths, - - - -	12
(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	37
(5) Number of beds occupied—	
(a) Average during the year, - - - -	22
(b) Highest—on 1st December, 1936, - -	51
(c) Lowest—on 1st June, 1936, - - - -	5
(6) Number of surgical operations—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, -	2
(b) Other operations, - - - -	6

Lennox Fever Hospital.

The number of patients admitted during 1936 was slightly less than in 1935—328 as against 343. In February the hospital had more than the recognised number of beds occupied but in September the total number of patients was only 10. There are no special remarks regarding this hospital, but, like the other hospitals under the control of the County Council, it is satisfactorily run by an efficient staff.

The following table gives the statistics for the year 1936 :—

(1) Total number of admissions, - - - -	328
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	329
(3) Total number of deaths, - - - -	7
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in (2) and (3) above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges), days	49
(5) Number of beds occupied—	
(a) Average during the year, - - - -	41
(b) Highest—on 4th February, 1936, - -	68
(c) Lowest—on 19th September, 1936, - -	10
(6) Number of surgical operations—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, -	3
(b) Other operations, - - - -	14

TABLE XVII.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX HOSPITAL, 1936.

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, -	20	19	19	30	12	13	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	54	66	120	
Remaining, -	2	3	5	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	13	21	
SCARLET FEVER AND CHICKEN POX—																		
Recovered, -	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	
SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA—																		
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
DIPHTHERIA—																		
Recovered, -	4	6	11	26	6	11	2	5	1	2	..	1	1	..	25	51	76	
Died, -	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	
Remaining, -	4	1	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	16	
PNEUMONIA—																		
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	
PLEURISY—																		
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Remaining, -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
PLEURISY AND RHEUMATISM—																		
Recovered, -	1	1	7	2	4	10	5	5	5	4	2	1	3	1	27	24	51	
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	1	1	
ENTERIC FEVER—																		
Recovered, -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
DYSENTERY—																		
Recovered, -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
ERYSIPELAS—																		
Recovered, -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	
T.B. MENINGITIS—																		
Died, -	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
MENINGITIS—																		
Recovered, -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Remaining, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
MEASLES—																		
Recovered, -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
TUBERCULOSIS—																		
Discharged, -	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	4	11	
Died, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Remaining, -	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	
Totals, -	33	36	48	70	32	38	17	19	13	7	2	3	7	4	151	177	328	

* NOTE.—This patient had malignant condition of lower bowel and death was ascribed to this cause.

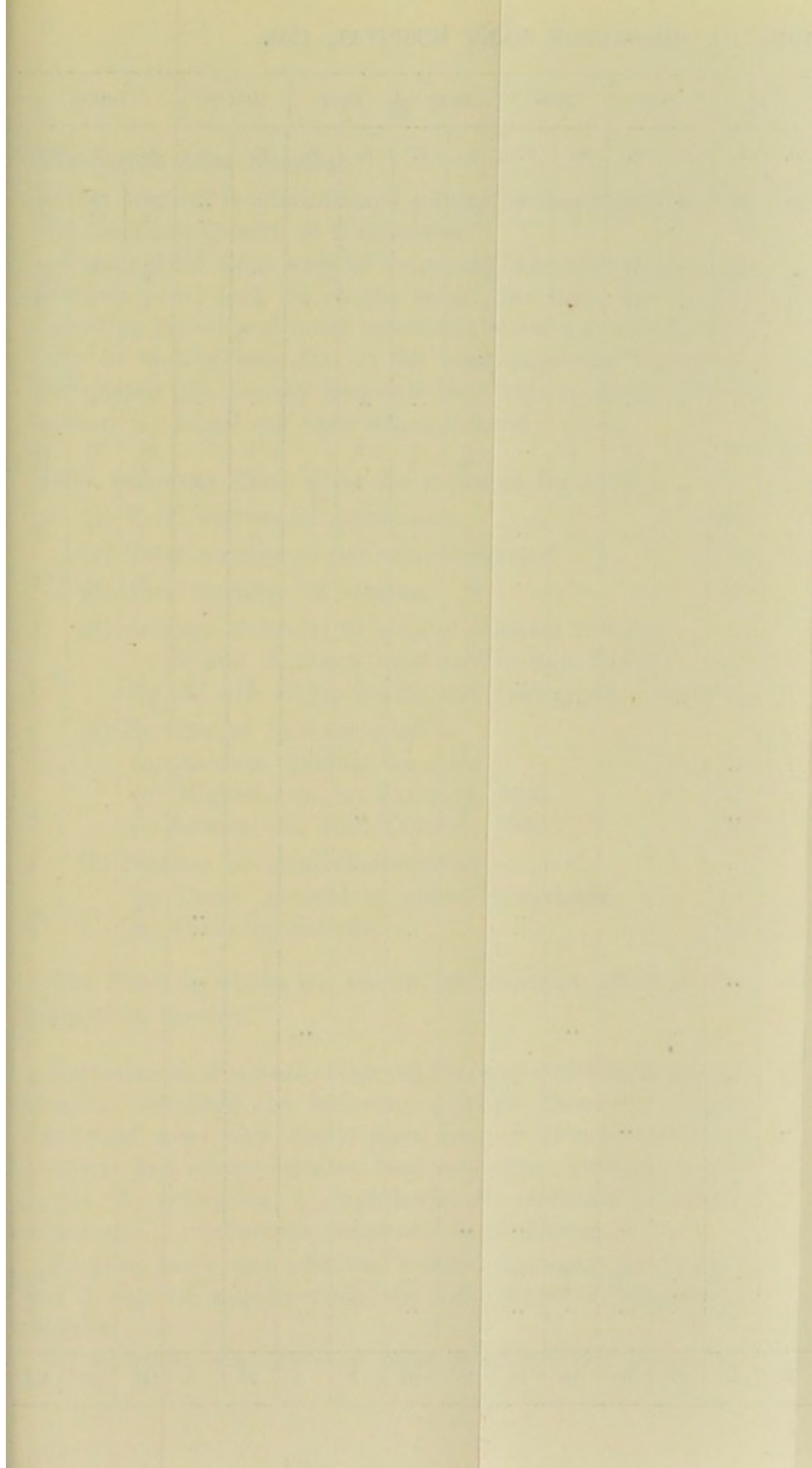


TABLE XVIII.—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1936.

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, - - - - -	26	21	22	35	14	16	4	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	67	79	146
Remaining, - - - - -	2	4	4	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	10	19
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	9	2	11	11	2	12	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	22	30	52
Remaining, - - - - -	1	3	5	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16
Died, - - - - -	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
SCARLET FEVER and CHICKEN POX—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
MEASLES and DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	4	7	2	1	8	2	4	..	3	6	2	..	1	..	24	16	40
Remaining, - - - - -	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
Died, - - - - -	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	2	7	4	11
WHOOPING COUGH and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
T.B. MENINGITIS—																	
Died, - - - - -	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
C.S. MENINGITIS—																	
Died, - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Remaining, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Remaining, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
INFECTIVE JAUNDICE—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
MEASLES and PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	14
Died, - - - - -	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
NEPHRITIS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
MEASLES—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
INFLUENZA—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CONVULSIONS—																	
Recovered, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
MASTOID—																	
Died, - - - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TUMOUR OF LUNG—																	
Discharged, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	11	16
Died, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	7
Remaining, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	4
Totals, - - - - -	61	60	47	54	27	40	15	16	14	16	7	2	10	3	181	191	372

Dumbarton Joint Hospital.

This hospital is administered jointly by the County Council and the Town Council of Dumbarton.

During 1936 there were 68 more cases admitted than in the previous year, and, as at the same time there was trouble regarding mixed and cross infections, there was a little difficulty in finding beds for all the cases requiring treatment. Fortunately the County hospitals were able to assist in some measure by admitting cases where difficulty arose.

The following Table gives the statistics for 1936 :—

(1) Total number of admissions, - - -	372
(2) Total number of patients discharged, - -	290
(3) Total number of deaths, - - -	31
(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	51
(5) Number of beds occupied—	
(a) Average during the year, - - -	43
(b) Highest—on 1st January, 1936, - -	59
(c) Lowest—on 10th October, 1936, - -	26
(6) Number of surgical operations—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia, -	8
(b) Other operations, - - - -	12

The following shows the amount of assistance given by one hospital to another.

Helensburgh Hospital.—During the year 1936 Helensburgh Hospital admitted the following patients from the County Landward area who should have gone to Dumbarton Joint Hospital had accommodation been available: Primary pneumonia, 4; erysipelas, 1; diphtheria, 6; cerebrospinal fever, 1; measles, 1; influenzal pneumonia, 1; influenza, 1.

Further, there were admitted 2 cases of primary pneumonia and 1 case of measles from the area served by Duntocher Hospital.

In addition, the following patients who should have gone

to Dumbarton Joint Hospital were admitted from the Burgh of Dumbarton: Pneumonia, 3; scarlet fever and chickenpox, 1; tuberculosis, 1; making a grand total of 23.

Duntocher Hospital.—This hospital admitted during the year no fewer than 26 patients from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch and the Parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, who should, properly speaking, have been admitted to Lennox Hospital had accommodation been available. The cases were primary pneumonia, 6; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 6; erysipelas, 2; diphtheria, 11.

Further, the following patients were also admitted:—

From the Dumbarton Joint Hospital area: measles, 1; from the Helensburgh Hospital area: measles, 1; from Clydebank Burgh: measles and pneumonia, 2; and from Dumbarton Burgh: diphtheria, 1.

Lennox Hospital.—This hospital admitted 2 cases of scarlet fever from the Duntocher Hospital area.

This shows that there was very considerable co-ordination between the hospitals so as to use the accommodation to best advantage.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The question of the provision of a General Hospital to supplement the existing hospital accommodation in Glasgow and the County was further gone into and a Joint Committee representing the County of Dumbarton, the Royal Burgh of Dumbarton and the Burgh of Clydebank agreed that the provision of such a hospital was desirable and that, further, the erection of an up-to-date Joint Fever Hospital for the County should be considered.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

While the ambulance services for the County Fever Hospitals were generally satisfactory, there arose certain difficulties regarding the use of Dumbarton Joint Hospital ambulance. This has necessitated the use of Duntocher Hospital ambulance

to remove Helensburgh patients to hospital in Helensburgh and County patients in the Western area to other hospitals except Dumbarton Joint Hospital.

As regards ambulances for the use of non-infectious cases, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the use of privately owned vehicles during the year, and considerable use was made of such ambulances in connection with the Maternity Services.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

The work of the Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics has been carried on satisfactorily. Patients suffering from rickets, malnutrition or debility derived most benefit from this treatment. There were in all 61 children suffering from such conditions treated and of these 49 showed much improvement.

There were also a number of tuberculous patients treated with favourable result. The actual details are set forth in the following Tables :—

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	39
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	729
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	18·2

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets, - - - -	14	10	4
Malnutrition, - - - -	11	8	3
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c., -	6	4	2
Bronchial conditions, -	2	2	—
Others, - - - -	6	3	3

School Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	35
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	742
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	21·1

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility, - - - -	12	9	3
Bronchial conditions, -	9	6	3
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, &c., -	1	1	—
Malnutrition, - - -	3	3	—
Alopecia areata, - - -	3	—	3
Rheumatism, - - -	2	1	1
Others, - - - -	5	4	1

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated, - - -	28
Total number of attendances, - - -	774
Average number of treatments, - - -	27.6

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis, - - - -	11	7	4
Abdominal, - - - -	11	8	3
Bones, - - - -	2	1	1
Joints, - - - -	—	—	—
Lupus, - - - -	2	2	—
Lungs, - - - -	2	2	—

KIRKINTILLOCH CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated, - - -	12
Total number of attendances, - - -	154
Average number of treatments, - - -	12.8

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets, - - - -	4	3	1
Debility, - - - -	7	4	3
Glands, - - - -	1	1	—

School Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	23
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	475
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	20·6

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	4	4	—
Debility,	-	-	-	12	8	—
Rheumatism,	-	-	-	2	2	—
Lupus,	-	-	-	—	1	—
Glands,	-	-	-	4	4	—
Anæmia,	-	-	-	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	18
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	310
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	17·2

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Lupus,	-	-	-	5	—	5
Joints,	-	-	-	4	4	—
Glands,	-	-	-	7	7	—
Abdominal,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Empyema,	-	-	-	1	1	—

DUNTOCHER CLINIC.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	3
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	67
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	22·3

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

School Cases Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	-	4
Total number of attendances	-	-	-	-	127
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	-	31.7

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Malnutrition,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Number of patients treated,	-	-	-	-	18
Total number of attendances,	-	-	-	-	397
Average number of treatments,	-	-	-	-	22

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Adenitis,	-	-	-	9	8	1
Abdominal,	-	-	-	1	1	—
Bones,	-	-	-	4	2	2
Lupus,	-	-	-	1	—	1
Others,	-	-	-	3	2	1

SUPPLY OF INSULIN IN DIABETIC CASES.

Sixteen patients were provided with insulin under the County Scheme during the year. The quantity supplied amounted to 129,200 units and the approximate cost was £32. In 2 of these cases patients are charged the net cost of the insulin which, between them, amounts to about £8 in the year.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

The Table printed below shows the numbers of blind persons whose names appear on the register kept in the Public Health Department. Blind persons residing within the Burgh of Dumbarton are under the supervision of the Burgh Medical Officer. The Department of Health require a report under this Act as at 1st April each year and a copy

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

TABLE I.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.
AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS.

[illegible]

TABLE II.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.
CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

Certified by									
Ophthalmic Surgeon.				Local Medical Practitioner.		Department of Health for Scotland.			
Clinic.	Voluntary Agency.	Infirmary.	Other.	Voluntary Agency.	Other.	Other Evidence.		No Evidence.	TOTAL.
9	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	10

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

0-4			5-15			16-39			40-49			50-69			70+			Total.		
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	T.
...	...		2	4		16	11		14	8		34	26		18	20		84	69	153

TABLE IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (3 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE).

[illegible]

TABLE V.—EMPLOYMENT, &c., CONDITION OF BLIND PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER.

EMPLOYED.										Unemployed and Untrained but with some capacity.									
In Institutions for the Blind.										Unemployable.				TOTAL.					
Undergoing Special Training.		Undergoing Secondary or Professional Education.		In Workshops.		Outwith Institutions for the Blind.		Probably Trainable.		Untrainable but Employable in some sort.									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.					
3	..	..	3	9	6	12	..	3	1	..	..	55	55	82	65	147			

TABLE VI.—THE PROBABLY TRAINABLE BLIND.

Willing to Undergo Training.												Unwilling to Undergo Training.						GRAND TOTAL.						
TOTAL.												TOTAL.												
16-23		21-29		30-39		40-49																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	T.	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4		

of the report for the year 1936-37 is included in this report. These figures are compiled by the representative of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Outdoor Blind who works in close collaboration with this Department. From the return it will be seen that two girls under sixteen years of age are being taught in a school for the blind and three young women are undergoing secondary or professional education. Three males over sixteen years of age are receiving industrial training in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind.

It is a pleasure to record that during the year the young man referred to in last year's Annual Report as receiving professional education completed his training as a minister and was ordained and inducted to a charge in Stirlingshire. In the course of the year it was found necessary for one young man to discontinue his course of training in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind.

During the year 15 certificates entitling blind persons to free wireless licences were issued and 11 travelling passes were renewed.

One blind person, a female, from the Vale of Leven District Council area, and a male from the Burgh of Clydebank were in residence in Townend Hospital, Dumbarton, at 31st December, 1936.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING 1936.

	On Register at 1/1/36.	Added during year.	Total.	Died During Year.	Left district during year.	Certifi- cation with- drawn.	On Register at 31/12/36.
Burgh of Clydebank, ...	60	4	64	5	...	...	59
Burgh of Kirkintilloch, ...	14	1	15	1	1	...	13
Burgh of Helensburgh, ...	9	...	9	1	1	...	7
Burgh of Milngavie, ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
Burgh of Kilcreggan, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eastern Area							
(Landward), ...	23	5	28	...	...	...	28
Western Area							
(Landward), ...	39	5	44	5	...	...	39
	152	15	167	12	2	...	153

E. PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Most of the work under this heading within the County is done by the Glasgow Port Sanitary Authority. There is nothing to report regarding the area under the County Council's jurisdiction.

F. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

This subject is dealt with in detail in the report of the Sanitary Inspectors. No occurrence calling for special mention took place during the year.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE WESTERN AREA.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with instructions laid down by the Department of Health, I have pleasure in submitting my report for year ended 31st December, 1936.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Although the question of public water supplies comes under the direct control of the County Engineer, it is a service so closely linked up with public health administration that reference should be made to the question in this part of my report. As recorded in my previous report, existing Special Water Districts are being extended to take in greater areas, involving the formation of new reservoirs, laying of new water mains, &c. At the present time a pipe is being laid from Glen Finlas to serve the Kilmaronock Parish with a water supply, and a new reservoir is being constructed in Glen Fruin to supply the Clynder and Rosneath areas, while at Arrochar a storage tank is in course of construction and mains are being laid to supply the village.

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

No.	1	taken from farm house on Inch Tavannach, Loch Lomond.
„	2	„ Loch Lomond at Inch Tavannach.
„	3	„ Glen Mallon Burn, Loch Longside.
„	4	„ Loch Lomond, east side of Inchmurrin.
„	5	„ bungalow on Inchmurrin, Loch Lomond.

No.	6	taken from	Inverhoulin Cottage, Tarbet.
„	7	„	gamekeeper's cottage, Caldarvan Estate.
„	8	„	pond in wood south of cottage, Caldarvan Estate.
„	9	„	Gallangad Burn, by Alexandria.
„	10	„	Rockville Gardens, Garelochhead.
„	11	„	Ross's Hotel, Arrochar.
„	12	„	Station Master's House, Glen Douglas.
„	13	„	Badyen Farm, Cardross.
„	14	„	Boturich Castle, by Balloch.
„	15	„	Camiseskan Estate.
„	16	„	Smithfield, Garelochhead.
„	17	„	Bowling Green, Garelochhead.
„	18	„	Inveralt House, Shandon.
„	19	„	Filter House, Cardross Water Supply.
„	20	„	Reservoir, Cardross Water Supply.
„	21	„	Rosebank Cottage, Cardross.
„	22	„	Reservoir, Rhu Water Supply.
„	23	„	Filter House, Rhu Water Supply.
„	24	„	Torr Burn, Luss.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM (EFFICIENCY).

The recently installed Main Drainage System within the Renton and Vale of Leven District has resulted in a marked improvement in the condition of the River Leven. Although under the direct control of the County Engineer, samples of the effluent are taken from time to time for analysis and satisfactory results are being obtained. A fuller use will, in future, be made of the Works, due to the fact that an improvement scheme for the introduction of 325 water-closets into houses has commenced at the Jamestown Terraces and Bonhill. This scheme includes the abolition of privies and ashpits and the introduction of ashbin accommodation. The outcome of the negotiations between the County Council and the owners has proved satisfactory as, generally speaking, the scheme includes the provision of water-closets for each tenant provided in such a way that the tenant has access to the apartment from within the house.

The County Council have also agreed to form a Special Drainage District in the village of Arrochar and consideration is also being given to the possibility of forming a drainage district at Cardross.

It is gratifying to report that the Main Drainage Scheme within the village of Luss is also being improved and a start has been made in connection with the introduction of water-closet accommodation into houses in Luss Village. The scheme as launched shows that all the houses in the village will be equipped with a modern convenience.

At Rhu the Main Drainage System is being extended to make provision for new houses being constructed.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

As already pointed out, the only Sewage Purification Works under the control of the Local Authority are situated at Dalmoak, Dumbarton, and Fisherwood, Balloch. The question of the advisability of continuing the system at Balloch is at present receiving the attention of the Local Authority. Outwith Special Drainage areas the sewage, generally speaking, is treated by means of septic tanks.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

In the course of the year 32 samples were taken for examination in connection with rivers pollution.

SCAVENGING (METHODS AND EFFICIENCY).

There is always a tendency for an Inspector to repeat year after year the details relating to the work within Special Scavenging Districts. I make no apology for doing so, however, because, in my opinion, public cleansing—always looked upon as the “ Cinderella ” of Local Government—is one of the most important weapons in the hands of a Local Authority to preserve the health of the community. Show the ratepayers in any district, either urban or rural, that your cleansing service is a progressive one, that the men working in the department and the officials controlling the department know their job, and the public will respond.

We have, undoubtedly, a few irresponsible people who still continue to litter the streets and the countryside generally, but, in my opinion, they are very few. There has been a marked improvement in this direction within recent years and I am optimistic enough to think that this improvement will continue.

I am happy to report that my efforts with regard to the formation of a Scavenging District at Arrochar and Tarbet have been successful. The County Council agreed to the formation of such a district and the control of public cleansing within this district comes into operation on 16th May, 1937. An appeal is being made to all the occupiers of houses within this district to co-operate with the Local Authority in this effort, and I feel sure that the results will show a benefit to themselves from a public health point of view, and they will also be satisfied with the knowledge that they are doing their best to preserve the amenity of one of the most beautiful districts in Scotland.

Success in one part urges one on to succeed in another, and I trust the time is not far distant when the villages of Shandon, Clynder, Rosneath and Luss will be able to boast of a public cleansing service.

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.
5,542	211,122	28,163·6	3,672

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 7.67 miles.

The new dustless loading type of vehicle recently introduced in this district continues to give satisfaction, and in this connection I pay tribute to manufacturers generally for producing a very suitable type of body for refuse collection.

I recently presented a report to the District Council in connection with the question of street washing and as a result I have

been granted facilities to carry out a system of channel washing within the Vale of Leven and Renton Districts.

The gritting and salting of road surfaces and the removal of snow forms an important part of the work of a Local Authority. This work in the past was principally carried out by the Road Department with some assistance from the Cleansing Department. After considering the whole position the County Council agreed that as far as the Vale of Leven and Renton was concerned this work should fall on the shoulders of the Cleansing Department solely, and in order to carry out the work in a satisfactory manner they authorised me to acquire a gritting machine and six hand-barrows for gritting or salting purposes. These were all in service during last winter and proved very helpful to the Department.

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

Loads Removed.	No. of Bins and Pits emptied.	Miles Travelled.	Petrol Consumpt. Gallons.
1,448	46,976	2,516·2	709

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 3.6.

Cardross, Rhu, Craigendoran, and Garelochhead.—These are small scavenging districts where the cleansing is carried out by means of private contract and under conditions laid down by the Local Authority. The system of disposal in each district is land reclamation, and, generally speaking, the terms and conditions of contract are fulfilled.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences within the district are situated at Balloch, Bonhill, Alexandria, Cardross, Rhu, Garelochhead, Arrochar, Tarbet and Luss. In my last report I made special reference to the wilful damage being done to cash fixtures, but I am pleased to report that there has been a slight improvement during the year in this direction.

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

Balloch (old),	-	-	-	-	£16	17	0
Balloch (new)	-	-	-	-	45	19	10
Bonhill,	-	-	-	-	0	17	7
Christie Park,	-	-	-	-	2	14	0
Cardross,	-	-	-	-	4	13	5
Rhu,	-	-	-	-	10	3	1
Garelochhead,	-	-	-	-	8	17	3
Arrochar,	-	-	-	-	24	5	8
Tarbet,	-	-	-	-	18	13	4
Luss,	-	-	-	-	25	14	1
					£158 15 3		

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

It is satisfactory to report that progress is being made in connection with the introduction of water-closet accommodation to the houses in Levenbank, Milton, and Napierston Terraces, Jamestown; Haldane Terrace, Mill of Haldane; and Dillichip Terrace, Bonhill. During the year the owners submitted proposals to the Local Authority showing a scheme of introducing water-closets, adopting, as a general principle, the provision of such convenience for every house with the exception of attic houses in Milton Terrace. The question of providing such accommodation for these attics proved to them a problem not very easy to solve. As a preliminary measure, however, and taking the view that due to the operation of the 1935 Housing Act relating to overcrowding, these attic apartments at a later date might form a part of the mid-flat houses, they are providing a water-closet in such a position that it may be used mutually at present between the attic and the mid-flat tenant. All the other householders are having a water-closet for their own use and this has been brought about by converting the adjacent coal-cellar into two water-closet apartments with admission thereto from the scullery apartments of the ground-floor houses. In the upper floor houses a portion of the scullery apartment is being partitioned off and a water-closet introduced. The front walls of the ashpits are being removed and the remaining portions

used as ashbin recesses. In all, approximately 325 water closets are being installed. A start has been made in Levenbank Terrace, Jamestown, and Dillichip Terrace, Bonhill, and the work is in progress.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades within the district.

SCHOOLS.

The schools throughout the district, with the cloak-rooms and conveniences connected thereto, are inspected from time to time and, generally speaking, are found to be in a satisfactory condition. The management and maintenance of school buildings comes under the supervision of the County Architect and his staff, and the premises are well maintained and looked after.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Tables Nos. XXI and XXII show 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.

TABLE XXI.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers (retail), -	10	10	...	8	2	25	2	2
Dressmakers and Milliners, -	11	11	...	...	11	19	19	...
Tailors, -	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	...
Joiners and Cartwrights, -	24	25	...	24	...	48	...	4
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	2
Totals, -	103	104	1	88	14	177	24	11

TABLE XXII.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (WESTERN AREA)—LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Arrochar.		Bonhill.				Cardross.		Dumbar- ton.		Kilmarno- nock.		Luss.		Rosneath.		Rhu.			Total.			
	Arrochar & Tarbet.	Other Parts of Parish.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	James- town.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Dumbarton.	Total.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rhu Village.		Garelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.
Bakers, .. - -	1	..	1	4	2	..	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Blacksmiths, - - -	1	..	1	2	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	13
Bootmakers, - - -	1	..	1	2	2	..	4	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
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	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	6	24
Laundries, - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbers, - - -	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	4	15
Saddlers, - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship and Boat Builders,	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5
Tailors, - - -	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous, - -	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	10
Totals, - - -	4	..	4	38	7	..	4	49	12	6	18	6	1	1	2	5	2	7	9	6	2	17	103
Inspections, - -	6	..	6	48	10	..	7	65	18	9	27	8	1	1	2	5	2	7	10	8	2	20	135

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within the district.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The burial grounds are, generally speaking, well maintained. At Millburn Burial Ground, Renton, arrangements for interments continued to be carried out under the supervision of a representative from this department.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Table No. XXIII shows the number of plans passed during the year. It will be observed that there were 106 plans submitted and approved of by the Local Authority. The Table also shows the types of buildings erected. In view of the operation of the Town Planning Act and the Ribbon Development Act parties responsible for the submission of plans for approval have now not only Public Health Authorities to satisfy as far as the buildings are concerned, but they have also to comply with restrictions laid down by the Town Planning Authority and the Highways Authority. All the officials concerned, however, co-operate one with another and endeavour to simplify procedure with the applicants.

LIGHTING.

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

The question of public lighting is another branch of the service that has assumed greater importance within recent years. The increase in road transport, particularly where trunk roads run through populous areas, has had an important bearing in focussing the attention of Central Authorities and the ratepayers generally on this subject.

As the official responsible for public lighting in Vale of Leven and Renton Districts, I have always endeavoured to move with the times, and I have been assisted in this direction by having the support of a Committee who are firmly convinced that the efficient and effectual lighting scheme is not

TABLE XXIII.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—WESTERN AREA.

PARISH.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.					
	New Buildings.			Alterations.			Bungalows, &c.	Cottages.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Total.	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Total.		
	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Plats and Terraced Houses.	Amended.										
Arrochar, -	-	-	-	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
Bonhill, -	-	-	-	7	5	13	...	...	36	42	1	5	...	10	...	93
Cardross, -	-	-	-	...	2	8	2	3	8	14	3	3	...	5	...	141
Dumbarton, -	-	-	-	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kilmarnock, -	-	-	-	2	...	4	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	4
Luss, -	-	-	-	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	10	...	23
Rosneath, -	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	5
Rhu, -	-	-	-	6	1	15	...	7	6	17	4	10	9	7	...	27
Total, -	-	-	-	42	8	72	...	46	52	109	11	150	95	24	...	297

In addition to above, plans were passed for 11 Garages, 10 Sheds, 3 Petrol Pumps, 3 Shops, 1 Byre, 1 Piggery, 1 Tearoom, 2 Hotels, and 6 Other Buildings.

a lavish waste of money but a boon and a benefit to the rate-payers generally.

All the lamps are fitted with automatic controllers and these continue to give satisfactory results.

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

Vale of Leven.—

343—2 lt. Bijou.
243—2 lt. Medium.
7—4 lt. Bijou.
6—3 lt. Medium.
1—5 lt. Medium.
4—7 lt. Medium.
1—6 lt. Medium.
5—1 lt. Medium.

Claims to the value of £44 11s. 5d. were made in respect of damage, chiefly by motor vehicles.

Renton.—

76—2 lt. Bijou.
32—2 lt. Medium.
4—3 lt. Medium.
2—3 lt. Medium.
3—1 lt. Bijou.
1—3 lt. Bijou.
1—5 lt. Medium.
1—6 lt. Medium.

Claims to the value of £8 7s. were made in respect of damage, chiefly by motor vehicles.

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,	620	1368	2361	260	2368	3.80	68.4
Renton, - -	120	254	519	260	2368	4.22	61.9

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE XXIV.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.					CARDROSS.			DUNBAR- TON.		KIL- MARONOCK.		LUSS.		ROSENEATH.			RHU.				(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Benton.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Parish.	TOTAL.	Kilmaronock.	TOTAL.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rhu Village.	Gariochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.
Ashpits abolished,	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided,	...	...	...	56	12	1	2	71	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	94
Ashpits repaired,	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Burns cleaned,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned,	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned,	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
Damp Houses shut up or repaired,	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Defective Vents improved,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Defective Windows,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Dirty Houses,	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	3	81
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drains cleaned,	1	1	2	28	12	10	3	53	17	2	19	...	...	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	5
Drains (new) constructed,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
Dungsteads constructed or repaired,	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	26
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Private Roads and Footpaths repaired,	...	...	...	16	11	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
Privies abolished,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Privies and Ashpits repaired,	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Privies constructed,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks introduced,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks untrapped or defective,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stables discontinued or improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-closets constructed or repaired,	1	...	1	6	6	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	23
Water Supply improved,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired,	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
Wash-houses provided or improved,	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	6	8
Ventilation of Houses improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilation of Stairs improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisances abated,	8	4	12	139	48	20	9	216	100	6	106	5	5	14	14	8	...	8	4	10	14	8	9	1	18	303	...
Nuisances not abated,	...	...	...	15	20	3	2	40	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37
TOTAL,	8	4	12	154	68	23	11	256	116	6	122	5	5	14	14	8	...	8	4	10	14	9	9	1	19	...	436

Craigendoran.—The County Council agreed to form a Lighting District at Craigendoran. A contract has been entered into with the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company to erect 23 lamp standards controlled from a central point. It is anticipated that this district will be lit by the middle of August, 1937.

BURIALS.

Twenty-two burials were undertaken by the Local Authority during the year in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

NUISANCES.

Table No. XXIV contains a detailed record of the nuisances dealt with during the year. 3424 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances and 426 intimations were served.

One notice was served under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

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.	Applications Not Granted.
20	19	—	—	1

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

Potato diggers are the only seasonal workers engaged in this district. Almost invariably squads include men, women, boys, and girls. One usually finds the squads in charge of men who have had experience in working in Dunbartonshire for a number of years, and this fact greatly assists the Authorities, as the men are acquainted with the Bye-laws and Regulations laid down by the Authority. Farmers and merchants also are now much more familiar with the regula-

tions and, generally speaking, endeavour to assist the officials as far as possible. I would take this opportunity, however, of issuing a note of warning on one point only, and that is that greater regard should be paid to taking precautions against fire. I realise that it is very difficult for farmers to control the individuals as far as naked lights in their sleeping apartments are concerned, but I want them to realise that there is a positive danger to life and property due to carelessness in this connection. I would appeal to each farmer to make it his business, while the potato squad is living in his premises, to take such action as will ensure that, as far as he personally is concerned, he has done everything in his power to assist in this direction. This he could do if he takes the following precautions:—

- (1) prevent the use of naked lights in the sleeping apartments;
- (2) provide buckets filled with sand and wet blankets in the sleeping apartments;
- (3) satisfy himself that the emergency exit door can be readily opened, and that stairs or steps are placed leading therefrom;
- (4) abolish the open fire in the middle of a cartshed and only permit the use of a properly constructed fireplace with chimney.

The foregoing precautions are simple but very effective, and if attention is paid to them life and property may be saved from destruction.

Potato diggers were housed on 18 farms throughout the district during the year and the number of workers housed was 379—194 males and 185 females. The length of stay at each farm was anything from 14 to 21 days. 154 inspections were made regarding the housing of seasonal workers.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND HOUSEBOATS.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—The inspection of tents, vans and sheds occupied a good deal of the Inspectors' time during the summer months. The time is not wasted, however, as good

and helpful advice relating to the right and wrong way of conducting a camp is imparted to the campers. On the whole, campers do not resent a visit from the Inspector, In point of fact, they rather welcome some form of supervision as it tends to raise the general standard of cleanliness in connection with camping grounds.

There are always one or two new entrants to camp life and these people during their first term are inclined to be careless and indifferent, but as time goes on they improve and fall into line with the more experienced camper.

During the year 376 male adults and 269 female adults and 197 children were camping within the district. They were housed in 109 cottage tents, 43 bell tents, 42 bivouacs, 10 trailer caravans, 20 sheds, 8 marquees and 6 railway coaches. The duration of stay varied from four days to three months.

Houseboats.—The appropriate Committee have still under consideration the question of applying for power to enable them to have a fuller control over the houseboat population particularly on the River Leven at Balloch. The week-end occupant of a houseboat or the holiday-period occupier is not a very difficult problem to deal with and, in almost all cases, can be quite well regulated under the existing Bye-laws. There is, however, the problem of the “all-the-year-round” occupier. This question is at the present time receiving the attention and consideration of the Committee.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The repair of the following private streets is at present having the attention of the Committee: part of Queen Street, Alexandria, and part of Smollet Street, Alexandria. Hall Road, Rhu, and the Back Road at Clynder have been improved since my last report.

The question of the advisability of the Local Authority taking over the footpaths in Main Street and side streets in Alexandria was the subject of a special combined report by the County Road Surveyor and myself. Numerous inspections were made and a specification of work requiring to be done was noted by the Road Surveyor. The proprietors

have been communicated with regarding the matter and it is hoped that as a result of these efforts a general all-round improvement in the condition of footpaths will be effected.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

As in previous years the Local Authority again took part in the National Campaign in connection with the destruction of rats. A Rat Week was held in conjunction with other Local Authorities and the usual attempt was made to arouse public interest in the matter. Experience has shown that it is difficult to get occupiers, particularly of dwelling-houses, to realise that they (the occupiers) are responsible under the Act for the destruction of rats and mice, and many undoubtedly have the idea that it is the duty of the officers of the Local Authority to carry out this duty for them. I take this opportunity through the medium of my Annual Report to state definitely that all occupiers have a definite responsibility placed upon them under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. They will certainly get all the assistance and co-operation I can give from my Department, but if success is to crown our efforts in this matter everyone will require to assist, owner, occupier and factor working in harmony with the officers of the Local Authority. The job is a big one, but it is well worth while facing up to. The damage done by rats is enormous, the health of the community is impaired and, that being so, it is clearly everyone's duty to do what he or she can to fight this undoubted menace to our civilisation.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Table No. XXV gives in detail the number of dairy farms dealt with under the Bye-laws. Routine inspections generally reveal minor points requiring attention from time to time, and these are dealt with as the occasion arises.

There has been a marked improvement as far as the structure of the byres is concerned. Old byres have been done away with, and new, up-to-date byres erected in their places,

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

	Farms.	BYE-LAWS.																
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	36
PARISH—Arrochar, -	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Bonhill, -	22	19	18	8	1	10	10	18	-	-	9	4	3	8	4	1	2	1
Cardross, -	23	20	10	10	1	10	12	20	-	-	13	5	5	6	10	2	3	6
Dumbarton, -	4	4	4	4	-	3	3	3	-	-	4	2	1	2	2	-	-	-
Kilmarnock, -	32	29	20	25	7	15	23	30	3	9	24	6	5	12	14	-	1	4
Luss, -	9	9	6	8	1	9	4	8	1	2	4	3	2	3	4	1	-	2
Rhu, -	9	9	3	3	1	7	7	8	-	1	3	2	-	2	3	-	-	-
Rosneath, -	11	9	4	5	2	1	6	10	-	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	4	-
BURGH—Helensburgh, -	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, -	114	102	62	64	13	57	67	98	5	27	62	23	19	35	40	4	11	13
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																		
PARISH—Arrochar, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonhill, -	22	19	18	8	1	10	10	18	-	-	9	4	3	8	4	1	2	1
Cardross, -	22	20	10	10	1	10	12	20	-	-	13	5	5	6	10	2	3	6
Dumbarton, -	4	4	4	4	-	3	3	3	-	-	4	2	1	2	2	-	-	-
Kilmarnock, -	30	27	20	23	7	15	23	30	3	9	24	6	5	12	14	-	1	4
Luss, -	9	9	6	8	1	9	4	8	1	2	4	3	2	3	4	1	-	2
Rhu, -	7	7	3	3	1	7	7	8	-	1	3	2	-	2	3	-	3	-
Rosneath, -	11	9	4	5	2	1	6	10	-	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
BURGH—Helensburgh, -	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed, -	108	97	60	61	13	56	66	96	5	27	61	22	18	34	39	4	9	13
Total to be Completed, -	3	3	2	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	-
Ceased to be dairy farm, -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bye-law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wallheads built up.	No. 7. Lofts to be removed.	No. 8. Troughs and trevisses.	No. 9. Lighting.	No. 10. Ventilation.	No. 11. Air space and floor space.	No. 12. Dungstead.	No. 13. Internal wall surfaces.	No. 14. Floors of Milkstore.	No. 15. Shelves.	No. 16. Light and Ventilation.	No. 17. Scalding appliances.	No. 18. Water supply.	No. 19. Drainage.	No. 20. Doors to be built up.				

or the old byres entirely reconstructed and enlarged. There is still room for improvement in small but very important points relating to the conduct of the business; *e.g.*, I would stress the question of the milkers being supplied with clean overalls during milking operations. If the bacterial count is to be kept low, clean overalls and a plentiful supply of clean water for washing the hands is absolutely essential. Greater attention should also be paid to the washing and clipping of the cow's udders. Attention to these points will undoubtedly be a means of bringing about a lower bacterial count. The following statement shows the number of registered dairies, milk shops and vans within the district:—

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COWSHEDS, &c.

Parish.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar, - -	5	31	--	1
Bonhill, - - -	21	439	13	6
Cardross, - - -	23	631	6	2
Dumbarton, - -	6	207	—	—
Kilmaronock, - -	38	987	—	1
Luss, - - - -	9	180	—	—
Rosneath, - - -	12	282	—	—
Rhu, - - - -	13	299	8	—
Totals, -	127	3056	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; Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.

Grade A (T.T.)—William Watt, Camiseskan Farm, Craigendoran; Jas. M'Gregor, Badshalloch Farm, Kilmaronock; William Steven, Woodend Farm, Helensburgh.

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

Dealers' Licences—

Certified Milk—Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh; William Freeland, Lochside Dairy, West Clyde Street, Helensburgh; James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Alexander 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; James M'Letchie, Thomas Street, Alexandria.

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, Helensburgh, and 16 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh.

Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Society, West End Place, Cardross; 20 West Princes Street, Helensburgh, and Campbell Buildings, Garelochhead.

Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, 9, 60, 295 Main Street, Argyll Street, and 148 Bridge Street, Alexandria; 250 Main Street, Jamestown; 182 Main Street and 3 Main Street, Renton.

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

Miss Isabella Johnston, Easter Catter Farm, Drymen; John Bilsland, Bents Farm, Gartocharn; George M. Miller, Duchlage Farm, Cove; Hugh B. Laird, Craigend Farm, Cardross; Andrew Rankin, High Mains, Gartocharn; Thomas Hogg, Burnsland, Cardross.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1932.

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; James Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead, for premises at Euston Place, Garelochhead; David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown, for premises at Oakburn, Jamestown; Peter Bauchop, Main Street, Alexandria, for premises at Cemetery Road, Alexandria.

718 inspections were carried out at intervals daily or weekly as the necessity arose, and 3372 carcasses were examined during the year. The following statement shows the number of animals slaughtered, also the number of carcasses wholly or partially condemned.

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	985	6	153	10,108
Sheep,	2134	...	27	135
Pigs,	253	...	14	83

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, and John M. Hogg, 189 Middleton Street, Alexandria; David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown; Duncan M'Leish and Charles Murray, Vale of Leven Co-operative Society; James S. Gray, Euston Place, and William Wilson, Inker-

man Place, Garelochhead; William Nisbet, 198 Bank Street, Alexandria.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

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

Under the above Regulations, 142 samples were taken at intervals during the year—97 official and 45 test samples. These figures include 6 samples taken within the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan and 20 samples within the Burgh of Helensburgh.

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

No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution
40	Sweet milk.	Deficient in milk fat.	Warned
66	Sausage.	624 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	Fined £2.
90	Sweet milk.	Deficient in milk fat.	Admonished.
135	Whisky.	35·20° under proof.	Warned.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Arrochar, ..	*126	Sweet Milk (T.T.)	5·57	9·11	Genuine
“ ..	*127	“	5·70	9·14	“
“ ..	130	Beer	—	—	“
“ ..	131	Sausage	—	—	“
“ ..	132	“	—	—	“
“ ..	133	Whisky	—	—	“
Bonhill, ..	*4	Sweet Milk	3·52	9·25	“
“ ..	*6	“	3·27	8·63	“
“ ..	*7	“	3·04	8·88	“
“ ..	*8	“	3·59	8·79	“
“ ..	*10	“	3·62	8·82	“
“ ..	*11	“	2·64	8·72	Adulterated
“ ..	*12	“	4·00	9·22	Genuine
“ ..	18	Green Peas	—	—	“

* Denotes. Test Samples.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Bonhill,	9	Margarine	—	—	Genuine
"	20	Mince	—	—	"
"	21	Semolina	—	—	"
"	22	Mince	—	—	"
"	23	Table Jelly	—	—	"
"	24	Butter	—	—	"
"	25	Tomato Ketchup	—	—	"
"	26	Vinegar	—	—	"
"	27	Dripping	—	—	"
"	28	Cream	—	—	"
"	29	Mince	—	—	"
"	30	"	—	—	"
"	31	"	—	—	"
"	32	Lard	—	—	"
"	33	Sugar	—	—	"
"	34	Lemon Cheese	—	—	"
"	35	White Pepper	—	—	"
"	36	Currants	—	—	"
"	37	Sweet Milk (Past.)	3.74	8.90	"
"	38	Sweet Milk	3.01	8.61	"
"	39	"	3.77	8.96	"
"	42	"	3.67	8.93	"
"	43	"	3.70	8.59	"
"	44	Ground Rice	—	—	"
"	45	Ground Coffee	—	—	"
"	46	Sweet Milk	3.59	8.95	"
"	47	"	3.02	8.61	"
"	48	Tea	—	—	"
"	49	Sweet Milk	3.28	8.73	"
"	50	Mince	—	—	"
"	67	Tea	—	—	"
"	*109	Sweet Milk (T.T.)	3.77	9.03	"
"	*110	"	3.53	8.86	"
"	*111	"	3.92	9.06	"
"	*112	"	4.03	9.05	"
"	*113	"	4.21	8.89	"
"	*114	"	3.94	8.84	"
"	140	Whisky	—	—	"
Cardross,	13	Certified Milk	3.74	8.74	"
"	14	Grade 'A' (T.T.)	4.25	9.03	"
"	15	"	3.58	8.77	"
"	*16	Sweet Milk	3.68	9.06	"
"	40	"	2.13	9.07	Adulterated
"	51	Mince	—	—	Genuine
"	52	"	—	—	"
"	53	Raspberry Jam	—	—	"
"	54	Barley	—	—	"
"	55	Mince	—	—	"
"	56	Pickles	—	—	"
"	57	Mince	—	—	"
"	58	Sweet Milk	3.39	8.36	"
"	59	Sweet Milk	3.65	8.51	Genuine
"	60	"	3.18	8.38	"
"	61	Green Peas	—	—	"
"	62	Sweet Milk	3.72	8.75	"
"	63	Sausage	—	—	"
"	64	Baking Soda	—	—	"
"	65	Baking Powder	—	—	"
"	66	Sausage	—	—	Adulterated
"	*85	Grade 'A' (T.T.)	4.13	8.81	Genuine
"	86	Certified Milk	3.88	9.20	"
"	87	Grade 'A' (T.T.)	3.97	8.75	"
"	88	"	3.69	8.71	"
"	99	Sweet Milk	3.69	8.82	"
"	107	"	3.22	8.86	"

* Denotes Test Samples.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Cardross,	108	Sweet Milk	3.32	8.94	Genuine
"	*115	Sweet Milk (T.T.)	3.52	8.77	"
"	*121	"	3.62	8.82	"
"	139	Whisky	—	—	"
Rhu Parish,	69	Sweet Milk	3.59	8.99	"
"	89	"	3.25	9.15	"
"	*98	"	2.87	9.02	Adulterated
"	104	"	4.22	8.94	Genuine
"	105	"	4.14	8.83	"
"	106	"	3.74	8.80	"
"	*119	Sweet Milk (T.T.)	3.70	8.76	"
"	*120	"	3.59	8.73	"
"	*124	Sweet Milk	4.17	8.95	"
"	*125	"	3.89	8.61	"
Rosneath Parish, ..	90	"	2.64	8.54	Adulterated
"	91	"	3.51	8.79	Genuine
"	92	"	3.44	8.92	"
"	97	Skimmed Milk	1.52	8.88	"
"	*122	Sweet Milk	4.12	9.16	"
"	134	Sausage	—	—	"
"	135	Whisky	—	—	Adulterated
"	136	Beer	—	—	Genuine
Kilmarnock Parish, ..	*1	Sweet Milk	4.38	8.93	"
"	*2	"	4.19	8.95	"
"	*3	"	3.58	8.72	"
"	*5	"	3.37	8.52	"
"	*9	"	3.87	9.05	"
"	17	"	3.37	8.69	"
"	41	"	3.51	8.83	"
"	*100	"	3.55	8.63	"
"	*101	"	3.87	8.87	"
"	*102	"	3.44	8.70	"
"	*103	"	2.75	8.71	Adulterated
"	*128	"	3.86	8.80	Genuine
"	*129	"	3.97	8.79	"
"	*141	"	4.33	8.89	"
"	*142	"	3.41	8.59	"
Burgh of Helensburgh, ..	68	"	3.78	9.06	"
"	70	"	3.62	8.88	"
"	71	"	4.33	8.81	"
"	72	"	3.04	8.83	"
"	73	"	4.20	8.62	"
"	74	"	3.30	9.04	"
"	75	"	3.98	8.68	"
"	76	Mince	—	—	"
"	77	Sweet Milk	3.96	8.78	"
"	78	"	3.83	8.85	"
"	79	"	3.99	9.00	"
"	80	Mince	—	—	"
"	81	"	—	—	"
Burgh of Helensburgh, ..	*82	Grade 'A' (T.T.)	4.31	9.11	Genuine
"	*83	"	4.01	8.99	"
"	*84	"	4.37	8.73	"
"	*116	Sweet Milk (T.T.)	3.87	9.23	"
"	*117	"	4.11	9.15	"
"	*118	"	4.28	9.20	"
"	138	Whisky	—	—	"
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan ..	93	Sweet Milk	3.49	8.65	"
"	94	"	4.02	8.80	"
"	95	"	3.38	8.85	"
"	96	"	3.51	8.80	"
"	*123	"	4.25	9.23	"
"	137	Sausage	—	—	"

* Denotes Test Samples.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

TABLE XXVI.—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.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardware and Dry-salters.	Ice Cream and Aerated Water Manufacturers.	Newagents and Stationers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Tobacconists.	Watchmakers.	Tea Rooms and Restaurants.	TOTAL.	
Arrochar, -	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	14
Bonhill, -	13	12	5	3	1	42	8	24	7	3	13	4	22	8	7	10	17	—	—	8	5	2	9	223
Cardross, -	5	8	2	2	2	22	4	6	2	1	6	—	8	3	1	2	6	—	—	2	—	1	—	83
Dumbarton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmarnock, -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Luss, -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Rhu, -	3	1	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	24
Rosneath, -	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Totals, -	22	23	8	6	4	78	13	31	9	4	19	4	42	12	9	13	29	—	—	11	6	3	21	367

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

There are 367 shops coming within the scope of the Shops Act throughout the District. Table No. XXVI shows the number of shops and businesses conducted within the western area of the County.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1936.

Buildings (new),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416
Buildings (alterations, &c.),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Factories and workshops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Investigation of infectious disease,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358
Nuisances,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,424
Pigsties,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Seasonal workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
Shops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515
Slaughterhouses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	718
Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Special Drainage Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	814
Special Scavenging Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,426
Special Lighting Districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,989
Tents, vans, sheds and houseboats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning, Rural								
Workers, and Rent Restriction Acts, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,824
Housing 1935 Act Overcrowding Survey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,328
Rivers Pollution,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Rats and Mice Destruction Act,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634
								48,616

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,

In terms of the requirements contained in the Circular issued yearly by the Department of Health for Scotland, I submit to you Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The report includes a proportion of the various branches of Public Health work administered by this Department, the remainder of the items dealt with forming part of the section of the Report compiled by the Medical Officer of Health.

In the preparation of this Report, the main features of each subject are related in the same rotation of headings as shown in previous years which allows of ready comparison of records.

The variety of subjects to be dealt with to meet the demands of the Department of Health, calls for technical, administrative and propagative work in the cause of Public Health, and it is evident from the many questions put to officials by members of the public that the general interest and knowledge of the values of Public Health work has grown to such an extent in recent years that the beneficial results are apparent in all walks of life.

In order to hold this advancement, the officials have to be up to date at all times in their knowledge of the many Acts and Regulations together with the amendments thereto put into operation by the government of the day.

By mentioning the foregoing points, it naturally follows that the statistical records with reference to all items have

advanced in line, so a sanitary inspector has to be a man of many parts and the subjects to be reviewed are as follows:—

WATER SUPPLY.

Throughout the year, seven samples of water were taken to ascertain the condition of supplies either due to infectious disease epidemic or complaints raised.

West Kilpatrick.—The supplies within this area continued to meet the demand and throughout prolonged dry weather periods the domestic supply was maintained.

East Kilpatrick.—The arrangement with the Clydebank and District Water Trust for the provision of a water supply to Mosshead Estate has been confirmed whereby a supply of water will be granted to consumers at the same rate as that prevailing within the compulsory area of supply. Following this arrangement and the introduction of drainage requirements referred to under “Drainage Systems,” private builders have commenced to develop the ground where, it is estimated, 800 houses will be erected.

Cumbernauld.—The water supply is equal to the immediate requirements, but further advancement in the near future is probable in order to meet greater demands.

Kirkintilloch.—Due to the reduced pressure in the water supply to certain houses in the Waterside area, extension and alteration of the pipe line are receiving the consideration of the County Engineer.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS—EFFICIENCY.

At Bearsden, Old Kilpatrick and Waterside, the special drainage districts have been extended to accommodate new housing developments. The building activity within the Bearsden area by private enterprise is responsible for the continual introduction of new sewers. The pumping stations referred to in the previous report continue to give satisfaction.

During the year an arrangement was come to with the Clydebank and District Water Trust that on their agreeing to grant a water supply to meet the building development at Mosshead Estate, already referred to under "Water Supply," drainage facilities would be provided. The work is now in progress.

A decided advancement has been made by the formation of a special drainage district at Bowling and on completion of the works it will be possible for owners of property to dispense with dry-closets and install modern water-closets. Details regarding the outfall sewer had to be adjusted between the Local Authority, Board of Trade and Railway Company.

The proposals applicable to Old Kilpatrick and Bowling were objected to by the Railway Companies, L.N.E. and L.M.S., but these were repelled by the Sheriff.

Sewage Purification and Disposal.—Throughout the area the sewage plants continue to meet the requirements of their respective drainage systems, and following the formation of new and extension of existing special districts at Bowling and Old Kilpatrick respectively additional works will be introduced to cope with the sewage.

Woodilee Mental Hospital.—The sewage purification works were constructed in 1901. Previous to this the sewage from the Institution discharged into the Kirkintilloch Burgh sewer.

Owing to the additional houses built and numerous extensions to the Institution, it had been found that the sewage works were being overtaxed and as an alternative to the duplication of the works, Glasgow Corporation Public Health Department came to terms with the Kirkintilloch Town Council and the main sewer from the Institution was reconnected to the Burgh sewer on 5th October, 1936.

The sewage works are to be demolished and the site cleared.

SCAVENGING—METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

The scavenging arrangements within the seven special scavenging districts continue to be conducted on similar lines to that of previous years.

The position applicable to each special district is as follows :—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Transport—motor wagons 4 (1 part time).

Staff—4 motor drivers (1 part time), 11 scavengers (2 part time), 2 coup attendants (1 part time).

Another item which may be brought to light is the question of tradesmen's refuse. It is a regular practice for new occupiers of property to call upon the staff to remove such refuse, but as this is the property of the tradesmen, they are responsible for removal.

Throughout the year the work carried out within the district gave general satisfaction, any complaints that were received were against the scavenging methods as detailed in the following report submitted to the Management Committee :—

“ BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT—REORGANIZATION OF REFUSE COLLECTION.

“ The method in use at present for the removal of domestic refuse is as follows :—

“ Two binmen are attached to each wagon and the contents of the dustbins are emptied by them into galvanised iron baths which are in turn emptied into the scavenging wagon.

“ It is now proposed to stop using these baths and carry the dustbins out to the wagon and empty them directly into it, thereafter replacing the bins at the rear of the house, or wherever they are normally kept.

“ If it is intended to discontinue the present system of refuse removal, and carry the household bins out to the scavenging wagon for emptying and replace them, three additional full-time men would be required. Meantime the extra expenditure involved, together with that necessitated by the loss of services of men from the Lighting Department for relief work and painting at Garscadden during the holiday period would amount to £504 5s. or an increase of 1d. on the annual rate estimated on the present valuation.

“ Details of the expenditure involved are as follows :—

“ (1) Extra labour involved in new system of refuse collection—				
(a)	3 men at £2 15s. per week for 1 year	£429	0	0
(b)	Temporary labour employed during holiday period—1 man at £2 15s. for 3 weeks, - - - - -	8	5	0
“ (2) Expenditure due to loss of lamplighters’ services during holiday period—27 weeks at £2 10s. per week, - - - - -				
		67	0	0
		£504 5 0		

“ 24 GEORGE SQUARE,
“ GLASGOW, 3rd July, 1936.”

After a full discussion by the Committee, it was decided by vote that no alteration be made to the present method.

The building activity in the district, referred to in previous reports, continued throughout the year and the question of transport had again to be considered. As a result, it was decided to purchase two S.D. rear-loading movable-floor cleansing vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity; these were put into commission in December and, in view of the increased carrying capacity, have relieved the situation very considerably. It is hoped that if the building activities continue, the new transport can be speeded up by addition of extra loaders in order to keep the vehicles running. The two old vehicles, viz., Halley and Fordson, sold for scrap, had served their term of 7 and 4 years respectively.

During the year 517 householders took advantage of the scheme for the removal of garden refuse and the sum of £325 0s. 9d. was placed to the credit of the district.

It will be noted, in comparison with the previous year when the number on the register was 390, that 127 have been added, giving further indication of the growth of the work and the necessity of maintaining the service on a basis to keep pace with the development.

The sum of £19 10s. 6d. was realised from the removal of furnace ashes from six premises.

The private streets and footways were regularly swept and gullies cleaned while all the manhole dirt pans were cleaned and examined in accordance with the arrangement between scavenging and drainage districts.

Lawmuir Coup.—The water hole, referred to in the previous report, has been filled in and is now being given time to settle, while the quarry hole at the Snab is being completed and soiled with the soil available.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

In this district the work continues to be carried out on similar lines to that of previous years, viz. :—

Transport—motor wagon—1 (part time).

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

The time of service is equally divided between Duntocher and Bearsden Special Scavenging Districts.

In the near future the replacement of the present wagon will require to receive consideration as its period of service expires in February, 1937, and it will be an improvement if replaced by a larger wagon in order to secure additional carrying capacity.

During the year the private streets and footways were regularly swept and the gullies and manhole dirt pans cleaned out.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

During the year an extension was made to the district eastward of the Clydebank Burgh boundary, in order to accommodate certain householders, to include certain areas of ground suitable for building purposes and to make all available services adjacent to the Burgh boundary. In view of the valuation of the added area, it was possible to make a considerable reduction on the special service rates.

Transport—motor wagon—one 2-ton Fordson.

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

The general working of the district calls for no special comment other than the existing wagon will require to be replaced in order that the service may continue to give the desired satisfaction. Here again it is intended to recommend the Committee to purchase a vehicle with a much greater carrying capacity in order to cope with the housing schemes proposed for the district and to cut down the mileage.

Dumbuck Coup.—This coup continues to give satisfaction while the levelled surface is given out in plots to local men and is made full use of for vegetable production. The rat population is a continual source of worry and expense, but it is pleasing to be able to record that they are being kept within bounds.

Garage, Garscadden.—The buildings and their situation continue to prove ideal for the working arrangements of the aforementioned special districts, enabling the vehicles to be kept in good condition and permitting of direct contact with the workers. The appearance of the entrance to the premises has been enhanced by the planting of some 300 rhododendrons presented by Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss to the district. A row of beech trees has also been planted on the west side of the road which, when in foliage, will help to beautify and shelter the garage and drivers' houses.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The contract for the scavenging of the district was again granted to Alexander Forrester, Roadside, Cumbernauld, whose offer amounted to £120 per year. A coup situated at Carrickstone Quarry is used for the disposal of refuse and the execution of the contract is giving satisfaction.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

Following the receipt of offers for the scavenging contract of this special district, the offer of Robert Roberts, Main Street, Condorrat, amounting to £75, was accepted. The refuse is disposed of at Smithstone Coup and the working arrangements are satisfactory.

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The successful specification for the scavenging contract was submitted by James Ryan, Barbegs, Croy, whose offer amounted to £79 17s. 6d. and was accepted by the Committee.

The work performed by this contractor since the commencement of his duties, gave cause for complaint and he had to be continually kept under observation until his non-compliance with the specification of work necessitated his services being dispensed with at the end of six months. The extent to which he neglected to carry out the work may be gauged from the accompanying photographs which show refuse being allowed to accumulate over a period of three weeks.

A new contractor had to be appointed and the work was given to Robert Millar, Condorrat, who undertook to do the work for the remainder of the year for the sum of £43.

The refuse is disposed of at Smithstone Coup, Croy, for the use of which the contractors make their own arrangements with the Estate Factor, the charge being £2 each district.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.

The scavenging contract was again placed with William Stuart, 28 Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch, for the sum of £91 per year.

The quarry hole near Wester Gartshore is rented by the contractor from the Glasgow Corporation Public Health Department for the disposal of refuse.

As in previous years, the working arrangements proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year inspections were made of the public conveniences situated at Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher and Hardgate and the two attendants kept the premises in good condition.

Through careless or mischievous intent, fittings were

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.



The above photographs show what may occur when the scavenging is let out to a private contractor. In these instances the conditions led to the termination of the contract.

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.



The note on the preceding page applies
equally in this case.



CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.



The note on the first page of photographs applies equally in this case.

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

	Dry Closets in use serving						Water Closets serving					Houses, Tenants not having use of Water Closet or Dry Closet.	Houses without indoor water supply and sink.
	1	2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5			
Bearsden, - - -	...	...	...	...	...		6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, - - -	...	...	...	...	...		15	...	...	...	...	...	30
Condorrat, - - -	5	4	4	1	1		19	7	...	...	...	...	56
Cumbernauld, - - -	4	3	...	...	...		36	16	...	...	...	...	69
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley, - - -	1	...	...	...	...		62	21	20	...	...	...	7
Old Kilpatrick, - - -	1	...	...	...	...		16	6	5	...	...	...	...
Bowling, - - -	1	2	...	...	...		23	8	10	...	...	...	...
Milton and Dumbuck, - - -	3	24	6	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	58
Twechar, - - -	...	...	...	...	...		43	36	...	...	...	...	...
Waterside, - - -	2	6	3	...	3		3	1	...	...	...	...	27
TOTAL, - - -	17	39	13	1	5		224	96	36	...	...	...	247

damaged by persons unknown, necessitating the carrying out of repairs.

The cash collected was—

Old Kilpatrick, - - - - -	£12	11	3
Duntocher, - - - - -	6	2	6
Hardgate, - - - - -	3	3	9
	£21	17	6

The public urinal at Bowling is cleaned regularly by a member of the scavenging staff.

During the summer all the iron work, including the gates and windows, was coated with bituminous paint and the woodwork, which is of teak, was coated with boiled linseed oil. This work was done by the attendants and lamplighters.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

On reference to Table XXVII the position as at 31st December, 1936, in relation to (1) dry-closets in use serving one, two, three, four, five or more tenants respectively; (2) water-closets used in common by two, three, four, five or more tenants respectively; (3) houses, the tenants of which do not have the use of either a water-closet or a dry-closet, and (4) houses without indoor water supply and sink.

The compilation of the statistics is in a slightly different form from that of previous years, but on reference to the year 1935 the changed position may still be ascertained.

It will be noted that under each heading further improvement has been made. The provision of individual sanitary conveniences will be much nearer attainment when the new housing schemes proposed are completed.

The improvement should also be added to, following the formation of a special drainage district at Bowling. At present the County Engineer has the work of laying the sewers in hand and when completed, proprietors of houses, &c., will be in a position to avail themselves of drainage facilities.

TABLE XXVIII.—SCHOOLS.—(EASTERN AREA).

SCHOOL.	PUPILS.			STAFF.		WATER SUPPLY.	DRAINAGE	REMARKS.
	Accommodation for	Average No. on Roll.	Water Closet and Urinal Accommodation.	Number.	Water Closet Accommodation.			
Cumbernauld P.S., ...	186 p.p. 350 p.	135 p.p. 203 p.	18	13	3	Lanarkshire Grav.	To Distr. Sewer.	—
Southern District, ...	99	59·2	8	2	1	Do.	Septic Tank.	Effluent discharges into road drain.
Condorrat, ...	279	94	8	4	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Holy Cross R.C., ...	483	237·5	13	9	2	Do.	To Distr. Sewer.	Do.
Twechar, ...	670	—	19	—	5	Do.	Septic Tank.	Effluent discharges into Board Burn.
Gartconner, ...	235	151·5	6	5	1	Kirkintilloch Grav.	Do.	Effluent discharges into field drain.
Bearsden Academy, ...	302 p.p. 477 p.	272	21	20	3	Glasgow Corporation Grav. Supply.	To Distr. Sewer.	—
Westerton, ...		415	2	1	—	Do.	Do.	Rented premises for infants only.
Craigton, ...	130	25	6	1	1	Private Supply.	Do.	Position of staff W.C. now satisfactory.
Drumchapel, ...	191	65	18	2	2	Glasgow Corporation Grav. Supply.	Do.	—
Gavinburn, ...	511	375·6	24	10	2	Old Kilpatrick Grav. Supply.	Do.	—
Duntocher, ...	396	335	20	10	2	Clydebank Grav. Supply.	Do.	—
St. Mary's R.C., ...	600	454	13	12	2	Do.	—	—
Milton P.S. ...	200	146·6	15	9	2	Bowling Gravitation Supply.	Discharged into River Clyde.	—
Kessington, ...	200	130	11	3	2	Glasgow Corporation.	District Sewer.	—

NOTE.—Ample urinal accommodation provided in all schools for male pupils.

pp = post-primary.

p = primary.

SCHOOLS.

On reference to Table XXVIII an account of the water closet accommodation, drainage, water supply, &c., at each school is recorded. Since the table was last compiled in the year 1933, the schools known as South Muirhead Arns, Drumglass and Summerston have been discontinued and a new school named Kessington has been opened.

At Twechar school additional water-closet accommodation has been introduced and at Craigton school the positions of staff water-closets are now satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Throughout the year inspections were made of all premises and Tables XXIX and XXX contain a record of the workers employed and the nature of businesses within each Parish.

The condition of premises and general requirements were quite satisfactory.

TABLE XXIX.—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	23	3	11
Blacksmiths, - - -	9	9	...	9	...	17	...	2
Bootmakers, - - -	9	12	...	9	...	13	...	...
Butchers, - - -	4	3	3	1	...	21	2	14
Distillers, - - -	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Dressmakers, - - -	5	5	...	...	5	6	6	...
Joiners, Cabinetmakers								
Cartwrights, &c., -	8	8	...	8	...	17	...	4
Plumbers, Tinsmiths,	7	7	1	6	...	21	...	4
Saddlers, - - -	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Tailors, - - -	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Other trades, - - -	16	15	2	13	1	32	3	2
Totals, - - -	71	73	8	55	8	159	15	37

Following intimation from the Factory Inspector, a visit was paid to an outworker and the conditions prevailing proved satisfactory.

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

LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	CUMBERNAULD.				KIRKINTIL- LOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.					TOTAL.
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Waterside.	Other Parts of Parish.	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	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	9
Bootmakers, -	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	4	9
Butchers, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	4
Distillers, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dressmakers, -	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Joiners and Carpenters, -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	8
Plumbers, -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	7
Saddlers, -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Tailors, -	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Miscellaneous, -	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...	1	2	16
TOTALS, -	16	4	4	24	3	1	4	19	4	23	7	7	4	2	20	71
INSPECTIONS, -	32	8	8	48	6	2	8	38	8	46	14	14	8	4	40	142

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is nothing to report under this heading as there are no common lodging-houses within this area.

BURIAL GROUNDS—SANITARY CONDITIONS.

As in previous years, periodical inspections were made of the burial grounds, as detailed in the Annual Report for the year 1932.

In this area of the County there are six cemeteries and the condition of these gives no cause for complaint.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The building operations within the Eastern Area of the County continue to demand a good proportion of the time of the department, and although there has been a slight reduction in the number of plans and buildings compared with the year 1935, the work applicable to the plans submitted to this office involves added attention following the formation of schemes under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935. A further item is the guidance of builders as regards the sizes of apartments as stipulated in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, with regard to overcrowding. On occasion a plan submitted may, by a slight alteration in the size of an apartment, be altered and thereby increase the accommodation to permit of the number of persons in relation to the square area as laid down by the Act.

The types of houses now being built by private enterprise show more variation, which is a welcome departure from the repetition work previously practised. To a certain extent this has been brought about through the contractors building to order in place of the speculative system and by the introduction of a Town and Country Planning Scheme. It appears from the number of three- and four-apartment houses built and sold in the Bearsden area that there is still a decided demand for the smaller type of house.

TABLE XXXI.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN AREA.

PARISHES.	PLANS.					No. of Buildings.			No. of Houses.					Total.			
	New Buildings.		Alterations.			Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	2 Apartment.	3 Apartment.		4 Apartment.	5 Apartment and over.	Over 5 Apartments
	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows, &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.												
Cumbernauld, -	1	...	...	6	...	7	1	5	...	6	...	...	2	5	1	...	8
Kirkintilloch, -	3	...	...	8	4	15	...	13	13	26	...	2	11	30	11	...	54
East Kilpatrick, -	67	...	3	47	...	117	235	5	36	276	...	...	50	205	72	42	369
West Kilpatrick, -	5	1	3	2	...	11	6	3	14	23	...	...	22	34	10	...	66
Total, -	76	1	6	63	4	150	242	26	63	331	2	85	274	94	42	497	

By quoting the undernoted summary an indication is given as to the extent to which building activity is being maintained.

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
1936	382	426	49	22	289	786

The column " Other Buildings " related to : bathing pool (1), club houses (2), conservatory (2), engine shed (1), electrical transforming stations (2), farms (byres) (4), filter house (1), garages (184), greenhouses (8), hotel (altered) (1), milk bar (1), nurses' home (extension) (1), oil tanks (4), petrol pumps and tanks (22), petrol station (1), piggeries (6), offices (3), school (altered) (1), shops (9), showroom and offices (3), squash racquet court (1), farm steadings (4), stores (6), tomato houses (3), tool sheds (14), workshops (1), other items (3).

In eight instances plans were withdrawn by the applicants, or did not receive the approval of the Committee. These related to houses where no variation was shown in the design as required by the Town and Country Planning Act, or the site was unsuitable for building purposes; to petrol pumps and piggeries on account of situation, and to a conservatory at a house for which a subsidy had been granted under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1923.

In other instances certain reservations were made before the plans were approved, *i.e.*, subject to no nuisance being created through drainage when the property was situated outwith a drainage district; entrance to a lavatory at a shop being from outside the premises; a small apartment added to house being used for the specified purpose and not for sleeping accommodation; the removal of certain erections when called upon owing to their proximity to the local authority's property which might be utilised at a future date; arrangements for scouring swimming pool at dwelling-house, and the making of a site suitable for building houses by diverting the course of a burn and where houses were to be erected over the old bed of the burn, a reinforced concrete raft had to be provided on the solum.

A record of the number of plans passed, number of buildings and number of houses of various sizes will be found in Table XXXI.

NAMING OF STREETS.

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

The additional roads formed within special scavenging districts during the year are shown hereunder and naming and numbering have been decided on in accordance with the above Act.

Bearsden Special Scavenging District—

Drumchapel—Douglas Drive, Burnside Road.

Gartconnell—Sinclair Avenue, Morven Road, Grange Road (extended), Elm Walk, Russell Drive.

Kessington—Cluny Drive, Greenwood Drive.

Hillfoot—Hillfoot Drive, Hillside Drive, Hillside Avenue.

Kilmardinny—Mosshead Road, Burnbrae Avenue, Beech Avenue, Hawthorn Avenue.

Killermont (Woodvale Section)—George Avenue, Albert Drive.

Lochend—Lochview Road, Lochend Crescent (extended).

Mosshead—Mosshead Road, Bailie Drive, Nicol Drive, Jarvie Drive.

Thorn—Milverton Avenue, Westbourne Crescent, Baird Drive, Thorn Road (extended).

Westerton—Cairnhill Road, Westfield Drive.

LIGHTING.

The number of lighting districts in this area to be supervised is seven and the particulars relating to each are recorded as follows :—

Bearsden Special Lighting District.—The lighting season, which extended from 1st August to 11th May, was the subject

of discussion by the interested Committee prior to the commencement of the new season.

Two proposals were considered, viz.—

- (1) that the lighting be continued throughout the year and no lights to be extinguished at midnight.
- (2) that the lighting season be extended by commencing on 6th July instead of 1st August thereby having a lighting season from 6th July till 11th May with a proportion of the lamps extinguished at midnight.

Before deciding to adopt the period for lighting quoted against number (2) at the request of the Committee, the following report was prepared and submitted to the Committee for their consideration :—

“ BEARSDEN SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.

“ There are 1086 lamps in the district, of which 971 are gas and 115 electric. The gas lamps are individually controlled by clocks and the electric lamps by switches. The six lamp-lighters employed maintain 993 lamps, the remaining 93, which are situated in Milngavie Road, being maintained by Glasgow Corporation. Each man has, therefore, approximately 165 lamps in his district.

“ Up to the present the lighting season has extended from 1st August till 11th May, which means that there is an ‘ off ’ season of approximately 12 weeks.

“ Immediately the lamps are discontinued on 11th May, all stopcocks have to be secured to the satisfaction of the Glasgow Corporation Gas Department. This takes up one week of the spare time. When these stopcocks are tightened, the work of painting the lamp standards in the district is commenced and this is usually completed in five weeks’ time, that is, by the third week in June, or thereby. Apart from painting all existing standards, another week is accounted for by the fact that any new standards erected during the past season have to be given two coats of grey paint as well as the usual aluminium coating and those lamps on the main roads have to be washed before painting on account of their dirty condition.

“ The next four weeks are taken up by painting the premises at Garscadden and acting as relief workmen for scavengers going on holiday. From then until the beginning of the season the lamplighters are employed cleaning lanterns, overhauling clocks and burners and generally preparing for lighting up on 1st August.

“ It will be readily understood that any change in the present arrangement will raise considerable difficulties in the organisation of both lighting and scavenging districts, as extra men would have to be employed in both departments.

“ Details of the estimated increase in expenditure if lighting is carried on all year are given below :—

“ ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR LIGHTING FOR 12 MONTHS.

“ *Gas Supply*—

Estimated increase for gas only	-	-	-	-	£97
Say, further £23 for electricity replacements, &c.	-				23
Total	-	-	-	-	£120

“ *Maintenance*.—Present ‘ off ’ season consists of 12 weeks, so that with staff of 6 men, total time is 72 weeks. Of this, say, 27 weeks would be employed in scavenging work, *i.e.*, painting at garage, relief work on wagons, &c., and the cost would be borne by Bearsden Special Scavenging District. The remaining 45 weeks are made up of six weeks’ holidays and 39 weeks painting lamps, cleaning and overhauling fittings. The cost of replacing this labour would be borne by Bearsden Special Lighting District.

“ *Summary*.—The following figures are based on a weekly wage of £2 10s., including insurance : to be borne by Lighting District :—

45 weeks at £2 10s. per week,	-	-	£112	10	0
Cost of extra gas, mantles, &c.,	-	-	120	0	0
Total,	-	-	£232	10	0

“ If it is decided to maintain the lamps throughout the year and, in addition, to discontinue the practice of

extinguishing a certain percentage at midnight, the total increased cost would be approximately £500, or 1d. on the present lighting rate of 6.4d. A small reduction, however, might be possible on account of increased valuation."

In order to accommodate the housing development, which has been very considerable, as will be seen from the number of new roads already referred to, special lighting districts were extended on two occasions to include the sections of the district known as—

(1) South Killermont.

(2) Mosshead.

The work referred to in the report for the year 1935 of lighting the road from Killermont Bridge to Burnbrae by electricity has been completed and 90 lighting points are now serving this stretch of roadway.

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

		GAS.			
	Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Street Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
	11	4	1046	1061	7
ELECTRICITY.					
	—	—	115	115	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	- 11	4	1161	1176	7

During the year 60 additional lamps have been erected in the district and of the total lamps 82 are extinguished at midnight.

In order to improve the lighting at certain points 14-inch lanterns were replaced by 18-inch.

Duntocher Special Lighting District.—In this district all the lighting points are served by a gas supply and the lighting season is from 11th August till 11th May.

The system of street lighting was under consideration by the Committee as a result of a complaint from the Ratepayers' Association, when it was decided not to make any change meantime, but to reconsider the matter prior to the new light-

ing season in order to give effect to any alteration considered necessary.

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

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

57 lights are extinguished at midnight.

Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Lighting District.—The lighting season commences on 11th August and terminates on 11th May. A gas supply is in operation and the number of lamps and the number of lamplighters employed are—

Signal Lamps.	Street Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamplighters.
8	236	244	2

During the year 12 new lamps were erected. 41 lamps receive Dumbarton gas supply.

In conjunction with the scavenging and drainage districts the lighting district was extended, but before this could be accomplished objections raised by the railway companies had to be disposed of by the Sheriff, who decided in favour of the County Council proceeding with the extension. By quoting precognition prepared in connection with the hearing, an indication is given of why extension was necessary.

“ KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT—
PROPOSED EXTENSION.

“ Precognition of J. D. M'Kendrick, County Sanitary Inspector, and Cleansing and Lighting Superintendent for Dunbartonshire.

“ I have been an official of the County Council for the past twenty-one years, first as an assistant, and since 1927 as County Sanitary Inspector and as Cleansing and Lighting Superintendent for all Special Scavenging and Lighting Districts.

“ I am of the opinion that the time has now arrived when the road known as Erskine Ferry Road, leading from the Glasgow-Dumbarton Road to the ferry known as Erskine Ferry, should be provided with street lamps to be lighted

according to the lighting schedule obtaining in the district by reason of the fact that with the completion of the new bridge over the canal the motor traffic has increased very considerably to the danger of the pedestrians using this road.

“ Under the heading of pedestrian there falls to be included the inmates of the Erskine Limbless Hospital, the number of which has been considerably increased by the transfer of the men from Ralston Hospital.

“ I am also of the opinion that the darkness of the road between the canal bridge and the ferry gates is intensified by reason of the fact that there are three lamps at the canal bridge (two on the north and one on the south side) and two at approximately high-water mark within the entrance gates leading to the ferry leaving approximately two hundred and sixty yards unlit.

“ The district should be extended to include that portion of the Great Western Boulevard between the Clydebank Burgh boundary at the Auchentoshan distillery and the boundary of the Kilpatrick and Bowling Special Lighting District at Lusset Glen in order that the lighting of this road could be made continuous if at any time the Clydebank Council should elect to light the section within the Burgh.

“ The district should be extended to include that area of ground suitable for building purposes at the east end of the existing district and thereby make the district coterminous with the Clydebank Burgh boundary which would enable the County Council to provide the necessary service when the said ground is developed without having recourse to another small extension in the near future.

“ I am also of the opinion that the lighting of the whole area should be under the County Council in the event of any emergency, national or otherwise, whereby the County Council would have full control.

“ The lighting rate obtaining in the district for the current year is 5.3d. per £ while the rate in the proposed extended district will be approximately 3.12d. per £, being a reduction of 2.18d. per £.”

Waterside Special Lighting District.—The lighting season is from October till April and during the period 5 additional

lamps were erected, making a total of 21 street lamps and 2 signal lamps. The lamps in this district are supplied by Kirkintilloch gas.

Adamslie Special Lighting District (6 lamps).—The arrangements in this district show no change from previous years.

Cumbernauld Special Lighting District.—The lighting within this district is supplied by 35 street and 3 signal electric lamps. The lighting period is from September till April.

Condorrat Special Lighting District.—The difficulties encountered by the Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply Co., referred to in the previous Annual Report, were ultimately overcome and 18 lighting points supplied the lighting by electricity to the district on 6th February, 1936. Since this date 12 additional lamps have brought the total to 30. The lighting arrangements operate from September till April.

Croy Special Lighting District.—The lighting points have been increased from 24 to 31 and the period of lighting is from September till April.

General.—A summary of the total lamps is recorded as follows :—

GAS.							
District.			Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Total Lamps.	Lamp-lighters.
Bearsden, - - -			1046	11	4	1061	7
Duntocher, - - -			149	2	—	151	2
Kilpatrick and Bowling,			236	8	—	244	2
Waterside, - - -			21	2	—	23	—
Adamslie, - - -			6	—	—	6	—
			1458	23	4	1485	11

ELECTRICITY.						
District.			Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.	Total Lamps.	
Bearsden, - - -			115	—	115	
Cumbernauld, - - -			35	3	38	
Condorrat, - - -			30	—	30	
Croy, - - -			31	—	31	
			211	3	214	

During the year, the number of lamps have been increased by : gas, 92, and electricity, 53—total, 145.

BURIALS.

Under this heading occasion to act under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, did not arise.

NUISANCES.

The nuisances dealt with during the year are shown on Table XXXII and the improved conditions in relation to this subject are being maintained as seen from the total figures shown, 191 compared with the year 1935, when the total was 190.

Throughout the year various complaints arose and one which was in the frequent category applied to dogs. The other items were of a general character and every assistance by way of advice was given to the author of a nuisance with a view to its speedy removal.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

During the year 3 applications were received under the above Acts but were ultimately withdrawn.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND HOUSEBOATS.

During the year applications were received from the Girl Guides' organisation, who had camping facilities at Mains Estate, near Milngavie, and at Barnhill, Milton, Bowling. A troop of Boy Scouts were also at Barnhill where they have camping ground. At the camps the arrangements were satisfactory.

A farmer within the area has commenced to let out his ground for camping, and if properly organised and conducted in accordance with the bye-laws there should be no grounds for complaint.

TABLE XXXII.—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 Rovs.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Hardgate and Fallow.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits Abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	9	...	9	1	2	5	3	2	13	26	...	...
Byres or other Premises discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts repaired, paved or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	3	14	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	...	...
Damp Houses shut up or repaired, - - - - -	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	13	...	...
Defective Vents improved, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	7	9	...	...
Defective Windows, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Houses, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	6	7	10	5	...	2	24	32	...	...
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Drains cleaned, - - - - -	...	2	...	1	3	6	...	6	4	5	9	3	6	7	1	...	17	35	...	...
Drains (new) constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired, trapped or ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungsteads constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses unfit for habitation, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies abolished, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies and Ashpits repaired, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privies constructed, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks fitted up, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks untrapped or defective, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes Ventilated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Stables discontinued or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-closets constructed or repaired, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	4	9	...	...
Water Supply improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Water Supply provided, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, - - - - -	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	7	6	1	...	14	23	...	...
Wash-houses provided or improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ventilation of Houses improved, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Ventilation of Stairs, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...
Nuisances abated, - - - - -	12	7	...	1	20	10	4	14	38	18	56	16	31	42	8	4	101	191	...	...
Nuisances not abated, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL, - - - - -	12	7	...	1	20	10	4	14	38	18	56	17	31	42	8	4	102	...	...	192

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776	July 4th	Declaration of Independence
1787	September 17th	Constitution signed
1791	September 16th	Bill of Rights adopted
1800	January 1st	Washington becomes capital
1803	April 30th	Louisiana Purchase
1812	June 18th	War of 1812 begins
1820	September 1st	Missouri Compromise
1845	December 19th	Texas Annexation
1848	February 2nd	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
1850	September 9th	Compromise of 1850
1861	April 12th	Fort Sumter falls
1863	September 17th	Gettysburg
1865	April 9th	Confederate surrender
1869	March 3rd	Reconstruction begins
1877	March 3rd	Reconstruction ends
1890	September 22nd	Wounded Knee
1898	July 4th	Spanish-American War
1901	September 18th	Yellow Fever
1903	October 3rd	Antitrust Act
1904	July 2nd	McKinley assassinated
1908	September 6th	Wilson becomes president
1914	April 6th	US enters WWI
1918	November 11th	WWI ends
1920	January 20th	Coolidge becomes president
1929	October 29th	Wall Street Crash
1933	March 4th	Roosevelt becomes president
1939	September 1st	WWII begins
1945	August 15th	WWII ends
1948	January 20th	Truman becomes president
1950	June 25th	Korean War begins
1953	April 22nd	Eisenhower becomes president
1957	July 28th	First manned moon landing
1960	January 20th	Kennedy becomes president
1963	November 22nd	John F. Kennedy assassinated
1964	January 20th	LBJ becomes president
1968	November 5th	Nixon becomes president
1970	June 5th	My Lai Massacre
1972	November 7th	Nixon re-elected
1974	August 9th	Nixon resigns
1977	January 20th	Carter becomes president
1980	January 20th	Reagan becomes president
1981	March 30th	Iranian Hostage Crisis
1983	April 12th	Challenger launched
1989	September 11th	USSR collapses
1991	August 14th	WWII ends
1993	January 20th	Clinton becomes president
1994	November 3rd	Clinton re-elected
1997	January 20th	Clinton re-elected
1998	November 3rd	Clinton re-elected
2001	January 20th	Bush becomes president
2003	March 20th	Iraq War begins
2008	November 4th	Obama becomes president
2012	November 6th	Obama re-elected
2017	January 20th	Trump becomes president

The most glaring contravention under this heading exists at a football pavilion where a family of eleven are in occupancy and the question of alternative accommodation has to be decided.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

During the year the undernoted roads were added to the List of Highways:—

Bearsden.

Carrickarden Road—to west side of Endrick Drive; 200 yards.

Ferguston Road—to south side of Hillcrest Road (crossing of Carrickarden Road excepted); 1 furlong, 123 yards.

Endrick Drive—from north side of Carrickarden Road to its junction with Hillcrest Road; 172 yards.

Hillcrest Road—from its junction with Endrick Drive to east side of Ferguston Road; 99 yards.

Thorn Road—from west side to west side of Baird Drive; 25 yards.

Baird Drive—from north side of Thorn road to south side of Westbourne Drive; 184 yards.

Westbourne Drive—extension to west side of Baird Drive; 189 yards.

Rubislaw Drive—from north side of Drumchapel Road; 2 furlongs, 49 yards.

Pendicle Road—from Drumchapel Road at Westerton Farm to north side of Rubislaw Drive; 2 furlongs, 50 yards.

Lochend Drive—from Pendicle Road to Lochend Road; 1 furlong 26 yards.

South Erskine Park—from Thorn Drive; 1 furlong, 111 yards.

Rannoch Drive—extension from south side of Cameron Drive; 2 furlongs, 218 yards.

Lochaber Road—from east side of Rannoch Drive to north side of Hutchison Drive; 1 furlong, 70 yards.

Woodvale Avenue—from east side of Rannoch Drive to north side of Hutchison Drive; 1 furlong, 70 yards.

Hutchison Drive—from Killermont Road to Woodvale Avenue (crossings at Rannoch Drive and Lochaber road excepted); 1 furlong, 82 yards.

Cluny Avenue—from Killermont Road to west side of Rannoch Drive; 1 furlong, 1 yard.

Kilmardinny Avenue—from Hillfoot Road; 5 furlongs, 38 yards.

Thomson Drive—from Hillfoot Road to Kilmardinny Avenue, westwards; 1 furlong, 8 yards.

Carseview Drive—from south side of Kilmardinny Avenue, westwards; 1 furlong, 20 yards.

Kessington Road—from power station to Chapelton Farm Road (tramway track excepted); 33 yards.

Hillcrest Road—from east side of Ferguston Road to west side of Leven Drive; 105 yards.

Leven Drive—from Carrickarden Road northwards to Hillcrest Road; 168 yards.

Cul-de-sac—from Thorn Road at a point 73 yards or thereby west of Whitehill Road southwards.

Old Kilpatrick.

Mount Pleasant Road—from north side of Old Kilpatrick—Duntocher road over railway bridge to south side of Mount Pleasant Drive; 170 yards.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The yearly rat campaign was again held in accordance with precedent and the report will be found on page 24.

A few complaints were received regarding the presence of rats in properties and contact was immediately made with owners or factors of the affected properties with a view to having the vermin removed. In each case the action taken proved to be effective.

FOOD SUPPLY.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

The inspections made of dairy farms generally showed that the standards required in relation to milking, condition of utensils, &c., were being fulfilled, but the occasion arose when strict attention had to be paid to a farm where the organisms in the milk proved to be rather excessive.

The improvements to dairy premises were further advanced by the completion of the work at 7 farms which leaves 8 farms remaining to be completed. Two farms previously dealt with are no longer in operation and have been written off in Table XXXIII which indicates the position relative to the reconstruction of dairy farms. One additional farm was dealt with and completed during the year. The number of registered dairies, &c., is—

Parish.	Dairies Registered.	Cows.	Milk Shops.	Vans.	Dairies Exempt Registration.	Cows.
East Kilpatrick, -	32	761	9	17	5	15
West Kilpatrick, -	12	283	10	16	1	1
Cumbernauld, -	37	678	2	6	6	13
Kirkintilloch, -	28	675	10	22	5	6
Totals, -	109	2397	31	61	17	35

The changes in registration which took place during the year are as follows:—

	Dairies.	Shops.	Vans.	Total.
New Premises, -	1	5	5	11
Change of Occupier, -	11	—	—	11
Totals, -	12	5	5	22
Cancelled, -	11	—	—	11
Additional Premises registered, -	1	5	5	11

At monthly periods during the year the milk supplies to the schools within the area were sampled and in 1 case the

suppliers had to be called in question due to the unsatisfactory standard of the milk supplied.

Following an explanation by a representative of the suppliers to the appropriate Committee of the Council, the licence to supply Grade "A" (T.T.) milk was allowed to continue on subsequent samples proving to be satisfactory.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, the occasion again arose necessitating a producer being warned for not having milk vessels properly sealed and should this again arise, proceedings will be taken against the offender.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND), 1930-36.

In October, 1936, a new Order was issued by the Department of Health and the Designations have been slightly altered: "Certified" and "Pasteurised" remain, but "Grade 'A' (T.T.)" now becomes "Tuberculin Tested" and the former "Grade 'A'" is now "Standard."

The conditions with regard to bacterial count and butter fat are practically the same except the term "millilitre" is used instead of centimetre. The important alteration is that immediately after production "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk shall be cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

In accordance with the Order the milk supplies were sampled for chemical and bacteriological analyses and generally complied with the standards except for the case already quoted pertaining to the school supplies.

In November the Committee agreed to grant licences for premises as detailed in the following lists. These licences commence on 1st January, 1937, and terminate on 31st December, 1937:—

Producers—

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

Tuberculin Tested—Walter Duncan, Wester Dullatur Farm, Dullatur; Glasgow Corporation, Woodilee Hospital,

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

PARISH.	Farms.	BYE-LAWS.																	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Cumbernauld, ..	34	27	19	19	4	18	20	23	15	7	7	7	14	22	22	7			
Kirkintilloch, ..	22	15	11	13	4	13	19	21	8	7	2	1	11	17	13	4			
East Kilpatrick, ..	32	23	20	20	2	11	20	24	22	18	6	7	10	21	14	9			
West Kilpatrick, ..	11	9	6	6	3	7	6	8	6	9	3	4	6	10	7	3			
Milngavie (Burgh) ..	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	3	3	2	2			
Kirkintilloch (Burgh) ..	6	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	6	1	2	1	2	6	6	1			
Totals, ..	108	77	58	64	16	54	67	81	60	42	21	20	46	79	64	26			
<i>Repairs Completed.</i>																			
Cumbernauld, ..	29	23	19	20	5	18	18	22	13	8	7	7	14	21	21	7			
Kirkintilloch, ..	22	15	11	13	4	13	19	21	8	7	2	1	11	17	13	4			
East Kilpatrick, ..	32	23	20	20	2	11	20	24	22	18	6	7	10	21	14	9			
West Kilpatrick, ..	9	8	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	7	2	3	4	8	5	2			
Milngavie (Burgh) ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1			
Kirkintilloch (Burgh) ..	6	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	6	1	2	1	2	6	6	1			
Total Completed, ..	100	71	55	63	16	51	62	77	55	41	19	19	43	75	60	24			
Total to be Completed, ..	8	6	3	1	...	3	5	4	5	1	2	1	3	4	4	2			

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

Lenzie; James Pirie & Sons, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden.

Dealers—

Certified—Andrew B. Bell, Keyston, Milngavie; Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd., Clydebank; W. B. Donaldson, Auchineden, Blanehead; George Jack, 139 Townhead, Kirkintilloch; A. C. Mathieson, 38 Strathblane Road, Milngavie; John M'Ouatt, Easterton, Milngavie; James Pirie & Sons, Laighpark Farm, Milngavie, Chapelton Farm, Bearsden, and 950 Crow Road, Glasgow; Ross's Dairies, Ltd., 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden, and 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch; The Misses Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden; John Dougall, Lower Kilmardinny, Bearsden; John and Alexander Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie; Alexander Wright, 7 Howth Terrace, Glasgow.

Tuberculin Tested—Andrew B. Bell, Keyston Farm, Milngavie; Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd., 11 Hume Street, Clydebank; Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd., Main Street, Cumbernauld; W. B. Donaldson, Auchineden, Blanehead; James Pirie & Sons, Laighpark Farm, Milngavie; Chapelton Farm, Bearsden, and 950 Crow Road, Glasgow; Ross's Dairies, Ltd., 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden, and 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch; John Dougall, Lower Kilmardinny, Bearsden; Scottish Farmers (Glasgow) Dairy Co., Ltd., 436 Scotland Street, Glasgow; The Misses Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden; John Simpson & Son, Crofthead Farm, Bishopbriggs; John and Alexander Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie; Westerton Co-operative Society, Ltd., 70 Maxwell Avenue, Westerton; A. M. Wright, 7 Howth Terrace, Glasgow.

Standard—Andrew B. Bell, Keyston Farm, Milngavie; A. C. Mathieson, 38 Strathblane Road, Milngavie; John M'Ouatt, Easterton Farm, Milngavie; John and Alexander Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie.

Pasteurised—Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd., 11 Hume Street, Clydebank; Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd., Cumbernauld; Dumbarton Co-operative Society, Ltd., 46 High Street, Dumbarton, 6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick, Dumbuck, and Woodside Place, Bowling; Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, Ltd., 91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch, 113 Cowgate, 17-21 Eastside, and 87-97 Townhead; Milngavie Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mugdock Road and 26 Main Street, Milngavie, and 15 Douglas Place, Bearsden; Ross's Dairies, Ltd., 16 West High Street, Kirkintilloch, and 73 Milngavie Road, Bearsden; St. George's Co-operative Society, Ltd., 7 Canniesburn Toll, Bearsden; Westerton Co-operative Society, Ltd., 70 Maxwell Avenue, Westerton.

The number of licences held is—

	Certified Milk.	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Standard Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Total.
Producers, -	3	3	—	—	6
Dealers, -	16	17	4	16	53
Totals, -	19	20	4	16	59

MEAT.

As in previous years 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, - -	100	—	3	28
Sheep, - -	93	—	—	—
Pigs, - -	31	—	1	8
	224	—	4	36

Compared with the year 1935, there is an increase in the number of animals slaughtered of 18 per cent. and a decrease in the number partially condemned of 50 per cent.

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

James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld; William 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—William 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.

The number of samples taken during the year totalled 138 in the proportion of 45 "official" and 93 "test." Owing to deficiency in the standard of samples, or non-compliance with the Act and Regulations, proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

Ref. No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution.
7E.	Sweet Milk.	17% deficient in milk fat.	£1 fine.
9E.	Link sausages.	No preservative notice.	£2 fine.
15E.	do.	do.	Admonished.
15E.	do.	No imported food notice.	£2 fine.
	Vehicle not having name exhibited in accordance with Section 35, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.		Admonished.
	Vehicle not having notice exhibited in accordance with Section 4 of Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934.		£1 fine.
	Vehicle not being registered in accordance with Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.		£2 fine.

In other instances where minor deficiencies occurred and a satisfactory explanation was received as to the cause, a warning met the case.

During inspections it was found that neglect to exhibit required notices both in shops and vans still exists, and when a warning has been given and this form of neglect continues, a recommendation that proceedings be instituted against the offender will immediately be made.

The following statistics give an indication of the general standard of efficiency in respect of the various foods sampled :—

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick, ..	*18E	Sweet Milk,	2.91	8.65	Not Genuine
" "	72E	" " " "	3.58	8.96	Genuine
" "	*87E	" " " "	3.37	8.95	" "
" "	*88E	" " " "	3.58	8.77	" "
" "	*22E	Pasteurised Milk, ..	3.61	8.91	" "
" "	24E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk	4.08	8.98	" "
" "	32E	" " " "	4.22	9.11	" "
" "	38E	" " " "	3.81	8.99	" "
" "	71E	" " " "	3.76	9.00	" "
" "	77E	" " " "	4.26	8.90	" "
" "	118E	" " " "	3.62	9.08	" "
" "	120E	" " " "	3.57	9.11	" "
" "	128E	" " " "	3.57	9.21	" "
" "	102E	Abdine,	—	—	" "
" "	90E	Arrowroot,	—	—	" "
" "	95E	Baking Powder, ..	—	—	" "
" "	*19E	Borax,	—	—	" "
" "	98E	" " " "	—	—	" "
" "	*21E	Butter (Danish), ..	—	—	" "
" "	132E	Cinnamon,	—	—	" "
" "	96E	Coffee,	—	—	" "
" "	94E	Condensed Milk, ..	9.51	23.33	" "
" "	93E	Cream (Tinned), ..	24.36	6.74	" "
" "	135E	Finest Mixed Spice,	—	—	" "
" "	137E	Fruit Wine (Ginger),	—	—	" "
" "	92E	Green Peas (Tinned),	—	—	" "
" "	129E	Lemon Peel,	—	—	" "
" "	138E	Lime Juice Cordial,	—	—	" "
" "	*20E	Link Sausages, ..	—	—	" "
" "	35E	Mince,	—	—	" "
" "	*89E	" " " "	—	—	Not Genuine
" "	136E	Mixed Dried Fruit, ..	—	—	Genuine
" "	134E	Orange Peel,	—	—	" "
" "	133E	Pepper Compound, ..	—	—	" "
" "	91E	Red Currant Jelly, ..	—	—	" "
" "	101E	Seidlitz Powder, ..	—	—	" "
" "	99E	Table Jelly,	—	—	" "
" "	100E	Tincture of Iodine, ..	—	—	" "
West Kilpatrick, ..	*11E	Sweet Milk,	3.52	8.86	" "
" "	*12E	" " " "	3.55	8.86	" "
" "	*13E	" " " "	3.99	9.01	" "
" "	*14E	" " " "	4.78	9.17	" "
" "	*15E	Link Sausages	—	—	" "
" "	*80E	Sweet Milk,	3.41	8.73	" "

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
West Kilpatrick, ..	*81E	Sweet Milk,	3.62	8.80	Genuine
" "	*82E	" " " "	3.71	8.95	"
" "	23E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.56	8.96	"
" "	31E	" " " "	3.54	9.10	"
" "	37E	" " " "	3.73	9.10	"
" "	70E	" " " "	3.69	8.46	"
" "	76E	" " " "	3.76	8.98	"
" "	117E	" " " "	3.77	9.19	"
" "	119E	" " " "	3.92	9.16	"
" "	127E	" " " "	3.76	9.10	"
" "	52E	Beer,	—	—	"
" "	104E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	112E	Black Pepper, ..	—	—	"
" "	107E	Choc. Chewing Nuts,	—	—	"
" "	59E	Condensed Milk, ..	21	28.72	"
" "	109E	Cream,	23.41	6.82	"
" "	57E	Cream of Tartar, ..	—	—	"
" "	58E	Dripping,	—	—	"
" "	53E	Ginger Beer,	—	—	"
" "	60E	Golden Syrup, ..	—	—	"
" "	111E	Ground Ginger, ..	—	—	"
" "	*36E	Link Sausage (Beef),	—	—	"
" "	108E	Liquorice Allsorts, ..	—	—	"
" "	*78E	Mince,	—	—	"
" "	*79E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	54E	Pickles,	—	—	"
" "	110E	Sago,	—	—	"
" "	56E	Seidlitz Powder, ..	—	—	"
" "	105E	" " " "	—	—	"
" "	55E	Strawberry Jam, ..	—	—	"
" "	106E	Tartaric Acid, ..	—	—	"
" "	103E	Whisky,	—	—	"
" "	113E	White Pepper, ..	—	—	"
Cumbernauld, ..	*42E	Sweet Milk,	3.44	8.78	"
" "	*43E	" " " "	3.82	8.92	"
" "	*44E	" " " "	3.43	8.92	"
" "	*45E	" " " "	3.69	9.19	"
" "	*46E	" " " "	3.51	8.87	"
" "	*51E	" " " "	3.27	8.93	"
" "	25E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	3.61	8.85	"
" "	26E	" " " "	4.12	9.23	"
" "	29E	" " " "	3.52	8.99	"
" "	40E	" " " "	3.61	9.07	"
" "	69E	" " " "	3.43	8.94	Not Genuine
" "	75E	" " " "	3.64	8.86	Genuine
" "	116E	" " " "	3.87	8.91	"
" "	123E	" " " "	3.63	8.93	"
" "	126E	" " " "	3.52	8.89	"
Kirkintilloch, ..	*3E	Sweet Milk,	4.67	8.69	"
" "	*4E	" " " "	3.90	9.08	"
" "	*5E	" " " "	9.57	8.42	"
" "	*6E	" " " "	3.62	8.80	"
" "	*7E	" " " "	2.49	8.90	Not Genuine
" "	*8E	" " " "	2.88	8.78	"
" "	*47E	" " " "	3.42	8.77	Genuine
" "	*49E	" " " "	3.67	8.79	"
" "	*50E	" " " "	3.52	9.20	"
" "	27E	" " " "	5.19	8.84	"
" "	*48E	Pasteurised Milk, ..	3.48	8.92	"
" "	28E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	2.13	9.25	Not Genuine
" "	30E	" " " "	3.68	9.20	Genuine
" "	33E	" " " "	3.72	8.94	"
" "	34E	" " " "	3.87	8.93	"
" "	39E	" " " "	5.02	8.86	"
" "	41E	" " " "	3.79	8.67	"
" "	67E	" " " "	3.68	8.71	"

* Official Samples.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Kirkintilloch, ..	68E	Grade "A"(T.T.) Milk,	3.46	8.75	Not Genuine
" ..	73E	" " "	5.71	8.54	Genuine
" ..	74E	" " "	4.35	9.11	"
" ..	114E	" " "	3.64	8.70	"
" ..	115E	" " "	3.86	9.20	"
" ..	121E	" " "	3.73	9.27	"
" ..	122E	" " "	4.36	8.98	"
" ..	124E	" " "	4.08	9.46	"
" ..	125E	" " "	4.03	9.19	"
" ..	*10E	Butter (Danish), ..	—	—	"
" ..	*9E	Link Sausages, ..	—	—	"
" ..	*1E	Mince, ..	—	—	"
" ..	*2E	" ..	—	—	"
Milngavie, ..	*17E	Sweet Milk, ..	3.18	8.92	"
" ..	86E	" ..	3.70	8.97	"
" ..	85E	Butter (Danish), ..	—	—	"
" ..	62E	Camphorated Oil, ..	—	—	"
" ..	63E	Cascara Sagrada, ..	—	—	"
" ..	64E	Castor Oil, ..	—	—	"
" ..	65E	Epsom Salts, ..	—	—	"
" ..	*84E	Margarine, ..	—	—	"
" ..	*83E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ..	*16E	" ..	—	—	"
" ..	61E	Olive Oil, ..	—	—	"
" ..	66E	Seidlitz Powders ..	—	—	"
" ..	130E	Vanilla Essence, ..	—	—	"
" ..	131E	Wine Essence(Ginger)	—	—	"

* Official Sample.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Acts were administered in accordance with requirements particularly with regard to the Employment of Young Persons, where the Act of 1934 applied, and every assistance was given to shopkeepers with regard to the new conditions.

The Shops Acts, 1912, the Weekly Half-holiday Orders and the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, were in the main well observed. The exceptions were of a minor order and were met by a warning.

The number of shops within each Parish is recorded in Table XXXIV.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

TABLE XXXIV.—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.	Jewellers.	Licensed.	Newsagents.	Shoemakers.	Plumbers.	Fruiterers.	Saddlers.	Ironmongers.	Painters.	Total.
Cumbernauld, -	3	3	...	1	19	1	4		2	9	1	2	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	53
Kirkintilloch, -	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
East Kilpatrick,	6	7	4	...	29	2	7	3	...	14	1	4	...	...	6	1	1	2	...	5	2	94
West Kilpatrick,	2	5	3	...	27	4	4	2	2	13	3	1	...	15	8	5	1	6	...	...	...	101
Totals,	11	15	7	1	83	7	15	5	4	39	5	7	1	19	16	6	3	9	...	5	2	260

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (new),	-	-	-	-	-	4,091
Buildings (altered),	-	-	-	-	-	285
Buildings (drain tests),	-	-	-	-	-	545
Buildings (dangerous),	-	-	-	-	-	7
Burials,	-	-	-	-	-	—
Complaints,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dairies,	-	-	-	-	-	188
Factory and workshops,	-	-	-	-	-	144
Food and drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	138
Housing (insanitary areas),	-	-	-	-	-	1,212
Housing (rural),	-	-	-	-	-	29
Housing (overcrowding),	-	-	-	-	-	5,010
Investigation of infectious disease,	-	-	-	-	-	587
Nuisances,	-	-	-	-	-	2,760
Shops,	-	-	-	-	-	208
Slaughterhouses,	-	-	-	-	-	179
Special drainage districts,	-	-	-	-	-	750
Special lighting districts,	-	-	-	-	-	14,127
Special scavenging districts,	-	-	-	-	-	8,518
Other matters,	-	-	-	-	-	158
						38,943

The report covers the various points dealt with by the Department and the measurement of houses under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, which is now in progress, together with the decanting of tenants when the occasion arises, demands much attention.

This subject, together with other items, with which the Department is concerned, is referred to in another part of the report.

ADMINISTRATION.

In the Department of Health's Circular, referred to at the commencement of the Report, the title of this article frequently appears in relation to Acts and Orders.

Under this heading, I take the opportunity of quoting the following report prepared during the year, for the Council's information :—

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. D. M'KENDRICK.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

CENTRALISATION OF STAFFS.

Staff—County Sanitary Inspector, 4 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 1 male and 1 female clerk; all resident in Glasgow.

As instructed at the last meeting of the Committee in connection with the proposed County Buildings, I herewith submit my views on the question as to why my staff should not be removed to the proposed County Buildings.

At the meeting referred to, I stated, and I repeat that, with all due deference to the Committee's views, I am definitely of the opinion that the Inspector and his staff for the Eastern Division of the County should be located in Glasgow. This, I may say, is a considered opinion viewed from every angle of administration and with twenty-two years' experience behind it, does not savour of any personal reasons.

The district administered from this office extends from Dumbarton Burgh boundary on the west, to Castlecary on the Stirlingshire boundary on the east, a distance of thirty miles, any point of which can be reached in approximately forty minutes from the bus station, which is within five minutes' walk of George Square. The assistants travel daily by bus to their different districts, leaving the office usually round about ten o'clock to eleven o'clock and returning before five o'clock, unless detained in the area until after that hour. In addition to the bus fares, the Assistant Inspectors are given a subsistence allowance of 2s. 6d. when six hours away from the office, which on an average will work out at approximately twice per man per week.

The total travelling expenses for the whole staff for the year ending 31st December, 1936, was £280.

If the staff is to be located in the new County Buildings, then it means that, for an assistant travelling to any part of the district, except West Kilpatrick, he is going to spend practically three hours in the bus while the expenses incurred in doing so are likely to be increased by, at the very least, 150 per cent.

In passing, I might just state here that, since the introduction of the 1935 Housing Act, this Department is presently understaffed, but in view of the time to be spent in travelling, I am not prepared to state at the minute what the increase would require to be. I reckon therefore that the travelling expenses bill for comparison with the £280 for 1936 would be in the neighbourhood of £600, including subsistence allowances. Apart from the foregoing expenses, the initial outlay of the whole staff will, I presume, require to be considered, since the cost to each member travelling to and from the office at Dumbuck would be roughly £16 per annum.

Before considering the proposed change over from the point of view of having the office in Glasgow, as compared with Dumbuck, it might be as well to give the Committee some idea of the many and varied duties of a County Sanitary Inspector in an area in which houses have been erected at approximately five per week over the last eight years, in order that the question of convenience of office location might be readily appreciated.

Apart from the many duties under the Public Health, Milk and Dairies, Food and Drugs, Shops, Factory and Workshops, Housing, &c., Acts, there falls to be administered 15 Special Scavenging and Lighting Districts. I mention this because all stores for these districts are delivered at 24 George Square and distributed from there. In this connection and during the last two months 100 new lamps have been erected in Bearsden District alone, making at the present time a total of 1700 lamps. It might also be of interest to the Committee to know that within the last four years 65 new roads have been formed, designated and numbered in the same district. The total length of these roads

is approximately 9 miles. The number of plans passed through this department for the year 1936 was 332, involving 746 buildings, 90 per cent. of which were adjusted by personal contact with architects, builders, &c., at this office, before being lodged with the County Clerk. In the last eight years 2000 houses have been erected in Bearsden District alone, so that the preliminary arrangements and inspections made during construction entail a tremendous amount of time and travelling.

The outside staff of scavengers and lamplighters, 34 in all, is supervised direct from George Square and not by Cleansing and Lighting Inspectors, as is done in the Western area. This, of course, means a saving to the Special Districts in the Eastern Area of approximately £400 a year. Meantime, I see those men twice per week (Wednesday afternoon and Saturday forenoon, when they are paid), so that, rightly or wrongly, I have the feeling that the personal touch, which is so very essential for the smooth working of these functions, is likely to be interfered with.

I enclose diagrams showing the comparative distances by road between various points within the Eastern Area and A. Dumbuck; and B, Glasgow.

J. D. M'KENDRICK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

REPORTS BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
DUMBARTON, *1st May, 1937.*

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and Health Services Circular No. 2, dated 29th December, 1936, of the Department of Health for Scotland.

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.

The new Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1936, came into force in October. The Order naturally introduced many changes affecting producers and dealers in graded milks, but the simplicity of designation hoped for by the consumer did not materialise.

As each year passes the growing interest of stock owners in tubercle-free herds becomes more apparent.

The financial benefits likely to accrue from a tuberculin-tested herd are of primary importance, but the satisfaction

of owning such a herd, the reliability of the intradermal test and the acknowledged high standard of health existing in tuberculin-tested herds are important factors in creating this deep interest.

Mayhap there is a feeling abroad that the day is not far distant when only milk from tubercle-free herds will pass to the liquid-milk market.

It was certainly found in the course of the year that the number of farmers taking active steps to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds was gratifyingly increased.

Duties under the Sheep Scab Order of 1928 interrupted routine herd inspection, the services of the Department being utilised in this respect for almost three months.

On four occasions the Medical Officer received information that milk consigned from the County to districts of other Local Authorities was found, on animal inoculation tests, to be tuberculous.

One of the complaints involved 12 farms and despite individual and group sampling no cow was found to be giving tuberculous milk.

In the other three cases 3 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

SECTION I.

CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The conditions and cleanliness of the majority of dairy cattle in the County have now attained a reasonably satisfactory standard. The few cowsheds in the County of undesirable construction are gradually being reconstructed.

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

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

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

The number of animals detected with abnormal udder

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

Abnormal Conditions of the Udder.	Parishes.												Total.
	Arrochar.	Bonhill.	Cardross.	Dumbarton.	Kilmarnock.	Luss.	Rosneath.	Rhu.	West Kilpatrick.	East Kilpatrick	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	
Atrophy, . . .	—	77	76	28	182	27	51	45	57	136	113	101	893
Mastitis, . . .	—	21	6	1	25	2	5	4	9	16	20	8	117
Induration . . . (non-tubercular),	—	4	4	2	7	1	4	2	2	8	7	2	43
Eruption of Teats, .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Total number of cows affected,													1056

Cow Pox. No outbreak of cow pox was dealt with during the year.

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

It is believed that milk from such diseased udders, as detailed above, never goes forward to the liquid-milk market. Instructions were regularly given as to the disposal of the produce of such udders.

SECTION II.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average Number of Cows.	Number of Cows Inspected.	Annual Frequency of Inspections.	Number of Dairies.
(a) Registered Dairies, -	6792	23,820	3-4	240
(b) Exempted Premises,	223	712	2-4	57

SECTION III.

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

During the year 122 animals were dealt with under the

Tuberculosis Order of 1925. Of these 36 were detected during routine inspections, 4 reported by other Veterinary Surgeons, 79 by owners, and 3 were detected through information received from other Local Authorities. The classes of animals dealt with were as follows:—

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.	
83	Cows in Milk, 2497	18	4	31	53
	Other Cows, 935	—	23	46	69
	Other Bovine Animals, 344	—	—	—	—
83	3776	18	27	77	122

In the course of inspections 123 milk samples were submitted for microscopical and biological examination. The presence of tubercle bacilli was found in 2 samples after the biological test and in 6 after microscopical examination, the remaining 115 were found negative in both tests.

9 sputum specimens were examined, 1 of which was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

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

The tuberculin test was applied to 1060 animals in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1930-1936, and 3 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 applied to one animal under Section 22 of the Act, with negative result.

(d) *Number of Dairies holding Designated 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, Miln- gavie, - - -	66	40,150
*Robert Howie, -	Drumfork Farm, Helens- burgh, - - -	53	38,000
*William Young, -	Dalmoak Farm, Dum- barton, - - -	34	32,400
Arthur Lawrie, -	Kessington Farm, Bears- den, - - -	48	36,897
*Mrs. Catherine Sutherland, -	Harestanes Farm, Kirk- intilloch, - - -	18	11,900
<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>			
*William Watt, -	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh, - -	32	31,651
Corporation of the City of Glasgow,	Woodilee Mental Hospi- tal, Lenzie, - - -	145	131,851
James M'Gregor, -	Badshalloch Farm, Bal- loch, - - -	15	11,250
Walter Duncan, -	Wester Dullatur, Dull- atur, - - -	9	6,756
* In addition registered under the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).			
<i>Number of Dairies registered only under the Tuber- culosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).</i>			
Name.	Address.	Average No. of Cows.	Estimated No. of Gallons produced per month.
George M. Miller, -	Duchlage Farm, Cove, -	10	8,000
William Steven, -	Woodend Farm, Helens- burgh, - - -	27	19,710

Herds in Process of Accreditation.

Name.	Address.	Average No. of Cows.	Estimated No. of Gallons produced per annum.
Andrew Rankin, -	High Mains Farm, Gartocharn, -	30	23,000
A. Y. Allan, -	Aitkenbar Farm, Dum-barton, -	26	20,800
Robert Watt, -	Milligs Farm, Helens-burgh, -	25	18,750
John M. Wilson, -	Garshake Farm, Dum-barton, -	33	24,750
Mrs. & A. Brewster,	Gooseholm Farm, Dum-barton, -	46	32,850
Mrs. E. Hamilton,	Knockderry Farm, Cove, -	33	24,750
David S. Christie, -	Hill of Camstradden Farm, Luss, -	12	8,400
Matthew Howie, -	Crosslet Farm, Dum-barton, -	34	27,200
Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteford, -	Dumbuck Farm, by Bowling, -	46	38,000
John Kinloch, -	Napierston Farm, Jamestown, -	32	21,900

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 standard 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) ORDERS
(SCOTLAND), 1930-1936.

A list of dairy herds licensed by the Local Authority under the above Orders for the year 1936 will be found on page 167

There is an increase of 2 in the number of designated licences issued for 1936 when compared with the year 1935.

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

Seven producers, of whom 5 hold designated milk licences from the Local Authority, were registered under the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).

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 regular inspections were made at Dumbarton and Helensburgh Public Abattoirs and private slaughterhouses in the county. 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, 1937.*

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, 1936, as required by Article 21 of the Regulations relating to the duties of the Veterinary Inspector.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1928.

Only one outbreak of sheep scab was dealt with in the spring of the year. The affected sheep were wintering stock from a farm in the County where disease had previously existed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries decided that double dippings of the flocks of owners who were served with Form G in November, 1935, would be necessary in the summer and autumn. The dipping periods were fixed from 5th August till 2nd September, 1936, and 21st October till 18th November, 1936.

At the first period dipping, 34,829 sheep were examined and dipped, and in the second period 22,026 were likewise dealt with. Dippings were carried out under supervision of the Ministry Inspectors, County Veterinary Inspectors, and the Police. No evidence of disease was detected at any of the 40 scheduled premises.

One stock owner was granted exemption by the Local Authority for 7 tups from the second prescribed double dipping.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed of the action and their approval obtained.

All hogs returning from wintering to scheduled premises were examined and found free from disease.

WARBLE FLY (DRESSING OF CATTLE) ORDER, 1936.

This Order, dated 31st January, 1936, requires, during the appropriate season, the compulsory treatment of animals visibly affected with warble-fly maggots:—

Opportunity was taken during routine inspections to remind farmers of their obligations in this respect and as far as could be ascertained stock owners carried out the prescribed treatment.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911-1918.

A horse suspected to be suffering from this disease was notified and on investigation the existence of the disease was confirmed.

The necessary restrictions were imposed on the premises on 21st September, 1936, and withdrawn on 17th December, 1936.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1908-1917.

12 suspected cases of swine fever were reported during the year. The existence of disease was confirmed in 4 instances.

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 50 animals were received. The classes of animals involved were 5 stirks, 23 cows, 3 bullocks, 3 calves, 11 heifers, 1 pig and 4 bulls.

Microscopical examination of the blood of these animals showed a negative result in 48 cases and a positive result in 2 cases.

The diseased carcasses were destroyed, and premises thoroughly disinfected, in accordance with the Order. After a reasonable period of isolation, the restrictions imposed on the premises were withdrawn.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 122, of which 18 showed evidence of tuberculosis of the udder and 104 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 the tubercle bacilli, viz. :—

*Dunbarton County Laboratory.**Microscopical examinations—*

Milk samples, - - - - -	89
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 6	
Number found negative, - - - - -	83
Sputum specimens, - - - - -	9
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 1	
Number found negative, - - - - -	8

*Lanark County Laboratory.**Biological tests—*

Milk samples, - - - - -	36
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli, 2	
Number found negative, - - - - -	34

Total number of specimens examined, - 134

The forms of disease from which 122 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, - - - - -	18
Tuberculous emaciation, - - - - -	26
Chronic cough with clinical signs of tuberculosis, 78	
	122

Post-mortem examination of these animals showed 73 to be “ non-advanced ” and 49 to be “ advanced ” cases as defined by the Order.

The diseased animals dealt with were reported and detected as follows, viz. :—

Reported by owners, - - - - -	79
Reported by other Veterinary Surgeons, - -	4
Detected through information received from other	
Local Authorities, - - - - -	3
Detected by Veterinary Inspectors, - - -	36
	122

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 174.

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, 1936.

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.	
Cows in Milk,	2497	18	4	31	18	4	31	£162 0 0	26	£46 10 0	£208 10 0
Other Cows or Heifers, ..	935	..	23	46	..	23	46	104 5 0	47	69 0 0	173 5 0
Other Bovine Animals, ..	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals,	3776	18	27	77	18	27	77	£266 5 0	73	£115 10 0	£381 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.				
£746 0 0	£204 14 0	£151 10 7	£95 8 9	£122 14 9½	£81 8 8½	£63 12 11½	£22 2 3¼				

JAMES M'DOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S., County Veterinary Inspector.

REPORT BY COUNTY ENGINEER.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—During the year the water supply was maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Discoloration in the supply was again experienced especially during the autumn. Difficulty was experienced in maintaining the level of the Break Pressure Tank and on investigation it was found that the water main from the first Break Pressure Tank to the Clear Water Tank was badly corroded. A portion of this main is being renewed and the contractor is Mr. John F. Gillespie.

The Water Superintendent, Mr. Neil M'Kellar, resigned to take up an appointment in London and the Committee appointed Mr. Thomas Hunt as Water Superintendent.

The work of constructing the water main from the Auchingaich Burn to Rosneath was commenced and the contractors are Messrs. A. A. Stuart & Sons, Ltd.

The Special Water Charges were revised and the meter readings taken where the water supply is given by this arrangement.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within this District gave satisfaction and the supply was fully maintained throughout the year. It was decided that a bulk meter should be installed and that the Filter House and Clear Water Tank should be painted and also the gangways at the Reservoirs.

The work of laying the water main in Hall Road, to deal with the housing development, was carried out by Mr. John F. Gillespie, Garelochhead, at a cost of £37 7s. 2d. It was also necessary to extend the water main at Letrault

Farm to deal with the proposed development there and the estimated cost is £110. This work is being undertaken by Mr. Gillespie.

A further extension of the main in Hall Road is now necessary, and the estimated cost of the work is £105.

In connection with the proposed Housing Scheme for Rhu, it was considered advisable to lay the connecting main from Ardenconnel Gate to the junction of Church Road. The estimated cost of this work was £120.

The district was extended on the east side to include Ardencaple and the adjacent building ground.

Numerous repairs were carried out within the year and the Special Charges revised. The usual meter readings were taken at intervals.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining the supply within this District and during the dry period of June it was with great difficulty that the emergency method adopted in the last two years was avoided. However, the supply from Carman Reservoir was connected to the District supply on the 27th June with only one day's supply of water in Asker Reservoir. The work of levelling off the ground and forming ditches on the ground at Asker Reservoir was carried out by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Cardross, at an estimated cost of £120.

To meet the further development at Camis Eshan, it will be necessary to extend the water main, the estimated cost of the work is £176, and the work is being carried out by Mr. John F. Gillespie.

It is hoped that the water main and the filters at Carman Reservoir will be completed early next year.

The meter readings were taken at the usual intervals and the Special Charges were revised.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The quality and quantity of water within this District continues to be satisfactory, and the repairs to the reservoir reported in last year's report are satisfactory.

The cost of the spray wall and overflow constructed during the last year by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley, amounted to £1763 19s. 5d.

To deal with the Housing Scheme at Cordale the Committee decided to proceed only with a portion of the necessary extension of the water main and the work is being carried out by Mr. James J. Lyle, Cardross.

Application was received from the proprietors of Whiteleys Farm, Dalmoak, for a supply of water. This farm is outwith the Special District and the Committee were agreeable to offer a supply.

The readings for the meter supplies were taken at the usual intervals and the Special Charges applicable were again revised.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—Within the District the water supply continues to be satisfactory.

Numerous repairs and improvements were carried out by the Water Superintendent and his staff. Special attention was given to the private streets being constructed up to highways standard and where the water mains were unsatisfactory renewals were carried out.

The contract for the laying of the water main from Loch Finlas Reservoir to Croftamie Village has been commenced and the contractors are Messrs. R. C. Crawford & Co. The contractors for the supplying of the Filter Plant are The Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London.

The usual daily readings of the rainfall were recorded at Loch Finlas Reservoir.

The Special Charges within the District were revised and the meter readings taken at the usual intervals.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—A satisfactory water supply was maintained within the District. During the summer it was again necessary to obtain a supply of water from Dumbarton Town Council.

The cost of the erection of the Clear Water Tank carried out by Mr. Robert Anderson, Stepps, amounted to £875 0s. 3d.

Owing to the widening of the Glasgow-Stirling Road a certain portion of the 5-inch diameter existing water main will require to be replaced. The Ministry of Transport have agreed to pay for the cost of this work provided the Council contribute towards the cost on account of the life of the existing pipe which was laid in 1924. The contribution from the Council has been agreed upon at £25. The work is being carried out by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Cardross.

Careful supervision has been given by the Water Superintendent to the wastage of water within this District.

The necessary repairs in connection with the existing water mains were carried out. The readings for meter supplies were recorded at intervals and the Special Charges revised.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply within this Special District has been satisfactory.

Owing to the supply of water being obtained by meter from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch it is necessary to exercise great care in the wastage.

The difficulty was again experienced regarding the water supply to the houses at Wester Gartshore. On investigation it was found that the water main within the District was corroded and that it would be necessary to renew this pipe. After negotiation the Committee decided to renew the water main by a new main from Townhead, Kirkintilloch, to Waterside Cross. The estimated cost of the work is £2360. A grant has been approved of by the Commissioner for Special Areas in Scotland for 40 per cent. of the cost. A subsidy has also been obtained from the Public Health Landward Committee of the County Council in terms of Section 33 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, to restrict the water rate within the District to 1s. 9d. per £. The work is being carried out by Messrs. J. Carroll & Sons, Cumbernauld.

The Special Charges were revised and the meter readings taken monthly within the District.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Within this District the drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

Minor repairs were carried out to the sewers and the detritus chambers and outfall sewers were inspected and cleaned.

Trouble has been experienced with the silting up of the outfall sewers in the North Bay.

The sealed manhole covers and the ventilation shafts reported on last year have proved effective and no complaints have been received regarding offensive odours.

The work of the construction of the sewer for the development west of Hall Road was carried out by Mr. John F. Gillespie at an estimated cost of £45 2s. 8d.

To deal with further development it is necessary to construct a further sewer at an estimated cost of £175 and the work is being carried out by Mr. Gillespie.

VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The system of dealing with the drainage in this area continues to give satisfaction.

The effluent which is discharged into the River Leven is analysed periodically with satisfactory results.

The work of replacing the retaining wall on the north side of the River Leven to the north of Dillichip Works was carried out satisfactorily.

The scheme to deal with the drainage from Dillichip Terrace was submitted to the Commissioner of Special Areas. The estimated cost of the scheme was £1550. The Commissioner intimated that he was willing to give a grant of 50 per cent. or £775 whichever is the lesser.

The scheme is being proceeded with and the contractors are Messrs. John A. Paton & Son.

To allow the Dalquhurn Coup, belonging to the United Turkey Red Company, to be extended, it is necessary to raise certain manholes. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Wm. Graham & Son and the estimated cost of the work is £40.

To deal with the Housing Development at Luss Road, Alexandria, the Council decided to extend the sewer and the estimated cost of the work is £150. The contractors are Messrs. Price & Goudie, Ltd.

To deal with the second development of the Admiralty Housing Scheme, the sewers are being constructed by Messrs. John A. Paton & Sons.

The laying of sewers at Burnbrae Housing Scheme was carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley at a cost of £341 7s. 7d. The extension of the sewer near Tullichewan Farm was carried out at a cost of £529 13s. 6d. by Mr. Lilley.

An extension of the sewer in Luss Road to deal with the houses to be erected by the British Silk Dyeing Co., Ltd., was carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley at a cost of £305 1s. 3d. The work of cleaning the manholes within the District previously carried out by the staff of the Scavenging District has now been undertaken by the staff of the Drainage District and the annual payment to the Scavenging District of £120 has been discontinued.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The work in connection with the main outfall sewer was commenced and the contractors are Messrs. Gordon Watson, Ltd. For the construction of the detritus chamber a portion of ground between the L. M. & S. Railway and the Forth and Clyde Canal has been acquired from the Scottish Oils & Shell Mex, Ltd.

The District was extended to the south and to the east. This extension was opposed by the Railway Company, but after appeal to the Sheriff, he decided to confirm the extensions of the District.

The existing sewers dealing with the drainage of this District are satisfactory.

To deal with the development at Dalnottar Road, it is necessary to extend the existing sewer at an estimated cost of £110. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Price & Goudie, Ltd.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—In order to

provide drainage facilities for the area south of Goldenhill, as mentioned in the previous year's report, arrangements were made with the Burgh of Clydebank to construct a sewer to discharge into the existing sewer of the Burgh south of the Boulevard. The estimated cost of the work is £1240, and the tender of Mr. Robert Anderson has been accepted for the work.

The drainage of this District dealt with by the existing sewers is satisfactory.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—To deal with the further building development the District required to be extended on the north to include Mosshead Estate and on the east to include Killermont Golf Course and the ground north of that property.

Further sewers were laid to deal with the drainage of the District as shown in the following statement—

Contract.	Contractor.	Estimated Cost.
Lochview,	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	£110
Killermont Road, Kessington, ...	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	185
Baird Drive,	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	310
Henderland Road West,	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	175
Mosshead Estate,	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	16,300
Kilmardinny Estate,	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	2,800
Cowdenhill Road,	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	220
Boclair Road,	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	50
Glenburn Road West	Mr. John Freebairn, ...	270
Canniesburn, (2nd Dev)	Mr. Robt. Anderson, ...	410
Crarae Avenue,	Mr. G. K. Davie, ...	350

Negotiations took place with the Corporation of Glasgow regarding the laying of the subsidiary sewer in the River Kelvin valley as provided for in the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1935. Owing to the difficulty of time in obtaining parliamentary sanction, it was decided to proceed with the subsidiary sewer and the work has been carried out by Mr. John Freebairn, at an estimated cost of £4250.

The existing sewers and the Pumping Stations within the District continue to give satisfaction and a considerable number of minor repairs were carried out during the year.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The work of

reconstructing the Sewage Works within the above District and the construction of the Pumping Station is being proceeded with and satisfactory progress is being made.

The existing sewers within the District have been satisfactory.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The discharge of the effluent from the Sewage Works for this District into the Red Burn has received the consideration of the Committee. Negotiations have taken place with the Cumbernauld and District Supplementary Water Area Authority for a supply of water to provide drinking water for the cattle.

The sewers within this District are giving satisfaction and certain minor repairs were carried out during the year.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The Sewage Works within the District have given satisfaction throughout the year.

Under the supervision of the Drainage Superintendent the tanks at the Sewage Works were cleaned. Certain repairs were carried out to the sewers which proved satisfactory to deal with the drainage.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The septic tank and sewers within this District continue to be satisfactory. No complaints were received during the year. Certain minor repairs were carried out in connection with the maintenance of the sewers.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year only some minor repairs were carried out to the sewers within this District.

The Sewage Disposal Works and sewers have given satisfaction and no complaints were received.

BOWLING SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—This District was formed by the County Council the boundaries of which were objected to by the London and North Eastern Railway and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Companies,

but after appeal to the Sheriff he confirmed the boundaries as proposed by the County Council.

The work of the Drainage Scheme is being carried out by Mr. F. J. C. Lilley.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary sanction from the Board of Trade for the construction of the Outfall Sewer to discharge into the River Clyde. This matter has now been adjusted.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The execution of works under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, involving the repair of private streets, which are 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 that are under consideration for this purpose.

CINEMATOGRAF 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 Renton Public Hall, improvements were carried out to the seating accommodation.

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 desirability of making use of all exits, and the co-operation of the proprietors was obtained.

The police inspections were also helpful in maintaining the licence regulations.

FIRE BRIGADES.

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

Burgh Fire Brigades—

Helensburgh,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dumbarton,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Clydebank,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	-	8
						— 26

County Auxiliary Fire Brigades—

Garelochhead,	-	-	-	-	-	—
Rhu,	-	-	-	-	-	—
Renton,	-	-	-	-	-	3
						— 3
						— 29
						—

It may be noted that the number of fires attended was two more than the number reported in last year's report.

The services rendered by the various Fire Brigades were satisfactory, and the turnouts were carried out with commendable promptitude.

Throughout the year fire drills were carried out by members of the Auxiliary Fire Brigades under the supervision of the Fire Masters.

Within the Special Districts the hydrants were inspected regularly and, where necessary, replacements or renewals were carried out.

In addition, in order to meet with the development at various parts in the County new hydrants were installed.

Further negotiations took place in connection with the proposed formation of a County Fire Brigade.

TOWN PLANNING.

Considerable progress was made in connection with the work of Town Planning.

Further consideration was given to the Planning Schemes for which Resolutions had been approved. The completion of the Register in respect of the Kilpatrick Scheme was

carried out, and the notices to the owners of heritable subjects were issued.

In addition, Resolutions were approved of by the County Council in respect of the undernoted Planning Schemes:—

Clydeside, Gareloch and Loch Long

Burgh of Milngavie

Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld

By the end of the year confirmation had been received from the Department of Health in respect of the Resolution applicable to the Clydeside, Gareloch and Loch Long Planning Scheme.

Special attention has been given to the preservation of trees, particularly in the Kilpatricks Planning Scheme, where building development has been most marked.

During the year the Committee considered the question of the proposed Bye-laws in respect of Petrol Filling Stations, and it is hoped to have them completed at an early date.

Many inspections of the maps were made by proprietors of property within the proposed Planning Schemes, and it is felt that a greater appreciation of the benefits to be derived from the Planning Schemes is being evinced.

Conferences were held with the Secretary of State and with Officials of the Department of Health during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the management of the Special Water Supply Districts was taken over from the District Councils by the Special Districts Committee. This arrangement means that the water supplies under the direct control of the County Council will in future be managed by one Committee. It is hoped that this arrangement will assist in achieving uniformity regarding the various supplies.

With regard to the Schemes for which a grant is being obtained under the Rural Water Supplies Act, the following work was achieved during the year:—

The construction of the main from Loch Finlas to Croftamie was commenced in September by Messrs. R. C. Crawford & Co., Largs.

The main from the proposed Reservoir on Auchingaich

Burn was commenced in August, and reasonable progress had been made by the end of the year. This work is being undertaken by Messrs. A. A. Stuart & Sons, Glasgow. In addition, further information was obtained regarding the site of the proposed Reservoir, and the plans were in course of preparation.

The work in connection with the new main from Carman Reservoir to Cardross was commenced in February, and the major portion of this contract had been completed by the end of the year. The work is in the hands of Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton.

Work was also commenced in connection with the Arrochar Scheme in May, and reasonable progress has been made by the contractors, Messrs. Gordon Watson, Ltd., Glasgow.

When these Schemes have been completed a considerable addition will have been made to the area which receives a supply of water under the control of the County Council.

Due to the development at Mosshead, Bearsden, and to the fact that the Glasgow Corporation was unable to afford a water supply, negotiations took place with the Clydebank and District Water Trust. The Water Trust eventually agreed to lay a water main along the Bearsden-Duntocher Road from Cochno Filters, and this supply should also make available for development other adjacent lands.

The formation of the Special District at Arrochar was approved of by the County Council, and extensions also took place to the Special Districts at Rhu, Cardross and Water-side.

DRAINAGE.

The Drainage arrangements within the Special Districts continue to be reasonably satisfactory.

As detailed elsewhere in the Report, preparations were made to commence the work within the new Drainage District at Bowling.

After further consideration, it was eventually agreed to proceed with the Drainage Scheme at Arrochar, and the preparation of the plan and documents is in hand.

It was also decided to form a Drainage District at Craigen-

doran. During the year extensions were made to the Special Districts at Rhu, Old Kilpatrick, Bearsden and Waterside.

GENERAL.

Apart from the work directly controlled by the Department, plans were also prepared in connection with the formation or extension of Lighting and Scavenging Districts.

This year again, the services of the Staff were obtained for District Council Schemes, and reports and estimates were submitted to the various District Councils for Schemes under consideration.

