

## **[Report 1925] / Annual Report to the Town Councils of Bridge of Allan and Denny and Dunipace, County Council of Stirling**

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County Council of Stirling.

# ANNUAL REPORT

(for the Year 1925)

TO THE

**COUNTY COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.**

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Annual Report to the Town Councils of  
Bridge of Allan and Denny and Dunipace.

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BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STIRLING :

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1926.

## FOREWORD.

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The work of the year progressed very smoothly. The following are the outstanding events :—

(1) The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, became operative as from the 1st September, 1925, and the question of the appointment of a full-time Veterinary Inspector was thereafter considered, with the result that such an appointment has been made since the end of the year.

(2) In consequence of a disastrous fire in the administrative block of the Eastern District Fever Hospital at Camelon, the building was renewed and much enlarged.

(3) The administrative block of the Central District Hospital at Bannockburn was found to be inadequate, and here also it was resolved to extend the accommodation very considerably.

The duties of Local Authority Hospitals are continuously being augmented, but it is reckoned that the extensions to the administrative blocks at the two Hospitals are such as to meet the requirements for at least the next twenty-five years.

T. ADAM.

County Buildings,  
Stirling, August, 1926.

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# REPORT

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

By the courtesy of Mr. Ballantine, of Laurieston, I am again enabled to quote from his monthly weather records.

The rainfall for the past year, he states, was fully two inches less than in 1924, the figures for 1925 being 34.62 inches as compared with 36.82 inches in the preceding year. The most striking coincidence of the rainfall for the year is that the summer month of May should be the wettest month of the year, and that the winter month of November should be the driest so far as rain is concerned, the latter being a bad month otherwise. The outstanding features of the weather of 1925 were the extremely hot spell in June, the dry month of November, and the frost and snows of the last month of the year.

“January.—Dull and stormy. Sleet and snow fell heavily on the first day of the year, culminating in a violent hurricane in the evening. The first eight days were wet and stormy. The period from the 9th to the 27th was on the whole dry, with strong west winds. On the night of the 14th a violent gale caused a lot of destruction to telephone lines, trees, and other things all over the district. On 28th the dry period broke up and the month ended with more gales and heavy rains. The barometric range for the month was very great, owing to the unsettled conditions which prevailed.

“February.—Excessive wetness. Candlemas day had it both ways this year, it being ‘dull and foul’ in the forenoon, and ‘fair and clear’ in the afternoon and evening. The first half of the month was very unsettled, there being frequent falls of sleet, snow and cold rain. This period was accompanied by a steady fall of the barometer until the 15th, when it was well below 29 inches. Most of the month’s rain also fell at this time. The latter half of the month was fairly dry, with slight ground frosts, the rainfall and temperature low.

“March.—A fine month with wintry ending. This month brought a welcome change after a long succession of wet and stormy weather. But for a strong north-east wind on the 1st, the weather was quite lamb-like in character. Long periods of fine sunshine made it an ideal spring month. The rainfall for the first 28 days fell in very small quantities, and only fell on six occasions. A sudden change took place on the evening of the 30th, and on the last day of the month snow fell continuously for nine hours. This was by far the heaviest

fall of snow in the district for many years. Traffic was held up for a considerable time and great damage was done by the weight of snow to the overhead telephone wires, trees, roofs, and other property. This was the only blot on the month's otherwise good record, the last day being more reminiscent of the Polar bear than the proverbial lion.

“April.—White entry. The snowy entrance of April recalls the tradition of the ‘borrowing days.’ It is not clear whether these days were taken as the last days of March or the first days of April. On this occasion both months were involved, as the ending of the one and the beginning of the other were both alike stormy. April, usually one of the driest months of the year, was this year one of the wettest, and we have to go back to 1904 to find a parallel April month as wet. Rain fell in fair quantities on 19 days of the month, the heaviest fall of one inch occurring on the 17th. On other days, however, there were considerable periods of bright sunshine.

“May.—Wet and cold. This so-called merry month was this year sadly deficient in the real bright joyous weather that makes a summer. The first days were dull and cold with no refreshing ‘May dew’ in the mornings, and these conditions prevailed, more or less, till the end of the month. Thunderstorms occurred on the 6th and on the 8th. The rainfall for the month makes it the wettest of the year. Extraordinary darkness was experienced on the afternoon of the 20th, while the following day was one of brilliant sunshine.

“June.—Bright and balmy. The rainy period of May continued during the first three days of June. Thereafter a long period of fine summer weather set in, and continued to the end of the month. The outstanding feature of the month was its warmth and bright sunshine—the maximum temperature ranging between 69 and 80 degrees. The highest reading of 83 degrees was registered on the 10th of the month. Sunday, the 14th, was the brightest day of all, a day of continuous sunshine extending long into the evening. By the end of the month the ground was becoming very dry, but a refreshing shower fell on the evening of the day as the month departed. The steadiness of the barometer was a remarkable feature of this month, while the total rainfall amounted to little more than half an inch. ‘A leaky May and a warm June, bring on the harvest very soon.’

“July.—The fine weather of June was continued until mid-July. Thereafter it was more showery, but the moderate refreshing rain rather improved conditions than otherwise. Although the warmth and sunshine were not so great as in the previous month, both were considerably over the average for

this month. The maximum reading on the 23rd was 79 degrees as compared with 33 degrees on the 10th June. The bright sunshine recorded was also much less than in June, although well up to the average.

“August.—Although rain fell rather frequently on 21 days of this month, it was never of long duration, and interspersed with the rain there were several fine periods of bright sunshine. The best weather was from the 10th to the 19th, the 16th and 17th being days of unclouded sky, giving sunshine records little inferior to the finest days of June. With the passing of August the summer of 1925 was practically over, and although the latter part was cooler and moister than the earlier part, it may be described as a very favourable summer throughout.

“September.—Fine harvest weather prevailed during the first week of September. After that the weather broke, and, with the exception of five days, rain fell daily till near the end of the month. After the deep depressions at the equinoxial period, the barometer assumed the highest level for the month, and the month, although very wet in itself, initiated a fine dry period in October.

“October.—From the 29th of September till the 16th of October the weather was delightfully fine, warm and dry, the temperature being higher than in any previous October for seventeen years. This fine spell, however, terminated rather abruptly on the night of the 16th, with heavy rain, and although bright weather returned for a few days, the rest of the month was showery and unsettled, the days becoming colder with ground frosts at night.

“November.—A remarkable month. Seldom has the month of November exhibited so many striking features as it has done this year. The mild and wet period continuing from October until the 5th of the month was followed by several unusual atmospheric phenomena which seemed to affect the usual course of November weather. A long dry period ensued from the 5th to the 26th, during which no rain fell—a most remarkable occurrence in this usually wet month. During this period a succession of fog set in (from the 15th to the 21st), the fog being particularly dense on the nights of the 16th and 18th. Traffic was held up and much inconvenience caused to all trades, while the raw, cold, foggy atmosphere proved to be most prejudicial from a health point of view. Light winds and calms prevailed throughout the month. Not for a very long time has there been a November so dry (including snow) as this month. Its rainfall was less than June, and so it proves itself the driest month of the twelve.

“December.—December was a month of great variation both in atmospheric pressure and temperature. Pressure was low with the snowfall at the end of November, but it rapidly rose again, bringing dry frosty weather until the 7th, when wind and rain storms brought a fresh change. From this period onwards the month was of a real wintry character, with frequent falls of snow right on till Christmas Day. This wintry period broke up on the 26th, fresh weather with melting snow continuing till the end of the month. On the morning of the 30th the barometer made one of the lowest descents of the year, but by New Year’s morning it had again risen over an inch, ushering in the year with clear weather accompanied by hard frost. The rainfall for the month was only 3.24 in., and a large proportion of this was in the form of snow.”

I have also received from various observers in different parts of the County figures for the rainfall records. These are given in Table I.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—Table II. gives the populations of the various parishes and the totals for the three Districts as ascertained at the last Census, in 1921. The Registrar-General has estimated the District populations as at the middle of 1925 as follows:—Central District, 27,457; Eastern District, 40,808; and Western District, 11,638. In a note accompanying his figures, the Registrar-General states that he has departed from the method of estimation previously in use, in that he has applied the emigration adjustment to all Burghs and Districts in Scotland, instead of only to those Burghs and Districts where the population estimates were made otherwise than on housing statistics. The result of this change of method is generally to lower the estimates of the larger burghs and to increase those of other public health districts. This is certainly an improvement, but still there must be some defect in the method, as in each of the County Districts the estimated figures show a decrease as compared with the Census figures. In all three Districts, there has undoubtedly been an increase in the population to a greater or less degree. However, for the purposes of vital statistics, the Registrar-General's estimate may be accepted.

**Births and Birth-Rates.**—The number of births in the landward area of the County was 1797—a decrease of 53 as compared with the previous year—the number of males being 898, and of females 899. The birth-rate for the County was 22·5 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest rate recorded since 1919, and the fourth lowest rate on record. The District rates were:—Central District, 24·5; Eastern District, 22·7; Western District, 17·2.

For the whole of Scotland the birth-rate was 21·3 per thousand, which is lower than those of all previous years, with the exception of the two war-time years, 1917 and 1918.

**Table II.—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING,  
AS ASCERTAINED AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.**

PARISH	AREA IN ACRES			POPULATION					
	Total	Burghal	Land-ward	CENSUS 1911			CENSUS 1921		
				Total	Burghal	Land-ward	Total	Burghal	Land-ward
CENTRAL DISTRICT.									
Denny ...	8,276	368	7,908	9,166	3,853	5,313	9,187	} 5,130	5,871
Dunipace ...	5,593	112	5,481	1,936	1,311	625	1,814		
Gargunnoch	9,862	...	9,862	573	...	573	586	...	586
Kilsyth ...	13,123	280	12,843	11,052	8,106	2,946	10,364	7,600	2,764
Kippen ...	11,268	...	11,268	1,365	...	1,365	1,518	...	1,518
Logie ...	9,696	774	8,922	4,373	3,121	1,252	5,105	3,579	1,526
St. Ninians	37,543	...	37,543	13,868	...	13,868	14,812	...	14,812
Stirling ...	1,825	1,377	448	21,461	21,200	261	31,345	21,345	388
Total for Central Dist.	96,586	2,911	93,675	63,794	37,591	26,203	65,119	37,654	27,465
EASTERN DISTRICT.									
Airth ...	5,561	...	5,561	1,515	...	1,515	1,777	...	1,777
Falkirk ...	15,111	1,680	13,431	42,423	33,574	8,849	42,762	33,398	9,454
Grangeathorn	8,046	1,057	6,989	19,470	10,219	9,251	18,708	9,723	8,985
Larbert ...	3,971	...	3,971	12,934	...	12,934	12,389	...	12,389
Muiravonside	7,964	...	7,964	5,706	...	5,706	5,758	...	5,758
Slamannan	10,856	...	10,856	3,440	...	3,440	3,409	...	3,409
Total for Eastern Dist.	51,509	2,737	48,772	85,538	42,793	41,745	84,803	43,031	41,772
WESTERN DISTRICT.									
Baldernock	4,320	...	4,320	747	...	747	763	...	763
Balfron ...	7,821	...	7,821	1,155	...	1,155	1,190	...	1,190
Buchanan ...	41,644	...	41,644	795	...	795	585	...	585
Campsie ...	17,860	...	17,860	5,304	...	5,304	5,235	...	5,335
Drymen ...	30,854	...	30,854	1,269	...	1,269	1,214	...	1,214
Fintry ...	13,788	...	13,788	280	...	280	381	...	381
Killearn ...	15,375	...	15,375	1,085	...	1,085	1,054	...	1,054
Strathblane	9,085	...	9,085	1,024	...	1,024	1,275	...	1,275
Total for Western Dist.	140,747	...	140,747	11,659	...	11,659	11,797	...	11,797
Total for County ...	288,842	5,648	283,194	160,991	81,384	79,697	161,719	80,685	81,034

**Deaths and Death-Rates.**—The death-rate for the year was 12·9, representing a total of 1037 deaths. This rate is just about 1 per thousand higher than the average of the past ten years, which works out at 12·0, but is appreciably less than that for the year 1924.

The death-rate for Scotland was 13·4 per thousand. This is the third year in which that death-rate has fallen below 14 per thousand.

**Table III.**—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION WITHIN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1920-1925.

District	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Births	Birth-Rates	Births	Birth-Rates	Births	Birth-Rates	Births	Birth-Rates	Births	Birth-Rates	Births	Birth-Rates
Central ...	838	27·4	813	29·6	691	24·6	699	25·6	718	26·8	672	24·5
Eastern ...	1199	29·2	1148	27·5	1017	23·9	959	23·5	955	23·9	925	22·7
Western ...	221	20·2	221	18·7	209	17·4	194	16·7	180	15·8	200	17·2
County ...	2268	27·2	2182	26·9	1917	23·2	1852	23·2	1853	23·7	1797	22·5

**Table IV.**—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION WITHIN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING, EXCLUSIVE OF BURGHS, 1920-1925.

District	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Deaths	Death-Rates	Deaths	Death-Rates	Deaths	Death-Rates	Deaths	Death-Rates	Deaths	Death-Rates	Deaths	Death-Rates
Central ...	320	10·5	322	11·7	326	11·6	320	11·7	373	13·9	360	13·1
Eastern ...	486	11·8	500	12·0	473	11·1	420	10·3	498	12·4	499	12·2
Western ...	139	12·2	154	13·1	159	13·3	156	11·7	163	14·3	178	15·3
Whole County	945	11·3	976	12·0	958	11·6	876	11·0	1034	13·2	1037	12·9

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1896-1925.

The following table is very interesting as showing the gradual decline of infantile mortality during the past 35 years of local government. For the first ten years, 1891-1900, the average number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 births for the County area was 110, representing a total of 2601 deaths of infants. For the next ten years, 1901-1910, the average infantile death-rate was over 97 per 1000 births, and for the period 1911-1920, the average rate was 89, representing totals of 2253 and 1825 infant deaths respectively. During the last five years the average rate has fallen to 79 deaths per thousand births, so that if one assumes that this rate together with the birth-rate will remain constant for the next five years, the total number of deaths for the period, 1921-1930, will be 1506 as compared with 2601 in the first ten years of the table. As will be seen from the figures, the birth-rate has also fallen—from 35·4 in 1896 to 22·5 in 1925—but, applying the infant death-rate of the first ten years, namely 110, to the estimated number of births in 1921-1930, it would seem that in that period there will be a saving of approximately 600 infant lives, or 60 per annum.

TABLE V.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1896-1925

Year	CENTRAL DISTRICT			EASTERN DISTRICT			WESTERN DISTRICT			COUNTY		
	No. of Births	Birth-rate	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births	No. of Births	Birth-rate	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births	No. of Births	Birth-rate	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births	No. of Births	Birth-rate	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births
1891 to 1900	5272	31.3	110	15,056	39.6	115	3006	24.9	109	23,424	34.4	2601
1901	665	34.358	112	1442	36.998	110	263	23.698	114	2370	34.1	265
1902	627	31.721	87	1399	35.153	97	268	23.159	78	2294	32.2	212
1903	661	32.844	84	1380	35.150	95	245	21.530	106	2286	32.2	214
1904	664	31.946	108	1317	33.270	113	251	21.048	59	2232	31.0	236
1905	740	34.758	87	1384	35.050	94	249	21.401	116	2373	32.8	225
1906	721	32.720	124	1273	32.218	102	239	20.577	92	2233	30.5	243
1907	792	35.153	77	1231	30.561	85	240	20.495	95	2263	30.4	183
1908	845	35.957	131	1308	31.381	110	215	18.531	111	2368	30.8	278
1909	844	34.840	100	1247	30.016	66	267	22.636	48	2358	30.4	179
1910	796	32.058	121	1252	29.914	86	231	19.453	56	2279	29.2	218
1911	846	32.082	107	1206	28.673	100	235	20.128	85	2287	28.5	230
1912	797	29.557	99	1155	27.679	88	202	17.361	54	2154	26.9	192
1913	844	31.5	98	1173	28.8	104	237	20.8	68	2254	28.5	221
1914	845	31.2	101	1169	28.9	87	219	19.4	78	2233	28.2	204
1915	784	28.2	102	1088	26.7	98	207	18.3	82	2079	26.0	204
1916	688	24.3	74	1007	24.7	82	190	16.8	89	1885	23.4	151
1917	646	22.3	80	876	21.4	106	190	16.7	68	1712	21.1	158
1918	665	22.4	69	914	22.2	84	178	15.5	51	1757	21.3	132
1919	669	22.2	84	1009	24.5	88	156	13.7	141	1834	22.2	167
1920	838	27.4	69	1199	29.2	78	231	20.2	61	2268	27.2	166
1921	813	29.6	69	1148	27.5	76	221	18.7	45	2182	26.9	153
1922	691	24.6	94	1017	23.9	98	209	17.4	62	1917	23.2	178
1923	699	25.6	77	959	23.5	73	194	16.7	46	1852	23.2	133
1924	718	26.8	75	955	23.9	69	180	15.8	94	1853	23.6	137
1925	672	24.5	88	925	22.7	85	200	17.2	70	1797	22.5	152

## MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

In accordance with an appendix to the circular from the Scottish Board of Health calling for Annual Reports, I give below data under certain specified heads, namely:—

- I. Infantile Mortality, giving the age groups and causes of death ;
- II. Births—the numbers registered, etc. ;
- III. Maternal Mortality ;
- IV. Report under Midwives' (Scotland) Act, 1915 ;
- V. Home Visitation ;
- VI. Voluntary Health Visitor's Reports ;
- VII. Ante-natal Consultations ;
- VIII. Post-natal and other Consultations ;
- IX. Child Welfare Consultations ;
- X. Special Treatment Centres, for Teeth, Eyes, other ailments, and the provision of Insulin ;
- XI. Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Play Centres ;
- XII. Food and Milk ;
- XIII. Measles ;
- XIV. Whooping-Cough ;
- XV. Ophthalmia Neonatorum ;
- XVI. Epidemic Diarrhœa ;
- XVII. Maternity Hospitals or Homes ;
- XVIII. Homes for Unmarried Mothers ;
- XIX. Hospitals for Sick Children ;
- XX. Convalescent Homes ;
- XXI. Boarding-out ;
- XXII. Home Helps ;
- XXIII. Educational ;
- XXIV. Note of Agencies, not referred to above, associated with Scheme ;
- XXV. Other Provisions (e.g., treatment of pneumonia and bronchitis, after-care of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis).

So far as heads Nos. VII., VIII., IX., XI., and XVI. to XXV. inclusive are concerned, the replies are the same as given in my last annual report and need not be repeated. The data with regard to the remaining items are given below:—

I.—Infantile Mortality.	Central District	Eastern District	Western District	Burghs of		Total	Rate per 1000 Births
				Bridge of Allan	Denny and Dunipace		
Number of Deaths ... ..	59	79	14	13	2	167	84.8
Age-Groups—							
Under 1 week ... ..	19	28	4	2	1	54	27.4
1-4 weeks ... ..	4	11	2	1	1	19	9.6
4 weeks to 3 months	8	14	2	4	...	28	14.2
3-6 months ... ..	9	10	1	2	...	22	11.2
6-12 months ... ..	19	16	5	4	...	44	22.4
CAUSES OF DEATH—							
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	2	1.0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	11	5	3	1	...	20	10.1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.5
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1.5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	2	2	3	...	8	4.0
Hydrocephalus ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.5
Convulsions ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	2	1.0
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	10	1	1	...	20	10.1
Bronchitis ... ..	4	4	...	1	...	9	4.5
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	7	8	1	2	...	18	9.1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	2	1.0
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Congenital Heart ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	1.0
Premature Birth ... ..	11	19	...	2	1	33	16.7
Atrophy, Debility, and and Marasmus ... ..	5	14	4	2	...	25	12.6
Atelectasis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	1.0
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	4	2.0
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Syphilis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.5
All other Causes ... ..	1	9	1	...	...	11	5.5

II.—Births.	Central District	Eastern District	Western District	Burghs of		Total
				Bridge of Allan	Denny and Dunipace	
Number Registered ... ..	672	925	200	40	133	1970
Legitimate ... ..	633	868	180	38	126	1845
Illegitimate ... ..	39	57	20	2	7	125
Number Notified ... ..	652	788	147	31	106	1724
Number attended by Doctor...	378	500	133	31	38	1080
Number attended by Midwife	274	288	14	...	68	644
Number of Still Births ... ..	20	24	12	3	6	65

III.—Maternal Mortality.	Central District	Eastern District	Western District	Bridge of Allan	Denny and Dunipace	Total
Number of deaths resulting from Miscarriage or Child-Birth ...	1	1	1	...	1	4
Number of Deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	3

**IV.—Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.**

The following is a list of the Certified Midwives who have given formal notice of their intention to practise their calling within the above-mentioned areas:—

**Central Stirlingshire.**

- 5972—Margaret Binnie, 129 Watson's Place, Dennyloanhead.  
 1842—Susan Chalmers, 3 East Borland, Denny.  
 853—Julia Coleman, 30 Woodlea Terrace, Bonnybridge.  
 1141—Marion Coutts, 46 Queenzieburn, by Kilsyth.  
 902—M. R. Dickie, Main Street, Plean.  
 792—Isabella Dingwall, Redgatehill, Kippen.  
 3300—Jean Hendry, Stonewood, Denny.  
 1107—Sarah Hughes, 22 High Street, Kilsyth.  
 523—Helen Innes, Wallace Street, Bannockburn.  
 6439—Rosina Kelly, 7 Lochhead Avenue, Denny.  
 3004—Ellen Muir, 12 Anderson Terrace, Longcroft.  
 458—Bridget M'Guire, 23 Broad Street, Denny.  
 5250—Jane Risk M'Gibbon, Faraway Farm, Kippen.  
 521—Margaret M'Phail, Russell Place, Bonnybridge.  
 5830—Marion S. MacMillan, 5 The Brae, Cambusbarron.  
 1742—Catherine O'Berg, Main Street, Bonnybridge.  
 398—Mary Peebles, 1 Church Street, Kilsyth.  
 1162—Mary Reynolds, 7a Ochil View, Cowie.  
 6791—Margaret T. Robson, Yew Cottage, Cambusbarron.  
 2017—Eliz. Somerville, 107 Fallin.  
 2077—Catherine Stanley, 4 Middle Craigs, Stirling.  
 2930—Sarah Stewart, Main Street, Buchlyvie.  
 1931—Charlotte Thomson, 59 D. Block, Fallin.  
 557—Helen Thomson, P.O. Buildings, Banknock.  
 2842—Mary Traynor, Garden City, Bannockburn.  
 456—Mary Wilkie, 60 Allandale, Bonnybridge.  
 489—Margaret Williamson, 202 Stirling Street, Denny.

**Eastern Stirlingshire.**

- 1722—A. Allison, Broomfield Cottage, Polmont.  
 695—Elsie Campbell, 34 Mary Street, Laurieston.  
 823—Mary Cockburn, East Shieldhill, by Falkirk.  
 853—Julia Coleman, 30 Woodlea Terrace, Bonnybridge.  
 558—Helen Copland, Broomhill, Laurieston.  
 441—Jane Cowan, Longdyke, by Falkirk.  
 745—N. R. Ferguson, Main Street, Carronshore.  
 439—Ann Gillon, Mosscastle Road, Slamannan.  
 2057—Maggie Gordon, Limerigg, Slamannan.  
 999—Janet Harris, Station House, Avonbridge.  
 1148—Janet Kelly, Taylor's Buildings, Thistle Street, Camelon.  
 2333—Mary Law, Craigbank, Avonbridge.

- 521—Margaret M'Phail, Russell Place, Bonnybridge.  
 1742—Catherine O'Berg, Main Street, Bonnybridge.  
 694—Martha Rankine, Kersebrook Cottage, Larbert  
 2807—Agnes Rankine, Limerigg, Slamannan.  
 446—Agnes Small, Blackbraes, by Falkirk.  
 6167—Annie Smith, 7 Burnhead Lane, Falkirk.  
 557—Helen Thomson, P.O. Buildings, Banknock, Bonny-  
 bridge.  
 4502—Elizabeth Watson, Main Street, Airth.  
 456—Mary Wilkie, 60 Allandale, Bonnybridge.  
 6518—Isabella Wilson, Merchiston Lodge, Falkirk.  
 503—Jessie G. Young, Greylands, Slamannan.

#### **Western Stirlingshire.**

- 792—Isabella Dingwall, Redgatehill, Kippen.  
 2668—Margaret Gordon, Crosshill Street, Lennoxtown.  
 5505—Isabella T. Grant, Blairnessan, Killearn.  
 5319—Marion N. Pollock, Rose Cottage, Drymen.

#### **Burgh of Denny and Dunipace.**

- 1842—Susan Chalmers, 3 East Borland, Denny.  
 3598—Elizabeth Ferguson, Anchor Cottage, Dunipace.  
 3300—Jean Hendry, Stoneywood, Denny.  
 6439—Rosina Kelly, 7 Lochhead Avenue, Anderson Street,  
 Denny.  
 458—Bridget M'Guire, 23 Broad Street, Denny.  
 489—Margaret Williamson, 202 Stirling Street, Denny.

#### **Burgh of Bridge of Allan.**

No notification has been received.

#### **Births in Area or District.**

Total number of births during 1925—1970.

Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1925—50.

Actual number of births attended by Midwives during 1925—644.

Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1925—12.

Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1925 :—Births, Nil ; Deaths, Nil.

#### **Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Total number of cases during 1925—3.

Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1925—1.

Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1925—Nil.

### Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total number of cases during 1925—9.

Total number of deaths during 1925—3.

Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1925—Nil.

Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1925—Nil.

Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1925 :—Cases, Nil ; Deaths, Nil.

### Cases of Still-birth (Dead born).

Total number of cases during 1925—56.

Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1925—12.

### Cases of Emergency.

The total number of cases of emergency in which Medical Practitioners have been called in under Section 22 of the Act during 1925, distinguishing the different classes of emergency :

Delayed Labour, 16 ; Breech Presentation, 3 ; Ruptured Perineum, 3 ; Uterine Inertia, 2 ; and one case each of Contracted Pelvis, Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, Post-partum Hæmorrhage, Transverse Presentation, Adherent Placenta, Dystocia, and Incomplete Abortion ; making a total of 31 cases.

### General Report on the Working of the Act.

The work under the Midwives Act goes on very smoothly. At first, some of the Midwives were inclined to resent the intrusion of Health Visitors, but through time they came to realise that the visitor's work was a legal duty and that their visits were helpful, even to themselves. Very seldom now does one hear of an uncertified Midwife practising—they are slowly but surely disappearing.

#### V.—Home Visitation—

1.—Infants—(a) Number of First Visits	...	...	1763
(b) Number of Re-visits	...	...	1219
(c) Number of Infants at age of 6 months—			
(1) Breast Fed	...	...	865
(2) Partially Breast Fed	...	...	49
(3) Artificially Fed	...	...	305
(d) Number of Infants born—			
(1) Prematurely	...	...	120
(2) At full time	...	...	1643

2.—Children (1-5 years)—			
(a) Number of First Visits	...	...	1531
(b) Number of Re-visits	...	...	27
3.—Expectant Mothers—			
(a) Number of First Visits	...	...	None
(b) Number of Re-visits	...	...	None
(c) Number who consulted a doctor or Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	Not known

#### VI.—Voluntary Health Visitor's Reports—

**Fallin.**—The Secretary of the Fallin Child Welfare Centre reports that during the year 22 clinics were held. The number of attendances at the Centre was 281, or an average of 13 attendances per clinic. The Nurse employed by the local Committee made 226 home visitations.

**Bannockburn.**—Miss Wilson of Bannockburn reports that 67 babies were brought to the clinic, the total number of attendances being 637. The Centre is open every Thursday afternoon. The Nurse also visits at the homes when required.

#### X.—Special Treatment Centres—

- 1.—Teeth—
  - (a) No. of Attendances—Mothers, 1 ; Children, 0.
  - (b) Conditions remedied—Mothers, Gingivitis, 1.
  - (c) No. of Dentures supplied, 0.
- 2.—Eyes—
  - (a) No. of Attendances, 6.
  - (b) Classified Summary of Conditions remedied—  
Blepharitis, 1 ; Squint, 5.
- 3.—Other Ailments—None.
- 4.—Provision of Insulin—None.

#### XII.—Food and Milk—

- (a) Number of Applications—Mothers, 103; Children, 113.
- (b) Number of Cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—Mothers, 83 ; Children, 86.
- (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—  
Mothers, 83 ; Children, 86.
- (d) Gross cost, £116. Sums recovered—Nil.
- (e) Information as to supply of Milk Substitutes—Nil.

**XIII.—Measles.**—Not notifiable. The number of deaths from measles was six, and from the sequela of measles one died.

Two cases were treated in Hospital.

No special Staff has been appointed, visitation of cases being attended to by the Sanitary Staff.

**XIV.—Whooping Cough** also is not notifiable. Thirty-five deaths occurred and four died from sequela of the disease. The number treated in Hospital was 15.

**XV.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum—**

- (a) The number of cases notified by a doctor was two ; and by a midwife, one. No notifications were received from institutions.
- (b) It is not known whether the infection was gonococcal in any of the cases.
- (c) All three cases were treated in their own homes, and
- (d) There was no appreciable loss of vision in any of them.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907.

From the Returns of the various Registrars, I find that the number of declarations made of Conscientious Objection to Vaccination during the year 1925 was 676. This is equal to 37 per cent. of the total births, so that, roughly, one-third of the children born in the past year are unvaccinated. Since the Act came into operation, the percentage of babies remaining unvaccinated have varied considerably, rising from 15 per cent. in 1908 to 47 per cent. in 1917, thereafter falling to 33 per cent. in 1921 ; and although the percentage has again risen somewhat in the last four years, still the outlook is rather more favourable than it was. These are the figures :—

1908—15%	1913—35%	1918—45%	1923—36%
1909—24%	1914—45%	1919—45%	1924—36%
1910—30%	1915—44%	1920—34%	1925—37%
1911—31%	1916—45%	1921—33%	
1912—37%	1917—47%	1922—37%	

**Table VI.—CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS TO VACCINATION, 1925.**

Central District Parish	Eastern District Parish	Western District Parish
Denny ... .. 49	Airth ... .. 13	Balfroun ... .. 2
Dunipace ... .. 4	Falkirk ... .. 86	Baldernock ... ..
Gargunnoch ... ..	Grangemouth 72	Buchanan ... ..
Kilsyth ... .. 48	Larbert ... .. 108	Campsie ... .. 30
Kippen ... .. 6	Muiravonside 96	Drymen ... .. 4
Logie ... .. 7	Slamannan ... 53	Fintry ... ..
St. Ninians ... .. 92		Killearn ... .. 2
Stirling ... .. 4		Strathblane ... 2
Total ... 208	Total ... 428	Total ... 40

Total Number of Declarations for County—676.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS.

Table VII. shows the number of notifications of infectious disease per 1000 of population for each parish in the County. For this purpose notifications of tuberculosis, malaria, trench fever and other diseases, made notifiable within recent years, have been excluded, so that the figures are strictly comparable with those of former years. It will be seen that the various parishes are given according to the rate per 1000, the parish with the highest rate—Kippen—being first on the list with a rate of 17.24, this high rate being due principally to a small outbreak of scarlet fever. The next highest rate was that of St. Ninians parish, where there were 16.45 notifications per 1000, representing 244 cases, the majority of which were of scarlet fever. Slamannan and Muiravonside parishes come next, the cause of their moderately high rates being chiefly due to diphtheria, and also scarlet fever. The other parishes may be considered to have been comparatively free from outbreaks of infectious disease. The average rate for the whole County was 8.96 per 1000 of population, as compared with 6.88 in 1924; 4.06 in 1923; 5.09 in 1922; 8.2 in 1921; 8.9 in 1920; 5.8 in 1919; 3.7 in 1918; 3.5 in 1917; 8.9 in 1916; and 12.7 in 1915.

TABLE VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS PER 100 OF POPULATION (excluding Notifications of Tuberculosis, Chickenpox, Malaria, and other Diseases more recently made notifiable) IN EACH LANDWARD PARISH IN STIRLINGSHIRE for the Year 1925.

Parish	Population (Census, 1921)	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1000 of Population
Kippen ... ..	1,508	26	17.24
St. Ninians ... ..	14,832	244	16.45
Slamannan ... ..	3,409	53	15.54
Muiravonside ... ..	5,758	83	14.41
Kilsyth ... ..	2,764	26	9.40
Strathblane ... ..	1,275	11	8.62
Larbert ... ..	12,389	102	8.23
Balfron ... ..	1,189	8	6.72
Killearn ... ..	1,052	7	6.65
Grangemouth ... ..	9,008	55	6.10
Falkirk ... ..	9,451	54	5.73
Dunipace ... ..	620	2	5.25
Stirling ... ..	388	2	5.16
Buchanan ... ..	585	3	5.13
Airth ... ..	1,777	9	5.06
Denny ... ..	5,251	22	4.19
Campsie ... ..	5,335	16	2.99
Drymen ... ..	1,214	2	1.64
Logie ... ..	1,526	2	1.31
Gargunnoch ... ..	586	0	0.00
Baldernock ... ..	763	0	0.00
Fintry ... ..	381	0	0.00
Total ... ..	81,061	727	8.96

## TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

For the year ending 15th May, 1926, the total number of attendances made by patients at the Stirling V.D. Treatment Centre was 5367, and the number of new cases was 225. This total number of attendances is the second largest in the history of the Centre, while the number of new cases is one of the lowest on record. These figures, considered together, may be regarded as indicating in some measure a closer approach to that continuity of treatment which is one of our chief aims.

The year 1923-24 marked the high water level in V.D. statistics—a circumstance not localised to Stirlingshire, but apparently world-wide in its distribution. Apart from this record year, however, the total number of attendances at the Centre has continued to show a steady annual increase; in the year at present under review, for instance, it was over 40% higher than in 1922-23, and it would have been still higher but for the dislocation of transport facilities as a result of the general strike during the fortnight preceding the 15th of May.

A large proportion of our cases are drawn from Falkirk and the Eastern District of the County, and these patients cannot always travel to Stirling as often as their effective treatment would require, another circumstance tending to keep attendances lower than they ought to be, while at the same time protracting the process of cure.

It is probably true to say that the volume of work now being done in the Centre is greater than ever before. This is not merely a question of the number of patients involved, for with the increased attention being everywhere paid to venereal disease, the technique of its treatment is apt to become more and more involved. New methods are suggested and new instruments devised, and, in the interests of patients, these have all to be investigated. A point worth stressing is that the drugs used in the treatment of syphilis are among the most potent in the whole range of medicine; but they are also among the most dangerous, so that their action has constantly to be supervised, and in some cases even controlled by minute chemical tests. In this connection it is interesting to note that within the past few years persistent search has been made for a drug which would be as powerful as the old-established salvarsan derivatives in the fight against syphilis, but yet lack some of the potentially-poisonous properties of these. To this end preparations of bismuth have been recommended by leading Authorities, and have been used in our Centre with promising results. A supply of drugs for the treatment of any accident occurring in the course of treatment is always

kept on hand at the Centre, but happily no occasion for its use has so far arisen. Attention has recently been directed to the investigation of new methods of blood examination for the diagnosis of syphilis, and the Centre has been assisting the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in this matter, by the provision of ample pathological material.

It would facilitate the work in the treatment of migratory cases if there could be made available an up-to-date list of the Treatment Centres in Scotland, with their hours of attendance.

### PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

**Deaths and Death-Rates.**—The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County for the year was 70—giving a death-rate from the disease of 0·87 per 1000 of population. From pulmonary tuberculosis alone the death-rate was 0·65. Table VIII. is interesting as showing how the death-rate from tuberculosis has declined during the last 35 years. From all forms of tuberculosis the mean annual death-rate for the first five years of that period was 2·07 per 1000, while for the last five years it was only 0·86; that is to say, that whereas in 1891-1895 one person in every 500 died of tuberculosis, in the last five years only one in every 1160 persons died of the disease.

**Table VIII.**—MEAN DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN  
QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, FROM 1891 ONWARDS.

Quinquennial Period	Death Rates per 1000 of Population		
	All forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1891-1895	2·07	1·32	0·75
1896-1900	1·80	1·33	0·47
1901-1905	1·58	1·16	0·42
1905-1910	1·55	1·03	0·52
1911-1915	1·34	0·77	0·57
1916-1920	1·00	0·72	0·38
1921-1925	0·86	0·55	0·31

For the whole of Scotland, the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 1·10 per 1000. This is the lowest rate yet recorded by the Registrar-General.

**Notification—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 84, and as will be seen from Table IX. the number of existing cases, according to my registers, is 382, of which 155 are in the Central District, 196 in the Eastern, and 31 in the Western. Since compulsory notification commenced in 1912 a total of considerably over a thousand cases have been notified. Each of these patients has been visited by myself at least once, while some I have visited many times. Since the inception of the Joint Scheme of Medical and Nursing Services, however, it has been possible to keep all the surviving patients under periodical observation, and from time to time I receive reports on them from the Assistant Medical Officers.

**Table IX.**—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1912-1925.

District of County	Number of Notifications Received			Number of Notified Patients	
	1912-1924	1925	Total	who have died or left District	Still on Registers
Central ... ..	403	34	437	282	155
Eastern ... ..	515	42	557	361	196
Western ... ..	138	8	146	115	31
Total ... ..	1056	84	1140	758	382

**Notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—A total of 106 cases were notified in 1925—56 from the Central District, 44 from the Eastern District, and 6 from the Western District. The number of surviving patients is 487, of whom 247 are in the Central, 210 in the Eastern, and 30 in the Western District. These also are visited from time to time and reported on to me.

**Return of Cases of Tuberculosis for the whole of Stirlingshire (excluding the Burghs of Stirling and Falkirk).**—The Scottish Board of Health now call for a detailed tabular statement showing (1) the number of cases notified during the year; (2) the number of persons known to be suffering from the disease as at 31st December; and (3) the number of cases which received sanatorium or other institutional treatment, for the whole of the area under the County Scheme, including the burghs of Bridge of Allan, Denny, Grangemouth, and Kilsyth, but excluding the Burghs of Stirling and Falkirk. A copy of the statement is given in Table X.

**Institutional Treatment—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of patients under treatment in the sanatorium and elsewhere, at the beginning of the year, for pulmonary tuberculosis was 33, 22 of these being in the Ochil Hills Sanatorium, 4 in Camelon Hospital, 2 in Bannockburn Hospital, and one in Blinkbonny Home.

During the year the numbers admitted to the various institutions were:—

56 to Ochil Hills Sanatorium. 20 to Camelon Hospital.  
19 to Bannockburn Hospital. 2 to Lennox Hospital.  
1 to Stirling Royal Infirmary. 1 to Falkirk Burgh Hospital.

a total of 99 patients, of whom 30 were from the Central District, 32 from the Eastern District, 5 from the Western District, 10 from the Burgh of Grangemouth, 4 from the Burgh of Kilsyth, 7 from the Burgh of Denny, and one from the Burgh of Bridge of Allan.

Adding the cases already under treatment at the beginning of the year gives a total of 132 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who received institutional treatment, and of that number 98 were discharged to their homes or died. The discharge reports may be briefly summarised as follows:—Disease apparently arrested, 6; Very much improved, 13; Much improved, 14; Improved, 48; Not improved, 5; Developed epilepsy, 1; Discharged for disciplinary reasons, 1; Died, 10. The other 34 patients were still under treatment at the end of the year.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The number of patients suffering from tuberculosis, other than of the lungs, who received institutional treatment at the cost of the County Committee was 81, of whom 48 were attended to at the Stirling Royal Infirmary, 13 at Falkirk Infirmary, 7 at Camelon Hospital, 4 at the Ochil Hills Sanatorium, 3 at Bannockburn Hospital, and one each at Strathblane Home Hospital and Lennox Joint Hospital, while four patients suffering from tuberculosis of the skin or lupus were treated by the new artificial sunlight method, three at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and one at Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

**Domiciliary Treatment.**—Domiciliary treatment was given in 84 cases, the "treatment" consisting in a grant of some extra nourishment necessitated by the patients' condition, and which in many cases the patients were unable to pay for. As explained in former reports, the treatment is given through the patient's medical attendant who initials the accounts and forwards them to me. As a rule the amount of such grants is limited to 5/- per week, but in exceptional circumstances it may exceed that amount.

At the end of the year the number of persons in receipt of domiciliary treatment was 57.

**TABLE X.—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1925.**  
 I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.  
 AREA—All Stirling County (excluding Falkirk and Stirling Burghs).

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS							No. of Cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed by M.O.H. or T.O.
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and upwards	
	5	10	15	25	35	45	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary* Males ... Females ...	1 1	6 8	14 7	15 8	8 3	10 5	1 1	58 48
Non-Pulmonary Males ... Females ...	14 11	13 12	8 13	6 5	5 5	2 2	...	65 57
Total	15	20	22	21	13	12	1	123

\*Where a case is notified as suffering from both Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, it is included under "Pulmonary" only.

II.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1925, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES										Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total		
	5	10	15	25	35	45	65	upwards	65	upwards	
<b>PULMONARY—</b>	...	...	5	20	21	17	18	1	...	...	82
1. Tubercle Bacilli found	...	...	8	30	19	5	6	...	...	...	68
Males ...	2	16	18	50	44	27	29	2	...	...	197
Females ...	1	8	20	26	34	14	19	1	...	...	123
2. Tubercle Bacilli not found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NON-PULMONARY—</b>	21	18	7	12	4	1	1	...	...	...	64
1. Abdominal	22	17	9	8	8	3	...	...	...	...	67
Males ...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
Females ...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
2. Spine	19	18	18	17	9	4	...	...	...	...	85
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)	14	7	10	5	4	3	3	...	...	...	46
Males ...	17	23	16	15	9	6	1	...	...	...	88
Females ...	...	28	28	22	8	3	1	...	...	...	99
4. Superficial Glands	...	1	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	11
5. Larynx	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	2	...	...	15
6. Other Parts or Organs	13	6	7	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	40
Males ...	6	2	5	2	4	4	1	...	...	...	25
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	146	158	231	176	162	83	5	...	...	1028

III.—RETURNS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS			
	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions on December 31
	1	Year	Year	Year
<b>Pulmonary</b>	18	50	27	4
Adults	9	19	4	4
Males ...	3	10	8	...
Females ...	3	20	16	2
Children	2	23	17	2
Males ...	2	12	10	2
Females ...	...	...	...	...
<b>Non-Pulmonary</b>	5	18	17	...
Adults	1	20	18	1
Males ...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	...	...	...	...
Children	...	...	...	...
Total	41	162	117	14



## MILK AND DAIRIES ACT, 1914.

## VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

The above Act was passed in 1914, but, owing chiefly to the war, its provisions were not brought into operation till 1st September, 1925.

Under Section 3 of the Act, it became necessary for the various Local Authorities in the County to appoint a Veterinary Inspector, and during the year a Joint Committee, consisting of representatives from the three District Committees and from the Town Councils of Kilsyth, Denny, and Bridge of Allan was appointed, with powers to engage a whole-time Inspector. The appointment was duly made, and the new official entered on his duties as from the beginning of March of the present year.

The Veterinary Inspector's work is regulated by two Authorities :—(1) For the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and the Tuberculosis Order, he will act under the County Executive Committee, who administer these Acts ; and (2) For the purposes of work under the Milk and Dairies Act and the Public Health Acts generally, so far as relative, he will be responsible to the various District Committees and Town Councils.

The work covered by heading (1) is largely of a sporadic nature, and there may be considerable intervals when there is little or nothing to be done. The duties under heading (2) are an extension of the work of my department, and are overwhelmingly more important than those under heading (1), not only because of their occupying most of the time of the staff, but more especially because of their far greater and more direct bearing on the Public Health.

It has been long recognized that Tuberculosis among children is largely of bovine origin, and that one of the chief means of lessening the incidence of this disease in children is the eradication of Tuberculosis among dairy herds.

The great reason for the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon by the County Local Authorities is to strive to attain the ideal of dairy cows entirely tubercle-free.

In this connection it is interesting to record that I arranged for my two Sanitary Inspectors in the Central District to take, for bacteriological analysis, samples of the mixed milk from dairy herds, each sample to be tested both microscopically and by Guinea Pig inoculation for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. In 1923 such samples were taken from fourteen dairy herds, and were submitted to Professor Carstairs Douglas, who, after exhaustive examination, reported the result in each case to be negative, that is to say, that in no case was the Tubercle Bacillus to be found.

As it was considered advisable to continue the investigation, a mixed sample of milk was taken from each of other fourteen dairy herds during 1924, and submitted to Professor Carstairs Douglas for examination, the result in these cases also being entirely negative.

During the same year the investigation was extended to the Eastern District, where my two Sanitary Inspectors took a mixed sample from each of twenty herds, when, again, Professor Carstairs Douglas in no case found Tubercle Bacilli present.

The result of the investigations in this County appeared to indicate almost too hopeful a state of matters, but I find that they correspond to the result of investigations into the milk supply of the City of Glasgow during the year 1925, when 204 routine samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, with negative result.

That, of course, is not to be understood as meaning that the cows from which these mixed samples of milk were taken were all entirely free from Tuberculosis, although it does mean that the milk from these cows was free from the germ causing that disease. In all probability a percentage of these cows would have reacted to the Tuberculin Test, but we can, with great reason, congratulate ourselves on the fact that the results obtained show a tremendous advantage on those of a few years ago.

The two chief factors in this marked improvement are enlightened public opinion and the education of the dairy farmer in every branch of his business. It is the duty of the Local Authorities to see that the factors making for improvement continue in operation until the ideal of tubercle-free herds has been attained, and that the milk supply of the County is both clean and free from disease-producing organisms.

While a full-time Veterinary Surgeon has now been appointed it is to be remembered that the Eastern District Committee had the part-time services of a Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Peter Bell, for fourteen years. There is no question that Mr. Bell did excellent work, which was reported monthly to the Eastern District Committee. In addition to slaughterhouse and meat inspection, he managed, on an average, to examine clinically about twenty dairy herds per month, comprising approximately 250 cows, the aim being to have a routine veterinary review of all the dairy cows in the Eastern District at least once per annum, in addition to special visits wherever advisable.

When, however, the Milk and Dairies Act became operative it was felt that, good as the part-time arrangement had been, it would be an advantage to have the services of a full-time Veterinary Surgeon.

It was first mooted that, in order to give employment to a full-time official, the Counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan might usefully combine in the appointment. I pointed out, however, that while for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act and the Tuberculosis Order such a combined appointment might suffice in view of the relatively small amount of work entailed, one routine inspection of the dairy cows could hardly be interpreted as meeting the spirit of the new Act, and it was estimated that the number of cows in the County being slightly less than 7000, it would be perfectly possible to have at least two routine inspections per year.

The Act leaves open the number of routine inspections of the ordinary dairy herds, but, peculiarly enough, there is a statutory obligation on the Local Authorities to have graded dairy herds clinically examined by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon at least three times per annum. Now the cows of graded herds are presumably of better type than the ordinary, and the milk is usually sold at a higher rate. It amounts to this, that those paying the higher rate for the milk are being better protected against disease, chiefly tuberculosis, than are those purchasing at a lower price the milk of non-graded herds. Unfortunately, also, those consuming the cheaper milk are, as a rule, in an environment less favourable to a healthy life.

The argument is that, if it is statutorily necessary to have graded herds clinically examined by a Veterinary Surgeon at least three times per annum, it is even more necessary to have the same regulation for the ordinary herds.

The difficulty is, however, that it does not appear just yet to be practicable, and so it was considered that, in the first instance, two routine inspections should be aimed at. That the Veterinary Surgeon's time might be employed to the best advantage, the several Authorities agreed to the duties in connection with the supervision of dairy premises and the taking of samples should continue to be carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in accordance with existing arrangements, thus freeing to a very large extent the Veterinary Surgeon for his strictly professional duties.

One cannot but anticipate good results from the Milk and Dairies Act, if carried out in the proper spirit, so that it should prove a further factor in the ever-decreasing incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis.

## RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

**River Bonny.**—In the beginning of July I was in the vicinity of the Doups Burn, a tributary of the Bonny, and noticed an extremely bad effluent coming from the discharge pipe from Banknock Livingstone pit, the effluent being loaded with coal washings. Along with my Sanitary Inspector I therefore visited the Colliery, and found the three settling tanks in a neglected condition, with the result that the effluent was simply flowing over a channel on the top of the silt in the tanks, without any deposit taking place. As there seemed no reason why the tanks were not properly attended to, and especially as for a long time previously the tanks had been successfully used, I wrote to the Colliery Company complaining of the conditions found. I also arranged to have the effluent inspected periodically. I understand however, that coal washing at the pit has now been discontinued, so that there has been no cause for complaint for several months.

**River Kelvin.**—Early in the year a letter was received from the Dumbartonshire Authorities complaining of pollution of the Dock Burn, which they alleged was making the Kelvin not only unsightly, but unsuited for any primary purpose. Along with my Sanitary Inspector I accordingly visited the works at Dumbreck Colliery, the effluent from which enters the Dock Burn, and the following is a report which I presented to my Rivers Pollution Committee:—

“ On the 20th March, along with Mr. Goldie, I visited Dumbreck Colliery, where I interviewed the Manager. The processes carried on at the Dumbreck Colliery are much the same as when I visited last in June, 1918. The whole place is like a huge chemical laboratory. The coal is mostly treated in coking ovens, the gas from which is washed by water so as to abstract the ammonia, the gas itself thus purified being utilised for heating purposes. The washings from the gas are then treated with quicklime to drive off the ammonia, which is then absorbed by sulphuric acid, thus forming ammonium sulphate.

“ In the spent liquor are some phenols and their organic compounds, together with ammonia to the extent, it may be, of 4 grains per gallon, and it is these that form the objectionable matters in the Colliery effluent. The lime and other solids are, as far as possible, taken out by means of settling tanks.

“ At the time of my visit in 1918, the Manager was contemplating a plant to purify as far as possible this spent liquor before it reached the Dock Burn. He, in fact, was laying pipes to enable the whole of the spent liquor to be pumped

on to the top of the rubbish heap, which was meant to act as a huge filter. Since then that plant has been carried out, and at our recent visit it was in working order. We were able to see the liquor before treated, and also saw the effluent from the refuse bing. The effluent, I may say, left the bing perfectly clear to all appearance. The Manager explained, however, that it contained a slight trace of  $H_2S$ . (sulphuretted hydrogen, in solution, and, as the result of the analysis shows, it also contained a good deal of free ammonia. Before it reached the Dock Burn, however, it met some water exuding from a mossy soil and containing iron in solution. At the point where the effluent met this water the resultant mixture was observed to have a slight blackish tint, due to a deposit of iron sulphide. This, however, was not sufficient to make any material difference on the Dock Burn. It was observed that the Dock Burn above the point where the pit effluent reached it, bore distinct evidence of pollution, and in fact had on its surface a good deal of oil scum and some crude sewage. The effluent could not be seen to make any material difference to the waters of the Dock Burn.

“ Mr. Goldie and I have taken samples at suitable points to see the exact effects of the various sources of pollution.

“ There is no question that there is now very much less pollution from the Colliery. It is hardly necessary to say that the bing considerably reduces the pollution from the Colliery, and it is difficult to conceive means that would further improve the works' effluent.

“ The Manager also informed me that the Colliery is much less busy than it was during the time of the War, and there would, further, on that account be proportionately less pollution.

“ I am enclosing a copy of the Analysts' reports on the various samples taken.”

**“ Analysts' Report above referred to.—**

“ Analyses of six samples of water received on the 21st and 24th inst. from Dr. T. Adam, Medical Officer for the County of Stirling.

“ Samples Nos. 1-5 were received on the 21st inst. and sample No. 6 was received on the 24th inst.

“ Labels :—Central District. No. 1. From Dock Burn (above Pit Effluent). Parish, Kilsyth. Collected 20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Source, Dock Burn. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act.”

“ Central District. No. 2. From Dock Burn (below effluent from Waste Bing). Parish, Kilsyth. Collected

20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Source, Dock Burn, below effluent from Waste Bing. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act."

"Central District. No. 3. From Drumbreck Colliery Pit and Works Effluent. Parish, Kilsyth. Collected 20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act."

"Central District. No. 4. From Kelvin below Dock Burn. Parish, Kilsyth. Collected 20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act."

"Central District. No. 5. From Kelvin above Dock Burn. Parish, Kilsyth. Collected 20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act."

"Central District. No. 6. From Dock Burn just above Kelvin. Parish, Kilsyth. Collection 20/3/25, by Dr. Adam. Reason for analysis, Rivers Pollution Act."

		GRAINS PER GALLON.					
IN SUSPENSION -		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Mineral Matter ... ..		1.82	1.68	1.86	.92	.47	.89
Organic Matter ... ..		2.71	2.83	2.41	.58	.41	.64
Total Suspended Matter ...		4.53	4.51	4.27	1.50	.88	1.53
IN SOLUTION—							
Mineral Matter ... ..		17.20	24.53	22.46	20.30	11.05	22.15
Organic Matter ... ..		2.96	3.05	3.30	2.18	1.52	2.80
Total Solid Matter ... ..		20.16	27.58	25.76	22.48	22.57	24.95
Nitrates, as Nitrate of Soda ...		None.	None.	None.	.05	0.9	None.
Free Ammonia ... ..		.842	.910	.981	.635	.096	.703
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..		.093	.098	.099	.064	.031	.084
Total Ammonia ... ..		.935	1.008	1.080	.699	.127	.787
Dissolved Oxygen in cubic centi- metres per litre ... ..		1.15	.95	.80	1.75	6.10	1.0

"All the samples contained suspended matter, the proportions of which are given in the above analyses. The suspended matter in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 were of a dark grey colour, while that in No. 4 was dark brown, and in No. 5 of a fairly light brown colour. When filtered, the clear water of each sample was of a light brown colour.

"In solution it will be observed that there are considerable differences in the mineral matter, but there was no distinctive substance present that would indicate any particular trade effluent.

"The Free and Albuminoid Ammonia and Nitrates as a rule indicate sewage contamination, but in the case of No. 3 the

Ammonia is probably derived from Ammonia Liquor, which is a waste product from the coke ovens. It may be assumed that this is the source of by far the greater part of the Ammonia. In the other samples, the Ammonia represents the following percentages of average sewage :—

	Sewage. Per Cent.
“ No. 1 .....	16·8
No. 2 .....	18·2
No. 4 .....	12·9
No. 5 .....	2·3
No. 6 .....	14·1

“ Five of these waters (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6) have been deprived of most of their Dissolved Oxygen, which is so far reduced that the water would be injurious to fish life. This reduction is due to the influence of sewage in the waters. The Dissolved Oxygen is low in No. 5 (7 cubic centimetres per litre being normal for pure natural water), but is not too far reduced to be unable to support fish life.”

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The samples taken under these Acts numbered 182, and of these 67 were from the Central District, 75 from the Eastern District, and 40 from the Western District. Only 9 samples were certified as non-genuine. Legal proceedings were taken in two cases, and in one a conviction was obtained. The following table indicates the nature of the various samples taken :—

TABLE XI.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Nature of Samples	Central District		Eastern District		Western District	Total
	North	South	North	South		
Brandy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bread ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	3
Butter ... ..	6	7	2	...	2	17
Cheese ... ..	1	4	...	1	...	6
Cinnamon ... ..	3	...	...	1	...	4
Coffee ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	3
Cream of Tartar ... ..	1	...	3	1	...	5
Dripping ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epsom Salts ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Flour ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jelly ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lard ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	3
Margarine ... ..	4	5	4	2	2	17
Milk (Sweet) ... ..	6	15	22	14	33	90
Mince ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mincemeat ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Oatmeal ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pepper ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	4
Raspberry Jam ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Roast Fat ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Spice ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sugar ... ..	7	...	...	2	...	9
Sausage ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sweets ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2
Soda Bicarbonate ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sodium Salicylate... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>182</b>
Certified Genuine ... ..	35	31	33	35	39	173
Certified Not Genuine	1	0	4	3	1	9
Proceedings Taken ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	2
Proceedings Successful	1	0	0	0	0	1

## INSPECTIONS.

The following is a statement by the Sanitary Inspectors of proceedings under the Public Health and other Acts during the year :—

	Central		Eastern		West-	Total
	North	South	North	South	ern	
<i>I.—Nuisances.</i>						
Subordinate Sanitary Inspectors employed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complaints received ... ..	11	11	41	12	25	100
Intimations served under Section 19 ...	54	56	179	249	98	546
Notices served under Section 20 ... ..	0	0	0	12	1	13
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>II.—Workshops.</i>						
Inspections ... ..	42	63	75	236	48	464
Notices served under Section 2 (3) of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	0	1	6	3	5	15
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>III.—Tents and Vans.</i>						
Inspections ... ..	30	21	10	10	110	181
<i>IV.—Underground Dwellings.</i>						
Reported to Local Authority ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notices to Owners (Section 74) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>V.—Common Lodging-Houses.</i>						
On Register at 31st December, 1925 ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Common Lodging-Houses belonging to the Local Authority ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.	0	0	0	20	0	20
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer (Section 97) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unregistered Premises dealt with ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (Breaches of Bye-laws, etc.) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Central		Eastern		West-	Total
	North	South	North	South	ern	

*VI.—Houses Let in Lodgings.*

On Register at 31st December, 1925 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0

*VII.—Infectious Diseases.*

Visits of Inquiry, etc. ... ..	220	383	295	465	295	1658
Patients removed to Hospital ... ..	184	101	148	179	41	653
Persons removed to House of Reception	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notices served under Section 50 (2)	217	149	150	201	34	751
Notices served under Section 53 (2)						
Intimations to School Boards, Teachers, etc.	572	152	358	374	31	1487
Houses or Premises disinfected ... ..	199	111	172	209	50	741
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, etc., disinfected or destroyed ... ..	199	111	178	214	34	736
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0

*VIII.—Burials.*

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69	0	1	0	2	1	4
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*IX.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.*

On Register at 31st December, 1925 ...	87	81	68	109	150	495
Inspections ... ..	79	240	147	119	165	750
Contraventions of Orders or Regulations dealt with ... ..	0	9	3	0	18	30
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0

*X.—Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.*

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications granted ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence ... ..	9	4	4	8	5	30
Applications granted ... ..	9	4	4	8	5	30
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Slaughter-Houses ... ..	9	4	4	8	5	30
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses ... ..	84	147	139	304	58	732
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses...	0	0	10	0	0	10
Number of other Offensive Businesses at 31st December, 1925 ... ..	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (Breaches of Bye-laws, etc.) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. do. do. successful	0	0	0	0	0	0



# DISTRICT REPORTS.

## CENTRAL DISTRICT.

### HOUSING.

**New Buildings—Northern Area.**—The number of plans submitted for new buildings during the year was 23, one of which was for a Presbytery and Church, 18 for new dwellings, the other four being for alterations and additions to existing buildings. The plans for new dwellings included one of one, and one of two apartments (both being bothies), 43 of three apartments, 14 of four apartments, and 13 of more than four apartments.

**Southern Area.**—Eleven plans were submitted, four of which were for cottages or bungalows, 2 for tenements, one for a golf club-house, while 4 were for alterations to existing buildings. The number of new dwelling-houses provided for in the plans was 30, two being of two apartments, 24 of three apartments, one of four apartments, and three of more than four apartments.

**Local Authority's Housing Schemes.**—I am again indebted to Mr. Glass for a report on the position of the various schemes as at 31st December. He writes as follows:—

“ During 1925 good progress was made with the houses being erected under the Housing and Financial Provisions Act of 1924 as follows:—

	Completed		Uncompleted			Total
	3 Apart.	4 Apart.	3 Apart.	4 Apart.	5 Apart.	
Cowie ... ..	10	2	...	...	...	12
Bonnybridge (Highland Dykes) ...	5	...	13	4	...	22
Bannockburn	...	...	33	8	2	43

“ The Central District Committee also had under consideration the question of building at Haggs and Dennyloanhead areas, and it was decided to proceed with the erection of 29

houses at Haggis, and also to consider proposals for the erection of a certain number at Dennyloanhead. Further consideration has also been given to the need of houses at Kippen, Buchlyvie, and Fallin, but, at the date to which this report has reference, the Committee were of the opinion that in the meantime they should concentrate more to supply houses where there was the greatest need and, in consequence, consideration as to these three areas was deferred. Under the Housing, etc., Acts, 1923 and 1924, private building has taken place more rapidly than in previous years, and for the period under review from the commencement of the Act 37 houses have passed for the subsidy of £100 per house, and Certificate "A" has been issued for 37 uncompleted houses and Certificate "B" for 6 completed houses. The following particulars give the whole extent of private building for which subsidy has been approved :—

Type	No. of Houses for which Certificate "A" issued	No. of Houses for which Certificate "B" issued	Houses under Construction	No. of Houses Completed
<i>Two-storey Houses—</i>				
3 Apartments ... ..	22	2	23	2
4 „ ... ..	2	...	5	...
5 „ ... ..	9	3	8	3
<i>One-storey Houses—</i>				
3 Apartments ... ..	1	1	1	1
4 „ ... ..	3	...	3	...
Totals ... ..	37	6	40	6

“ In addition to applications for subsidy, two applications for loans have been received under the Act, and in one case has been taken advantage of, a loan of £800 being arranged under the Committee's Scheme.

“ The following table gives the number of completed houses erected under the 1919 Housing Act and 1924 Act to the end of 1925 :—

	3 Apart.	4 Apart.	5 Apart.	Total
Cowie ... ..	17	3	...	20
Bonnybridge (Highland Dykes)	17	9	2	28
Bannockburn ... ..	28	22	...	50

**Housing Act.**—Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-houses :—

**A.—HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.**

1.—Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	1
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	1
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	... ..	1
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	... ..	1
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of closing orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925	... ..	—
6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	... ..	—

**B.—HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.**

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 3 (1)	...	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under Section 3 (1)	...	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were deemed to have become operative under Section 3 (1)	... ..	—
4. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under Section 3 (2)	... ..	—
5. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—		
(a) Cases where requirement complied with by owners	... ..	9
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	... ..	—
(c) Cases still pending	... ..	1
6. Number of houses of (a) one apartment and (b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111	... ..	—

## C.—HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &amp;C., (SCOTLAND), ACT, 1919.

1. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply:—

(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners	...	...	...	8
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	...	...	...	—
(c) Cases still pending	...	...	...	—

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—In a circular of 1st September, the Board of Health asked Sanitary Inspectors to deal specially in their Annual Reports with the subject of Sanitary Conveniences, giving (1) the number of common water closets in use in the area, shewing separately the number serving 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more tenants respectively; (2) the number of houses without water supply and sink inside the house; and (3) the number of (a) dry closets, (b) privy middens, and (c) ashpits, shewing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more tenants respectively.

For the NORTHERN AREA Mr. Barr reports on the various populous places to the following effect:—

**BANNOCKBURN.**—With the exception of two or three, all premises have had water closets provided since the drainage system was introduced. In two of the principal streets surveyed the following facts were elicited, and may be taken as a sample of the whole village:—

The Firs— One w.c. serving 2 tenants—	3.
"          "          3          "	3
"          "          4          "	2
"          "          5 or more tenants—	None.
New Road—One w.c. serving 2 tenants—	4
"          "          3          "	6
"          "          4          "	2
"          "          5 or more tenants—	7.

**PARK PLACE and DOUGLAS TERRACE**—All have water closets and ashpits.

**CAUSEWAYHEAD.**—A considerable part of the village is of the villa type of house, and have each a water-closet and bath-room. There are no privy middens.

**CAMBUSBARRON, WHINS OF MILTON, BLAIRLOGIE, GARGUNNOCK, KIPPEN, and BUCHLYVIE.**—These villages have not a proper sewage system, so that the conservancy system is the rule. A few houses have water closets where septic tanks can be introduced.

FALLIN, MILLHALL, and MANOR POWIS MINING VILLAGES.—At the first-mentioned village there is a water closet for each two tenants, while at the second and third a water closet is provided for each house.

COWIE.—At present the conservancy system is being converted into a water-carriage system, about one-half of the houses having been provided with water closets. [Note.—As mentioned in my Report for 1924, the Alloa Coal Company undertook to provide all the houses in Cowie and Hill Terrace (about 450 in all) each with a water closet and scullery within a period of five years.]

HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY AND SINK INSIDE, AND HOUSES WITH DRY CLOSETS.—These have not yet been surveyed, but it may be said that only a few have not a water supply laid on.

SOUTHERN AREA.—For the Southern Area, a survey was completed for the village of Dennyloanhead, and the following tabular statement gives a summary of the data ascertained by Mr. Goldie :—

Conveniences	Each serving One Tenant	Each serving Two Tenants	Each serving Three Tenants	Each serving Four Tenants	Each serving Five Tenants	Total Number of Tenants
Water Closets ... ..	48	23	17	23	6	267
Dry Closets ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	5
Privy-Middens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...

Number of houses with water supply to sink inside ...	182
Number of houses without water supply to sink inside	90
Number of houses with gravitation water supply to outhouse or stand-pipe ... ..	90

## WATER SUPPLY.

Notwithstanding the dry summer, the water supply to the District was well maintained, although at one cottage in the Denny district water had to be brought by motor during the drought. The owner has now been asked to introduce a gravitation supply. The Stirling and Falkirk water has been introduced to one or two places, which badly required a supply, including the village of Chartershall, to which I referred in my last Annual Report.

## WATER ANALYSIS.

Only two samples of water were taken for analysis, both being from Auchinbowie Burn at different points. The reason for taking the samples was on account of a suspicion that the burn was being polluted to some extent from the scourings from Sauchie filters. The analysis, however, showed that both samples were free from contamination, and that the water was suitable for drinking and dietetic purposes generally. The samples had a light brown colour, which was due to a little unobjectionable vegetable or peaty matter.

## DRAINAGE.

The sewers of the various Special Drainage Districts have, as a rule, worked very satisfactorily, although in one or two instances they had to be cleared in places owing to silting.

At the village of Cowie it was found that the sewer had subsided to some extent owing to coal workings. As it will be some time before all the coal underneath the sewer is taken out, the Colliery Company's engineer was of opinion that it would be a mistake in the meantime to spend a lot of money on relaying the sewer, and that the wiser course would be merely to lay a cheaper temporary sewer until the subsidence is complete. This course was agreed to.

Various extensions have been made, *e.g.*, at Bonnybridge the District was enlarged to include the Highland Dykes Housing Scheme; at Causewayhead an extension to certain new houses in Cornton Road was carried out; at Cowie the drains from the new water closets have been connected; and at Bannockburn it is proposed to extend the sewer to Skeochmill Farm.

## SCAVENGING.

The Sanitary Inspector of the Northern part of the District reports that a new refuse coup is required for Bannockburn, as it is doubtful if the present coup will last another year. He also again calls attention to the need for a urinal for the centre of the village.

In the Southern Area the Sanitary Inspector reports that work in the Special Districts continues to be well done. Outwith the Special Districts he suggests that a more frequent removal of refuse is desirable, especially at Queenzieburn, Gavell, and Torwood.

## NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances formally dealt with under the Public Health Act was 110. In addition to these quite a number of insanitary conditions were remedied by owners of property without the need for written intimation. The nuisances included foul ashpits and their surroundings, choked drains, defective drainage, want of sanitary conveniences, water closets in disrepair, overcrowding of dwellings, inadequate water supply, and so on.

## DAIRIES.

At the end of the year the inspection of dairies in the district had not quite been overtaken, but the number of dairies was in all probability similar to the previous year, namely, 173, the number of cows being approximately 2000.

Under the Milk and Dairies Act of 1914 new Bye-laws have now been drawn up, and considered by a meeting of representatives from various Local Authorities in the County with a view to uniformity. By the end of the year, however, the byelaws had not received the approval of the Board of Health.

Only one dairy so far has been registered for the sale of Grade A Milk, the dairyman being Mr. Cook, Burnhouse Farm, by Denny.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Tables XII. and XIII. show the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified during the year, the former table indicating the ages of the patients attacked and the latter giving the figures in parishes. The total number—442—is exactly 100 above the average of the previous half-dozen years. The disease which contributed most to this figure was scarlet fever, of which there were 203, and of that number no less than 144 were in the parish of St. Ninians.

**Scarlet Fever.**—This disease was fairly prevalent throughout the whole year, the parishes which suffered most being Kippen, St. Ninians, and Kilsyth, the notification rates per 1000 being 15·2, 9·7, and 7·9 respectively. Of the total of 203 cases, 191 were removed to hospital, only 12 having been left at home. The number of deaths from the disease was 4, giving a case mortality of 1·9 per cent. Unfortunately, owing to an outbreak among the scholars of Buchlyvie School, it was found necessary to close the school for a fortnight.

**Diphtheria.**—The number of diphtheria cases notified was 78, 72 of which were in St. Ninians parish, 4 in Denny, and 2 in Kippen. Seventy-five of the cases were isolated in hospital. One death occurred.

**Enteric Fever.**—In all six cases occurred—three in the parish of St. Ninians, 2 in Kilsyth parish, and one in Denny parish. All were removed to hospital, and one of the cases proved fatal. Fortunately, with improvements in sanitation, this disease has now become negligible in an epidemic sense. In fact, one would be considerably surprised if a big epidemic should occur nowadays, especially in areas where the privy midden is practically a thing of the past.

**Tuberculosis**—The number of notifications of this disease was 90, of which 34 were of pulmonary tuberculosis and 56 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of this latter group, 31 were notified from the Stirling Royal Infirmary, the parts affected being the neck glands in 26 cases, abdomen in 12 cases, knee-joint in 4, hip joint in 3, ribs in 3, vertebrae in 2, and various other parts 6. The total number of persons estimated to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis at the end of the year was 150, from non-pulmonary tuberculosis 247, and from both 5. Details of treatment of this disease in sanatoria and elsewhere are given in the County part of this Report.

**Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**—In previous reports I have indicated the routine action which is usually taken by my department in outbreaks of measles, whooping-cough, chickenpox, etc. During 1925 a great deal of work was occasioned in connection with the visitation of such non-notifiable diseases, especially of measles and whooping-cough. In no instance, however, was it considered necessary to close a school in order to prevent infection being spread.

TABLE XII.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

PARISH	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chickenpox	Malaria	Dysentery	Trench Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Tuberculosis		Total
																	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Denny ...	...	4	4	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	6	4	44
Dunipace ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Gargunnoch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kilsyth ...	...	...	2	21	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	39
Kippen ...	...	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	31
Logie ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6
St. Ninians ...	...	72	24	144	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	18	44	314
Stirling ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	78	34	203	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	22	4	34	56	442
Removed to Hospital ...	...	75	2	191	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	31	325

TABLE XIII.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &C., DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
<i>A.—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.</i>										
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	6	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	203	2	58	128	15	...	...	...	191	12
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	78	...	21	47	9	1	...	...	75	3
Erysipelas ... ..	34	2	1	4	4	11	10	2	2	32
Puerperal Fever .....	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B.—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.</i>										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	22	...	4	8	3	4	3	...	1	21
Acute Influenzal										
Pneumonia ... ..	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	...	...	6	11	10	5	2	16	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	56	1	11	19	11	10	3	1	31	25
<b>Total of A. and B.</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>117</b>

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1925.

*Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were Treated.*

Bannockburn Hospital, by Stirling.  
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.  
Stirling Royal Infirmary.

## BANNOCKBURN HOSPITAL.

**Statistics.**—The total number of patients admitted during 1925 was 327, of which 298 were from the Central District, 19 from the Burgh of Denny, 8 from the Eastern District, one from the Western District, and one from the Burgh of Bridge of Allan.

At the end of 1924 the number of cases remaining in Hospital was 27, and at the end of 1925, 41 cases were still under treatment, so that, as will be seen from Table XIV., the number treated to a termination was 313, with a total residence of 12,737 days, which is equal to an average residence of 40·7 days. Excluding the residence of the cases in hospital as at the end of 1924, but including the days' residence of those remaining at the end of 1925, it is found that the net days' residence of patients from 1st January to 31st December was 12,186, so that the average number of cases in hospital was 33.

The number of scarlet fever cases treated to a termination was 186, with a total residence of 8683 days, giving an average of 46·6 days per case. Four of the cases proved fatal.

Of enteric fever, six cases were treated for an average duration of 50 days. There was one death.

Eighty-two cases of diphtheria had a total residence of 2046 days, or an average of 25 days. Two of these died.

The "others" referred to in the tables include erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, encephalitis lethargica, measles and whooping-cough, scabies and pneumonia, the cases having an average residence of 28 days.

As might be expected cases of tuberculosis are kept rather longer in hospital than are cases of acute infections, although, of course, they are not allowed to remain indefinitely. The average residence of the 20 cases discharged throughout the year was 58 days.

**Accommodation.**—The following is a copy of a Memorandum which I presented to the Hospital Committee in the early part of the year :—

“ From the monthly reports the Members of the Committee are kept informed of the number of patients treated in Hospital each month. During the past winter the numbers were generally high, reaching for a time over 60. The staff in proportion was small, as I reported to a meeting of the Committee, but there was no accommodation for housing additional staff. The result was that some members of the staff began to show signs of tear and wear, causing me some anxiety, and I was therefore glad when the number of patients began to diminish.

“ When the Hospital was first opened, in 1893, it consisted of one block, and was meant to deal with practically only three types of infectious disease, namely, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever. The accommodation for cases was very limited, being in fact only ten beds, although a few more might have been accommodated in emergency. The nursing staff consisted of a nurse-matron and a probationer, who for the time were housed in an attic in the same block as the cases.

“ Before long it began to be felt that the accommodation was altogether inadequate, and occasionally cases had to be sent to other Hospitals. The result was that in 1902 the Central District Committee faced a very big extension scheme, when it was resolved to build the present large scarlet fever block, the administrative block, and the porter's lodge.

“ The next extension took place three years ago, when the Bolton Ward was opened. This is a sectioned pavilion, which has proved extremely useful, increasing as it does the actual accommodation out of all proportion to the number of beds added. In ordinary times there should be no difficulty in now housing at the Hospital up to 65 cases.

“ Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases were made compulsorily notifiable:— Enteric fever, typhus fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, erysipelas, puerperal fever, cholera, relapsing fever, and continued fever. But the responsibilities of Local Authorities with regard to infectious diseases have been greatly extended, and the types made compulsorily notifiable have continued to be added to with great regularity. For example, Local Authorities are now saddled with responsibility for dealing with ophthalmia neonatorum, infective jaundice, malaria, dysentery, trench fever, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, plague, acute anterior poliomyelitis, and all forms of tuberculosis, and quite recently, under the Child Welfare Schemes, Local Authorities have been encouraged by means of grants to undertake the treatment of measles and whooping-cough, where children under 5 years of age require hospital treatment to give them a proper chance.

“ From all which it will be seen that the scope and usefulness of our infectious diseases hospitals have enormously increased, nor is this process of extension at all likely to be as yet completed.

“ Two parts of the Hospital have not been increased, namely, the administrative block and the laundry. It was resolved to build the administrative block in 1892, that is 23 years ago, and up till within 3 or 4 years ago the accommodation had been fairly sufficient. It was originally intended that the nurses should have a sitting-room where they could meet when off

duty, but in recent years this room had to be adapted as a bedroom for the maids. This sitting-room had served a double purpose, being used also as a room from which patients were discharged. The result now is that the dining-room has to serve a triple purpose, namely, dining-room, nurses' sitting-room, and patients' discharging room—a very undesirable arrangement.

“The probationers with the staff nurses, six in all, are sleeping two in a room, one of the rooms being small and only intended for a single bed. There is a proposal at present by which probationers would have a two years' training instead of three. If, and when, that proposal comes to pass the third years' nurses would be replaced by a like number of staff nurses, each of whom would require a suitable bedroom for herself.

“As I have indicated, the staff would require to be increased, and accommodation also provided for the increased staff, both nursing staff and maids.

“Another bathroom and w.c. would also require to be provided.

“I may add that the same difficulty with regard to the cramped accommodation of the administrative block, both at Camelon Fever Hospital and at Lennox Fever Hospital, has been experienced for a considerable time. The problem at Camelon was solved by the occurrence of a fire, as a result of which the administrative block was gutted. The Committee very wisely took the opportunity afforded to proceed with a scheme of reconstruction and extension, and the administrative block will, on completion, be a fine building.

“In view of all the circumstances, especially having regard to the extensions which have taken place in the past, I would suggest that the Committee take a fairly long view, making such provision as would be considered ample for at least 20 to 25 years.

“With regard to the question of the laundry, this has consisted from the beginning of two apartments, namely, the wash-house and laundry proper. Between the two there is an enclosed space heated by steam pipes and accommodating three drying-horses. The whole of the washing has to be done by hand, and to me it has always been marvellous how one woman has been able, with very occasional help, to get through the arduous work. During epidemic times most of the patients are young children. Beds are constantly soiled, and require to be cleaned forthwith. Blankets and bedding require disinfection and washing continually. The laundry work for 8 of a nursing staff, 5 maids, and all the patients has to be done.

“At Falkirk Burgh Hospital the laundry has most convenient and up-to-date machinery, with two young women.

“ At Camelon the mechanical apparatus has been gradually added to, but the Camelon Laundry is not quite so well appointed as is the one at Falkirk. In Camelon also two young women are employed in the work.

“ The difficulty with regard to installing suitable machinery at Bannockburn has always been the question of power, but that has now been solved by the laying of an electric power cable past the Hospital gate at the side of the main road.”

The foregoing Memorandum was duly submitted to the Committee, who decided to have a report, with plans and estimates from Mr. Greig, Architect, Stirling. These were obtained, and after very careful consideration the Committee agreed to recommend that increased accommodation in terms of the report be provided, subject to the approval of the Scottish Board of Health. The Board were of opinion, however, that the proposed additions might not be quite adequate to meet future requirements, and after meetings with the Board's representatives, certain adjustments were made, and amended plans submitted. The following is a note of the proposed additions, with an approximate estimate of the cost :

An addition to the administrative block of six bedrooms for nurses, a sitting-room, and three bedrooms for maids, with relative lavatory and other accommodation, and with

Space for two attic rooms, if required ...	say,	£2300
Heating to administrative block ...	..	260
Mortuary ...	..	300
Laundry alterations ...	..	75
Electric power and lighting ...	..	400
Laundry machinery ...	..	442
Connections and fittings ...	..	150
		<hr/>
		£3927
		<hr/>

These figures do not include furnishings nor any expenses in connection with the supply of electricity.

The Architect, Mr. Greig, has been good enough to provide me with plans of the proposed additions to the administrative block, and these are reproduced here.

Since the end of the year good progress has been made with the work, and it is hoped that the new part will be ready for occupation early in 1927.

TABLE XIV.—BANNOCKBURN FEVER HOSPITAL, 1925.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever		Tuberculosis		Others*		Total	
	Cases	Days' Residence	Cases	Days' Residence	Cases	Days' Residence	Cases	Days' Residence	Cases	Days' Residence	Cases	Days' Residence
Cases remaining, 1st Jan., 1924...	19	1149	4	99	...	...	2	195	2	59	27	1502
Admitted during Year	205	8770	80	1952	6	302	19	975	17	478	327	12,477
Total ...	224	9919	84	2051	6	302	21	1170	19	537	354	13,979
Cases remaining, 31st December, 1925 ...	38	1236	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	41	1242
Cases treated to a termination ...	186	8683	82	2046	6	302	20	1171	19	537	313	12,737

\*Including Whooping-Cough, Measles, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Scabies, and Pneumonia.

TABLE XV.—ADMISSIONS TO BANNOCKBURN HOSPITAL, 1925.

AGE IN YEARS		0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40 and Over		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever ...	Recovered ...	27	19	24	49	15	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	67	96
	Died ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria ...	Remaining ...	7	4	10	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17
	Recovered ...	9	9	14	20	6	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	31	45
Enteric Fever ...	Died ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Remaining ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis ...	Recovered ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
	Died ...	3	1	1	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
Others ...	Discharged ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Recovered ...	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	3
	Died ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Total ...		51	40	51	87	31	49	6	6	2	1	3	...	144	183



TABLE XVI.—CENTRAL DISTRICT. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Principal Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population.

Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number		Birth-rate ... ..	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution
	Out	In	Both Sexes	Females			
Total Births (including Illegitimate Births)	19	85	672	336	23.9	24.5	.....
Illegitimate Births	3	10	39	23	.....	5.8	.....
Marriages	...	...	...	...	10.9	13.1	14.2
Deaths	7	68	360	182	.....	1.09	.....
					.....	0.80	.....
					.....	1.09	.....
					.....	88	.....

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE											
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
*Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Scarlet Fever	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Whooping-Cough	15	8	7	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	8	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours	38	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	30	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	41	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Arteries	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	19	10	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	31	15	16	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	8	6	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	13	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations	23	17	6	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	17	13	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	49	23	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	300	182	178	59	15	7	4	20	19	20	33	56	60	54	13



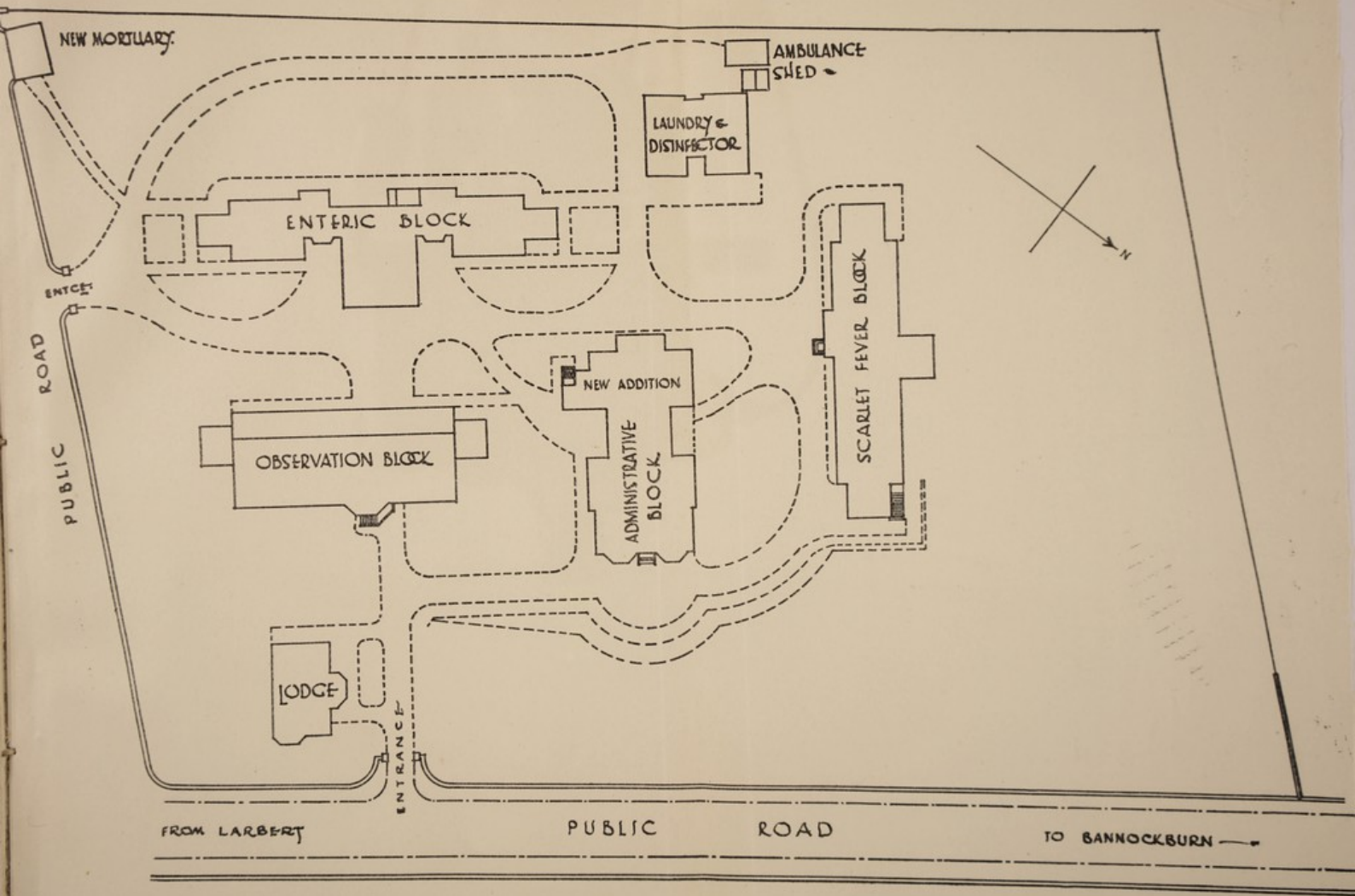
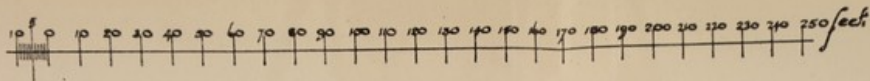
BANNOCKBURN HOSPITAL.

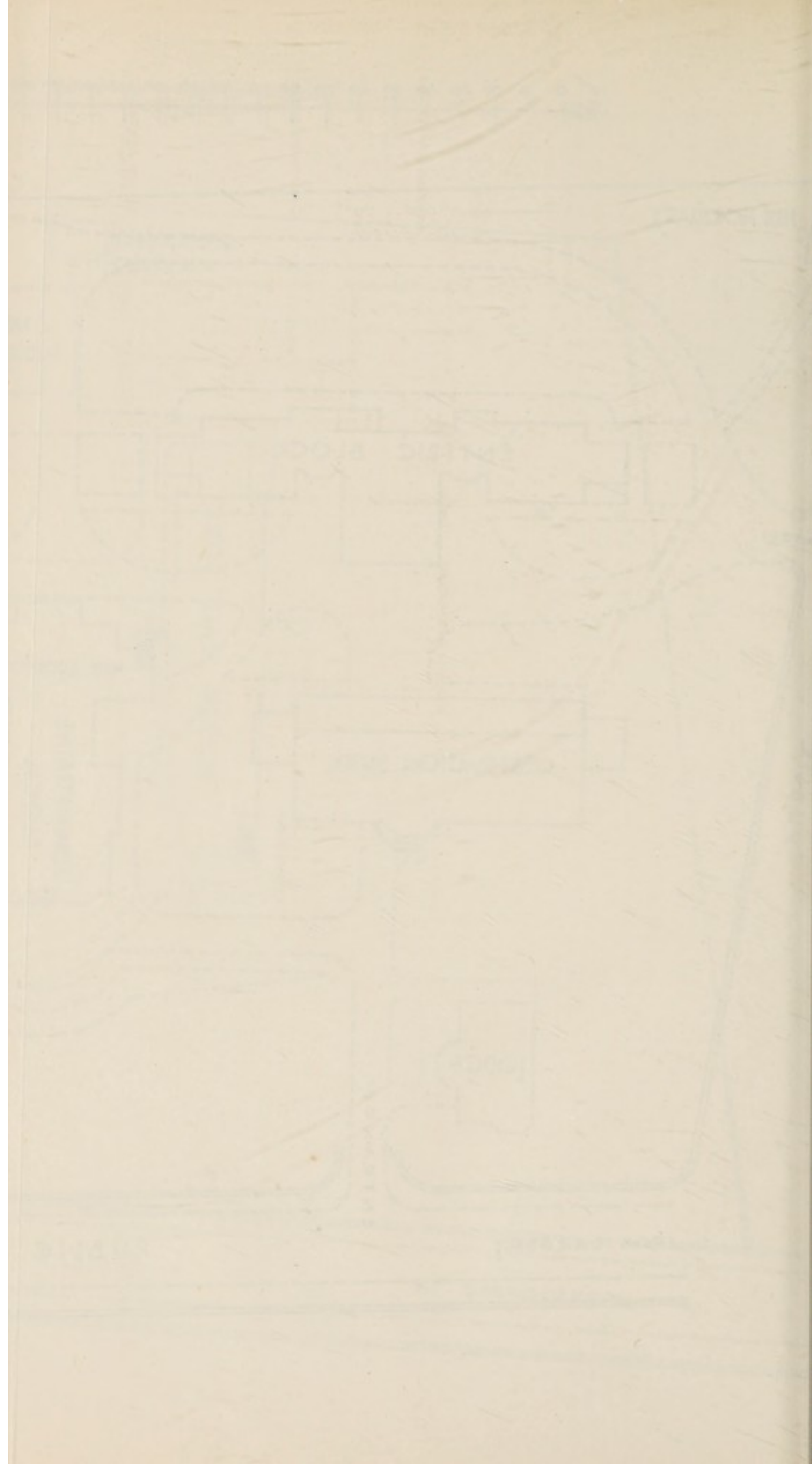
ADDITIONAL STAFF ACCOMMODATION.

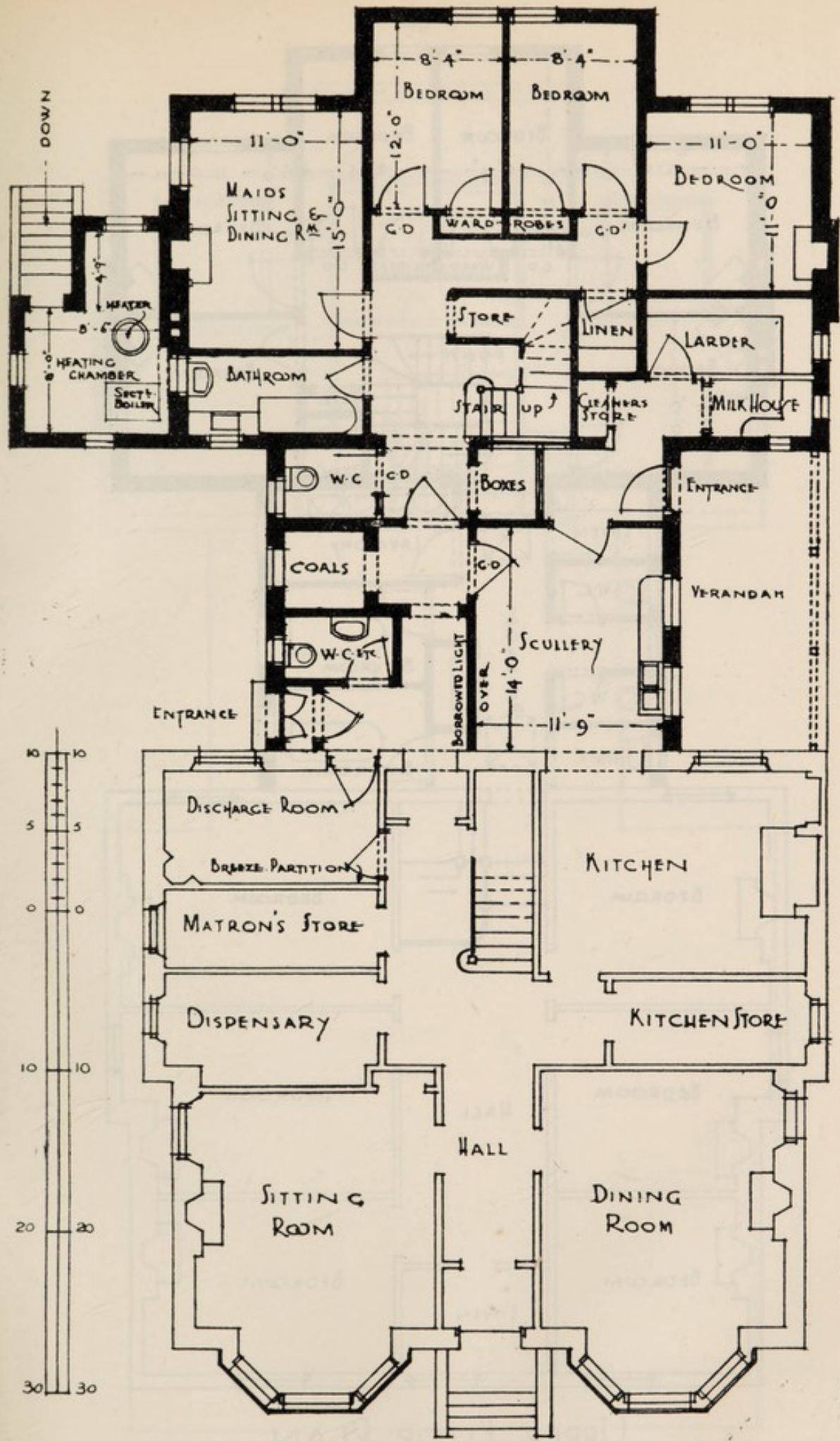
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.

Architect—Charles H. Greig, Cranstonhill, Stirling.

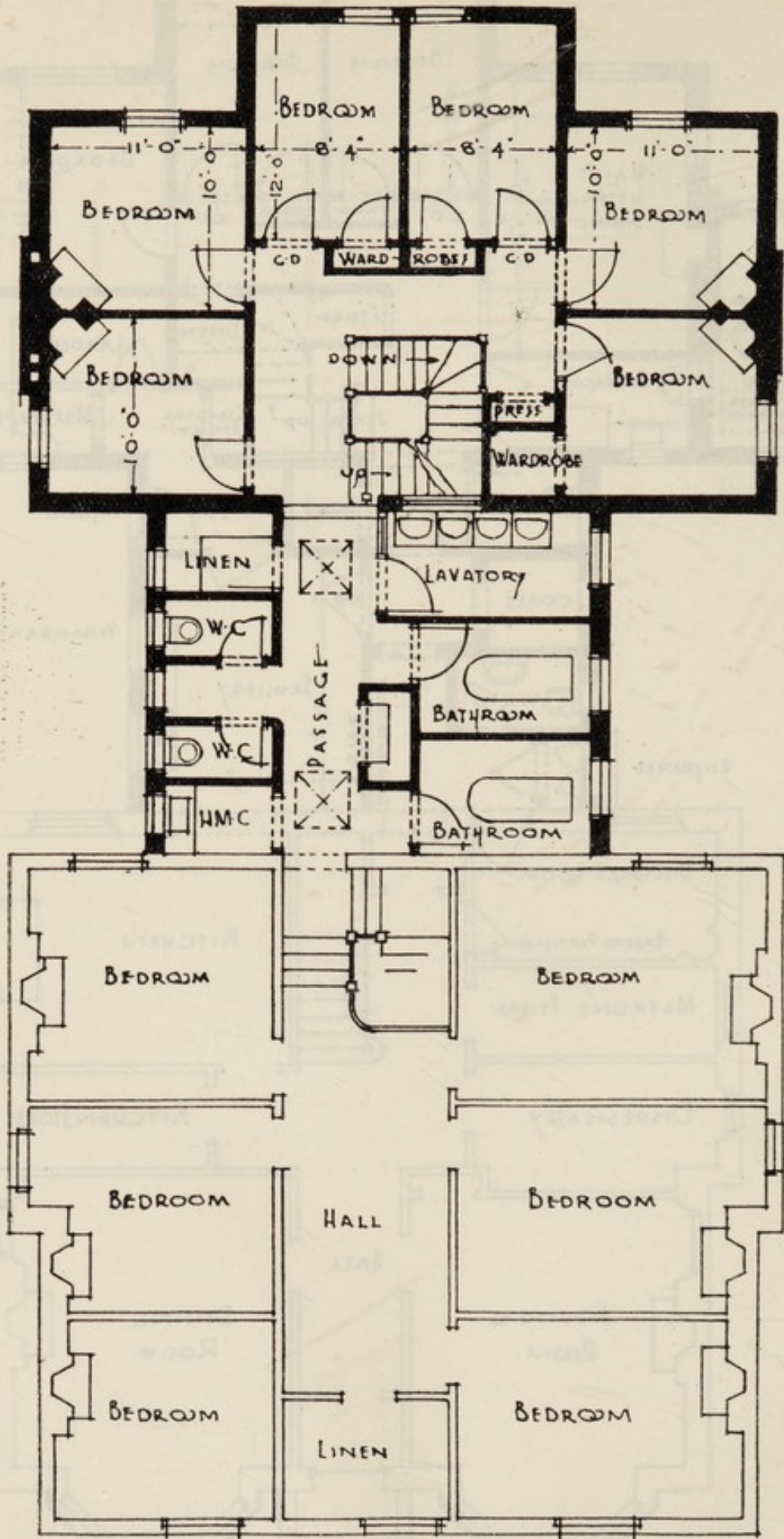




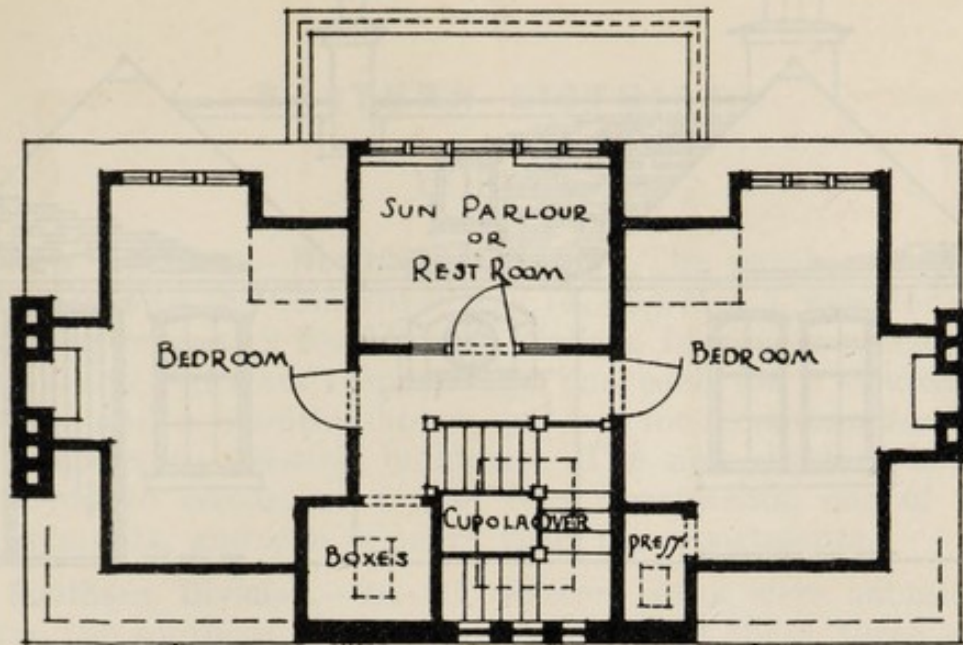




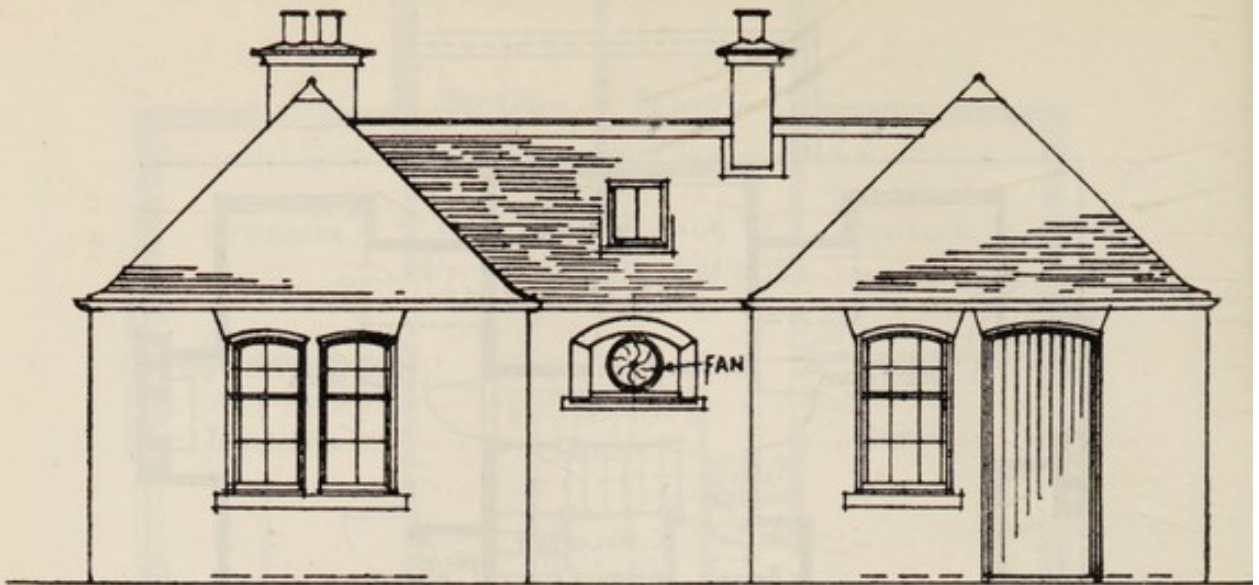
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



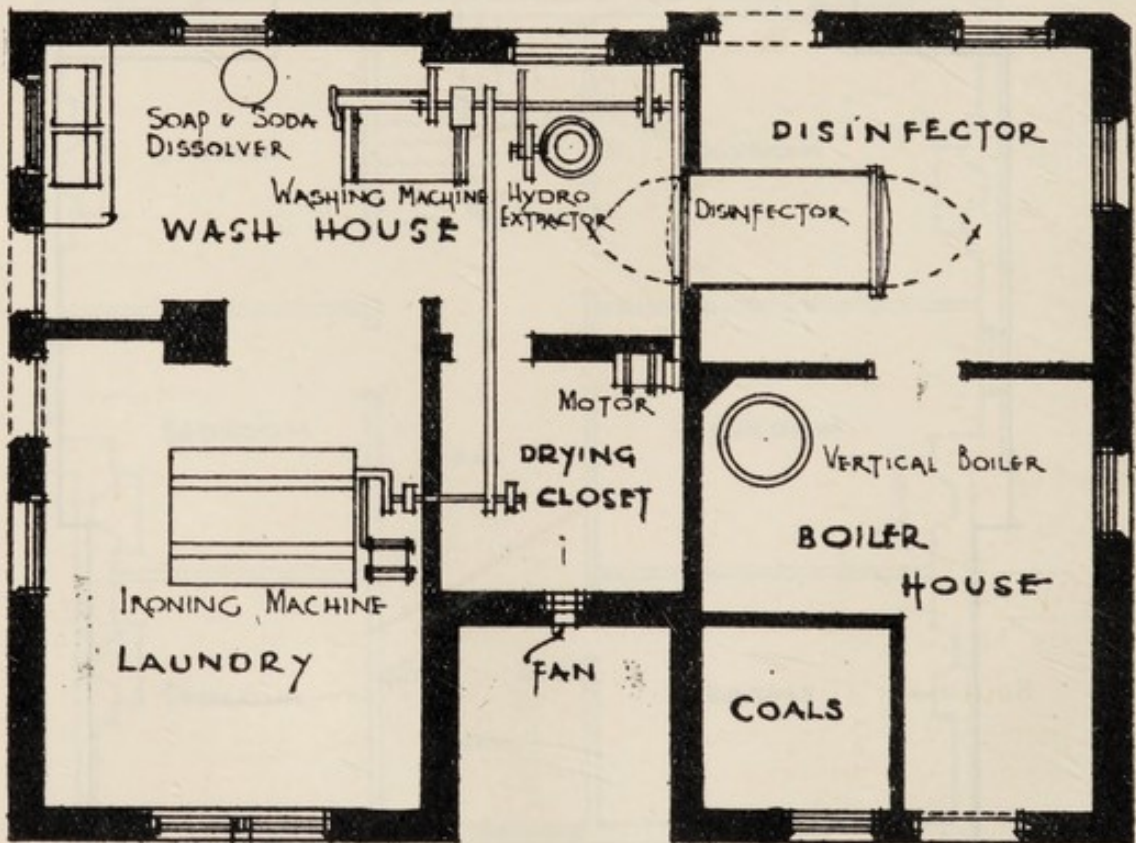
UPPER FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



ELEVATION



PLAN

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

### HOUSING.

**New Buildings—Northern Division.**—The number of plans submitted to the Committee was 14, of which 7 were for new dwelling-houses, 2 for Miners' Welfare Institutes at Carronshore and Skinflats respectively, one each for a church, a school, and a counting-house, and two for reconstruction and alterations to existing buildings. The new dwelling-houses referred to consist of five of four apartments, one of five apartments, and one of more than five apartments.

**Southern Division.**—In all, sixteen plans were submitted from the southern part of the District. Of these, three were for Miners' Welfare Institutes, eight were for new dwelling-houses, and five were for additions and alterations to existing buildings. The plans for new dwellings included four houses of two apartments, four of three apartments, one of four apartments, and one of more than four apartments.

**Local Authority's Housing Schemes—Northern Division—Airth and Glen Village.**—The houses here, referred to in my last Annual Report, were completed and occupied before the end of the year.

It is proposed to erect a further instalment of houses under the 1924 Act, and these will be allocated as follows :

Airth,	...	...	...	8	houses.
Bonnybridge,	...	...	...	16	„
Glen Village,	...	...	...	8	„
Laurieston,	...	...	...	12	„
Skinflats,	...	...	...	20	„
Stenhousemuir,	...	...	...	20	„
Carronshore,	...	...	...	16	„
Lime Road,	...	...	...	12	„
Larbert,	...	...	...	8	„
				—	
Total,	...	...	...	120	„

When these have been completed, they will bring the total for the Northern Division of the District up to 220.

**Southern Division.**—At Brightons 42 houses were completed during the year, and at Redding 12, all of which were occupied before the end of the year.

The District Committee have decided to proceed with the following new schemes :—

Brightons, ... ..	16 houses
Blackbraes, ... ..	8 „
Maddiston, ... ..	12 „
Redding, ... ..	16 „
Standburn, ... ..	8 „
Whitecross, ... ..	8 „
	—
Total, ... ..	68 „

**Housing Act.**—Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

A.—HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected ... ..	2
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	2
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ... ..	2
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made ... ..	2
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of closing orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925 ... ..	—
6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation ... ..	—

B.—HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 3 (1) ... ..	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under Section 3 (1) ... ..	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were deemed to have become operative under Section 3 (1) ... ..	—
4. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under Section 3 (2) ... ..	—
5. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—	

(a) Cases where requirement complied with by owners	... ..	42
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	... ..	—
(c) Cases still pending	... ..	17
6. Number of houses of (a) one apartment and (b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section III.	... ..	—

C.—HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C. (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.

1. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply :—		
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners	... ..	17
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	... ..	—
(c) Cases still pending	... ..	11

### WATER SUPPLY.

Over the District generally there was a good and sufficient water supply all the year round, thanks to the Stirlingshire and Falkirk Water Scheme. New connections to the Scheme were made at various farms and other outlying places.

### WATER ANALYSIS.

Table XVII. gives the analysts figures for the various samples submitted to them.

No. 1, from pump well at Upper Seabegs, in the parish of Falkirk, was found quite satisfactory.

No. 2 was from a pump well at Smithy Brae, Old Polmont, in the parish of Grangemouth. The analysts reported that the water was contaminated and quite unsuitable for domestic use. Gravitation water has now been laid on.

Sample No. 3, from a dip well at Back Row, Old Polmont, was also found polluted and unfit for domestic use. Here also gravitation water has been introduced.

Nos. 4 and 6 were taken from a pump well at Milnquarter Farm, Bonnybridge, and were both found polluted. The supply to this farm has been under consideration for some time, and although efforts have been made to improve the well, the water is still unsatisfactory. Negotiations are still proceeding.

TABLE XVII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—WATER ANALYSIS (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1925.

No.	Date of Report	Where Taken	Mineral Matter	Organic Matter	Total Solids	Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Total Ammonia	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness	Colour (Loch Katrine Water=10)	Degree of Sewage Contamination
1	6/3/25	Pump Well at Upper Seabegs, Parish of Falkirk ... ..	11.28	1.40	12.68	tr	.006	.012	.018	2.51	5.58	8.09	25	None
2	6/4/25	Pump Well at Smithy Brae, Old Polmont ... ..	28.22	.45	28.67	.77	.001	.017	.018	10.67	12.90	23.57	8	1 to 34
3	6/4/25	Dip Well at Back Row, Old Polmont ... ..	9.32	.34	9.66	.30	.022	.017	.039	.87	5.81	6.68	6	1 to 68
4	12/5/25	Pump Well, Milnquarter Farm, Bonnybridge ... ..	14.49	.40	14.89	1.43	.002	.008	.010	1.75	6.60	8.35	0	1 to 17
5	19/10/25	Dip Well, Underwood Pend, Bonnybridge ... ..	15.54	.70	16.24	.16	.049	.010	.039	10.78	1.47	12.25	Slightly Brown	1 to 60
6	23/10/25	Pump Well, Milnquarter Farm, Bonnybridge ... ..	11.65	.20	11.85	.56	None	.004	.004	2.91	6.63	9.54	0	1 to 48
7	23/10/25	Pump Well, Auchingean School-house, Parish of Falkirk ...	7.48	1.20	8.68	.43	None	.011	.011	1.05	4.37	5.42	25	1 to 65

*Note.*—Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson's regular method of stating their opinion of a water as to sewage contamination is as follows:—"It may be regarded as being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with . . . . parts of pure water which had been filtered through earth till clear." The figures in the last column of the table give the result according to this method.

No. 5, from a dip well at Underwood Pend, Bonnybridge, was also found contaminated. The proprietors were communicated with, and they immediately took steps with a view to the introduction of gravitation water and the provision of sinks to the six houses here, but by the end of the year the work had not been completed.

Sample No. 7 was taken from a pump in the scullery of Auchingean Schoolhouse. The sample was turbid, caused mainly by clay in a fine state of division, and was found to be polluted to an appreciable extent. The water being fairly soft, however, was suitable for washing. The question is being considered by the Education Authority, who, it is expected, will introduce a wholesome supple of water.

### DRAINAGE.

For the NORTHERN PART of the District, Mr. Macfarlane, the Sanitary Inspector, reports a great amount of work done in the way of systematic inspection of sewers, "chaining" and cleaning. Many minor repairs were also carried out, and new connections made. In the Bonnybridge Special District, owing to malicious mischief, the main sewer to the rear of the Gas Works became choked, and very considerable difficulty was experienced in clearing it, such articles as biscuit tins, pieces of sacking, an iron rod, barrel hoops, etc., having had to be extracted. Unfortunately, the miscreants could not be brought to book. Owing to the re-surfacing of public roads, the manhole covers on several sewers had to be raised.

For the SOUTHERN DIVISION, Mr. Gough reports that the sewers in the various special districts amply met all demands made on them. A good deal of work was done in the way of clearing chokages, and at several points the sewer manhole covers had to be raised in connection with the resurfacing of roads.

For the villages of Avonbridge, Maddiston, Shieldhill and Slamannan, the Committee have again had under consideration the question of drainage, but the cost was found prohibitive. Modified schemes were suggested, but after obtaining the opinion of Mr. Gilbert Thomson, C.E., and myself, these schemes were not proceeded with.

### SCAVENGING.

Mr. Macfarlane calls attention to the great improvement which has been effected from the point of view of scavenging by the re-surfacing of many of the main roads with asphalt.

For the Laurieston Special District a new coup has been provided within easy reach of the village, in place of the old coup at Westquarter.

At the village of Airth there are still many privy middens, which it is hoped will be done away with in the course of time. Meantime the middens are emptied by local farmers.

As the Special Districts of Redding and Polmont adjoin one another, Mr. Gough is of opinion that the districts should be amalgamated and the scavenging done by direct labour. By such a method he thinks that greater control could be exercised and more efficient service maintained.

In all, 724 inspections were made by the two Sanitary Inspectors in connection with scavenging, cleansing, and the keeping in order of the various refuse coups.

### NUISANCES.

In the Northern area the number of nuisances dealt with was 379, of which 108 were in the parish of Falkirk, 229 in Larbert parish, 36 in Airth parish, and 6 in the parish of Grangemouth. In connection with these nuisances, 179 written intimations were given in terms of the Act, and no further statutory proceedings were necessary. In addition, 27 nuisances were dealt with verbally—no written intimation being required. In connection with the improper use of a water closet used in common by 4 tenants, it was found necessary to serve a notice on each, with the result that there was no further cause for complaint.

In the Southern area 294 intimations of nuisance in terms of the Act were made, and 12 notices under Section 20 were served. In all 300 nuisances were found and dealt with. Only seven of these had not been removed by the end of the year, these consisting of want of proper washhouse, want of sufficient privy accommodation at two properties, want of proper water supply at two properties, and want of water closet accommodation and defective washhouse.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

**Northern Area.**—The number of slaughterhouses in this part of the District is the same as last year, namely, 4—three being in the parish of Larbert and one in Falkirk parish. The premises were kept in a fairly satisfactory manner, although on three occasions notices had to be given with regard to inadequate cleansing.

During the year there was complaint of offensive smells from the Scottish Fish, Oil and Guano Works at Roughcastle, and in the early spring notice was served for contravention of the Byelaws, as a result of which there was some improvements in the cleanliness of the works. Later on, however,

during the summer months, the works were again the subject of inquiry by the Sanitary Inspector, and the Committee found it necessary to send a warning to the Company with regard to the general conduct of the works.

In the Southern Area eight premises were licensed—five at Slamannan, one at Brightons, one at Polmont, and one at Reddingmuirhead. Three hundred and four inspections were made, and as a rule the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1924, the days and hours of slaughtering at the various slaughterhouses have now been fixed, so that it is now possible to arrange inspections during the time when slaughtering is proceeding.

In the Northern area 171 carcasses were inspected, these including the carcasses of 118 cattle, 45 sheep, and 8 pigs. The total weight of meat condemned was 118 lbs.

In the Southern area 466 inspections were made for the discovery of unsound meat, and the following is a list of the condemnation :—

Tuberculosis,	...	...	...	one set bovine lungs.
Cysts,	...	...	...	one set bovine lungs.
Benign Tumour,	...	...	...	one bovine liver.
Cirrhosis,	...	...	...	five bovine livers.
Flukes,	...	...	...	one bovine liver.
Decomposition,	...	...	...	eight pig carcasses.

The last named were found in a bacon curing factory, and it appeared that they had been imported from Holland. The carcasses were destroyed, and the use of Dutch pigs at the factory has been discontinued.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

In the Northern Area 75 visits of inspection were made, 51 being to workshops and 24 to factories.

Ten defects were found, and with one exception all were remedied, written notice being required in only six cases. The defects consisted of overdue lime-washing in two cases; dirty sanitary conveniences in five; unsuitable conveniences in two cases, and accumulation of refuse in one.

The number of workshops on the Register at the end of the year was 51, employing 150 work people, of whom 36 were women and 16 young persons or children.

In the Southern Area there are 46 workshops on the Register, and to these 236 inspections were made in all. Six notices were served, and all the conditions specified in these were remedied. Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector, regarding respectively limewashing of privy, limewashing of bakehouse, and defective water closet apartment. All three matters were duly attended to.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

At the close of the year the number of dairies on the Register was 177, and in all 266 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. Several defects were found and were remedied.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1922, two applications for the sale of Grade A milk were received and granted. The names and addresses of the dairy-men are David Reid, Glen Farm, by Falkirk, and Wm. Welsh, Lochgreen Farm, Bonnybridge. Since the end of the year another application has been granted, the dairyman being Mr. Hill, Parkhill Farm, by Falkirk.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of infectious diseases notified during the year was rather above the average of recent years. The figures for the past ten years were :—

1915,	...	854	1920	...	440
1916	...	479	1921	...	385
1917	...	231	1922	...	254
1918	...	179	1923	...	237
1919	...	259	1924	...	398

These give an average of 372 notifications per annum, while the number for 1925 was 471, which is the highest since 1916. Table XIX. gives details as to the age grouping of the various diseases, and Table XVIII. shows the distribution of the cases over the District.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The greatest prevalence of this disease was in the parishes of Larbert, Muiravonside and Slamannan, where the ratio was approximately six cases in every 1000. Grangemouth, Falkirk, and Airth parishes had also a good many cases, but they only averaged about 3 per 1000. Most of the 207 cases were in children of school age, only 48 being in children under five years old, and 19 amongst persons over 15 years. The number treated in hospital was 194, or 93 per cent. Five deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 2.4 per cent.

**Diphtheria.**—This disease was most prevalent in the parishes of Muiravonside and Slamannan, with 47 and 31 cases each, or at the rate of 8 cases and 9 cases per 1000 of population respectively. All necessary precautions were taken to check the spread of infection, including swabbing of throats for bacteriological examination, hospital isolation, and thorough disinfection of premises; and there is no doubt that by such means the outbreaks were kept within bounds. The rest of the district fortunately remained comparatively free from the disease, the total number of cases in the whole District, including the parishes mentioned, being 117. All but three of the patients were removed to hospital, and six died.

**Enteric Fever.**—Ten notifications of this disease were received, five from the parish of Larbert, five from the parish of Falkirk, and one from Slamannan parish. The cases were sporadic in character, with no apparent connection. Unfortunately one of the cases proved fatal.

**Tuberculosis.**—The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified was 86, of which 42 were of pulmonary and 44 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The total number of surviving cases on the register as at 31st December was:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis,	...	...	...	191
Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis,	...	...	...	210
Both,	...	...	...	5
				406
				Total, ... .. 406

As the treatment of tuberculosis falls on the County Tuberculosis Committee, more details will be found in the County part of this Report.

**Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.**—A great amount of work is done from year to year in the visitation of non-notifiable infectious disease, e.g., Measles, Whooping-Cough, Chicken-pox, etc., and 1925 was no exception. Headmasters, as a rule, have been very prompt in notifying outbreaks, and their co-operation is very helpful indeed. In connection with outbreaks of Measles, I found it desirable to recommend closure of the Infant Department of Laurieston Public School and Redding Village (Infant) School for a short period, with a view to checking spread of infection.

TABLE XVIII.—EASTERN DISTRICT.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Parish	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Membranous Group	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Dysentery	Trench Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Tuberculosis		Total
																Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Airth ... ..	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	
Falkirk ... ..	...	8	8	32	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	2	17	97	
Grangemouth	...	12	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	65	
Larbert ... ..	...	16	2	78	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	125	
Muiravonside	...	47	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	102	
Slamannan ...	...	31	2	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	71	
Totals ... ..	...	117	19	207	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	14	13	44	471	
Removed to Hospital, etc. ...	...	114	3	194	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	363	

TABLE XIX.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &c., DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases re- moved to Hos- pital	Cases not re- moved Hos- pital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
<i>A.—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889</i>										
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	10	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	8	2
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	207	2	46	140	9	10	...	...	194	13
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	117	...	15	81	13	8	...	...	114	3
Erysipelas ... ..	19	1	...	1	...	8	6	3	3	16
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B.—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897</i>										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infective Jaundice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	14	1	2	1	...	6	3	1	3	11
Do. Influenzal Pneumonia	13	1	2	...	2	3	1	4	...	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	42	...	1	12	12	11	6	...	22	20
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	44	...	11	18	6	9	...	...	17	27
Total of A. and B.	471	7	77	255	44	64	16	8	363	108

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1925.

Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were Treated.

Camelon Fever Hospital, Falkirk.  
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.  
Falkirk Infirmary.

## CAMELON HOSPITAL.

**Statistics.**—The number of cases admitted to Camelon Hospital during 1925 was 250, being 45 more than in the previous year. At the end of 1924 there were in the wards 45 cases, and at the end of 1925 there were 30 cases, so that the number treated to a termination was 365.

The total length of residence of the 350 cases was 12,418 days. Up to the end of the year the total length of residence of the 30 cases still remaining was 1791, and up to the end of 1924 the total length of residence of the 49 cases was 1826 days. Adding the 12,418 to the 1826 and deducting the 1791 gives a daily average of 34 patients in the wards.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases treated to a termination was 207. The total length of residence of these was 9542 days, averaging 46.20 days. Five patients died.

The number of Diphtheria patients treated to a termination was 115. The total length of residence of these was 2058 days, averaging 18.68 days. Five cases died.

There were six Enteric cases treated. The total length of residence was 198 days. One died.

Two cases of Para-Typhoid B were treated. The length of residence was 64 days, averaging 32.

Four cases of Erysipelas were treated to a termination. The total length of residence of these was 66 days, averaging 16 days.

There were 2 Pneumonia cases treated to a termination. The length of residence was 18 days, averaging 9 days. One died.

There were 2 cases of Encephalitis treated to a termination. The total length of residence was 40 days, averaging 20 days.

There was one case of Observation. The length of residence was 24 days.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were treated to a termination. The total length of residence was 12 days, averaging 6 days. One died.

There was one case of Scabies treated. The length of residence was 15 days.

There were 25 cases of Phthisis treated to a termination. The total length of residence of these was 2,563 days, averaging 100 days. Six cases died.

## ADMISSIONS TO CAMELON HOSPITAL, 1925.

Disease	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both
Scarlet Fever ... Recovered	23	37	26	40	10	26	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	62	109	171
... Died	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
... Remaining	2	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Enteric Fever ... Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5
... Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Para-Typhoid B. Recovered	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Diphtheria ... Recovered	8	17	22	16	15	15	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	47	55	102	
... Died	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
... Remaining	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	7
Erysipelas ... Recovered	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
... Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
... Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia ... Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
... Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation ... Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Scabies ... Recovered	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis ... Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
... Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ... Recovered	2	3	1	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18	
... Died	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	
... Remaining	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
Totals ... ..	45	61	57	73	30	48	6	18	3	4	1	2	1	144	206	350	

**Reconstruction of Administrative Block, etc.**—Early in the year 1924 a disastrous fire occurred in the Administrative Block of the Hospital, by which the building was practically gutted. The Hospital, however, managed to carry on, the Nurses being accommodated in the old wood and iron pavilion. The Committee lost no time in setting about a scheme of reconstruction. An Architect was appointed and plans for a much more commodious block were considered, and approved. The offers for the work amounted to over £3000, and after allowing for a sum of £1115 recovered from the Insurance Company, it was resolved to borrow £2000 to meet the cost.

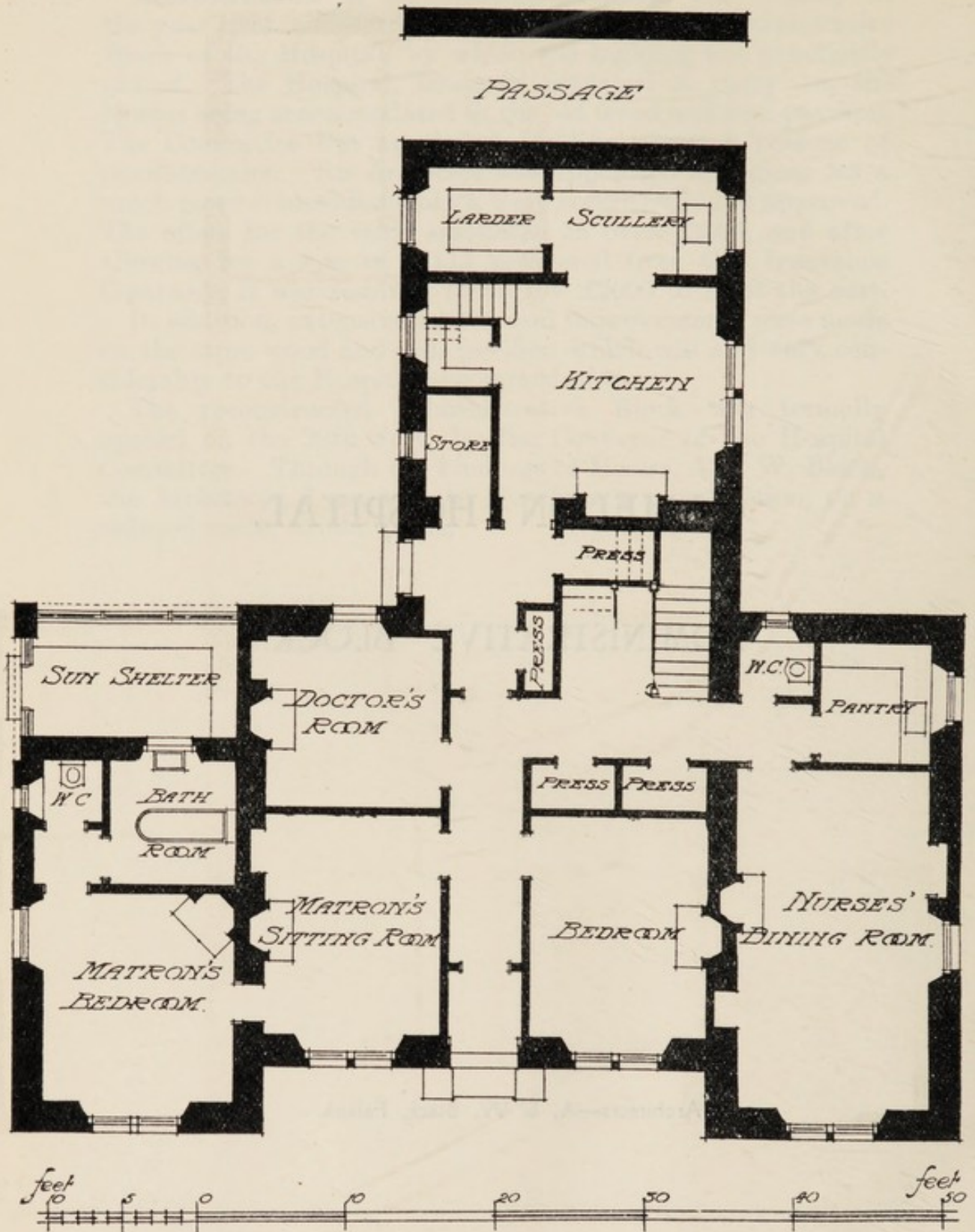
In addition, extensive repairs and improvements were made on the large wood and iron pavilion which will add very considerably to the Hospital accommodation.

The reconstructed Administrative Block was formally opened on the 28th July by the Convener of the Hospital Committee. Through the kindness of Messrs. A. & W. Black, the Architects, I am able to give here a reproduction, on a reduced scale, of the plans.

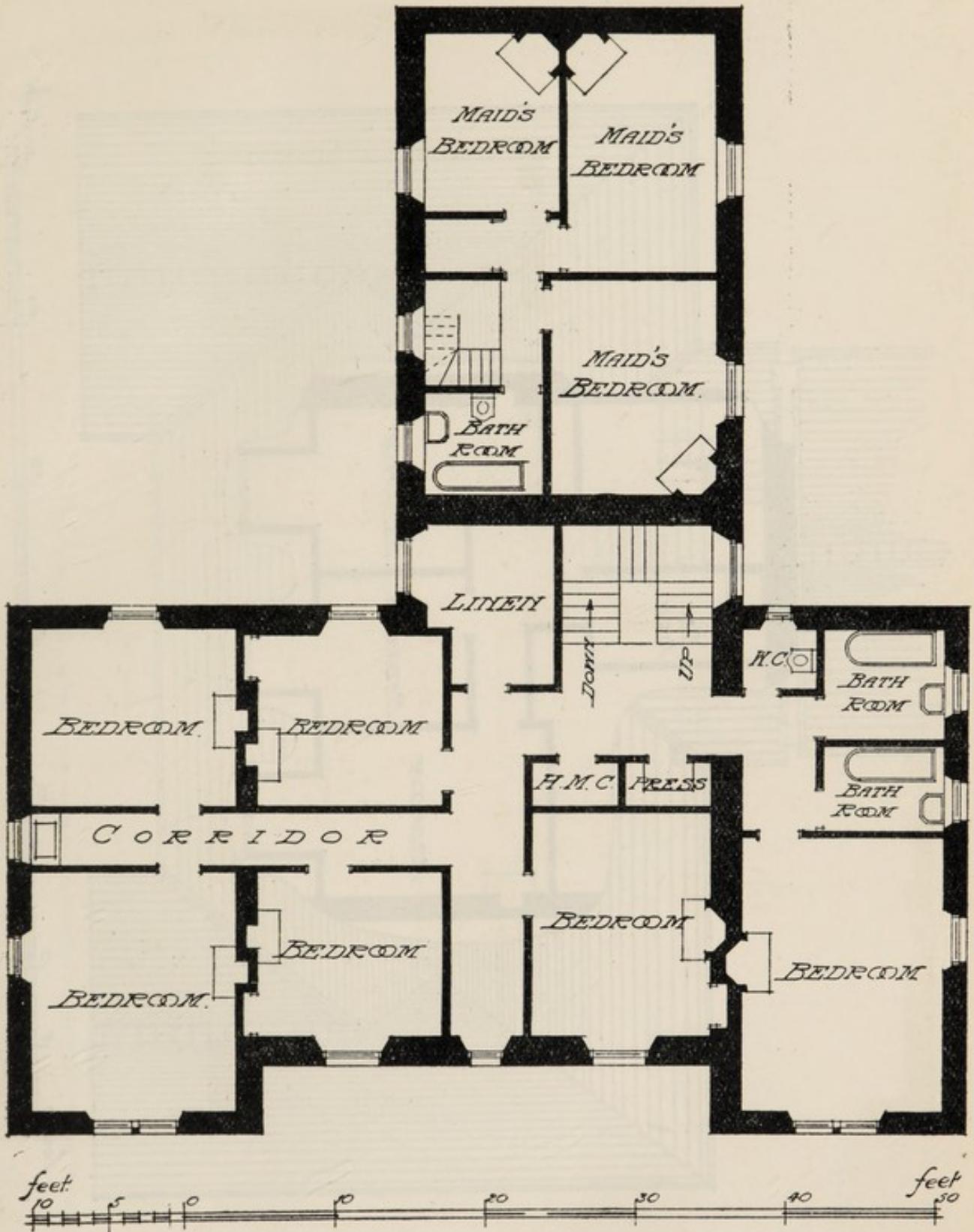
CAMELON HOSPITAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.

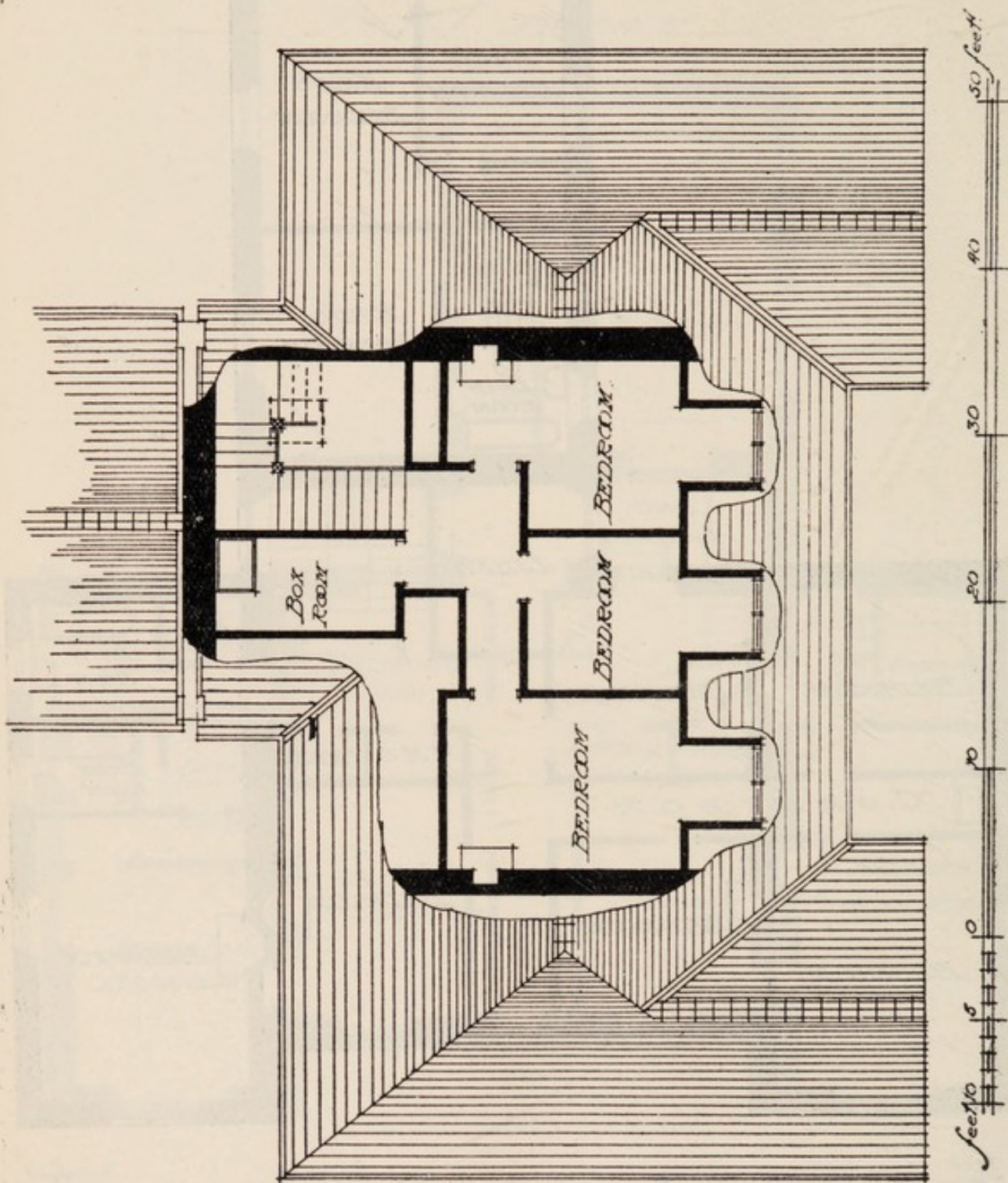
Architects—A. & W. Black, Falkirk.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



ATTIC PLAN.

TABLE XX.—EASTERN DISTRICT. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Principal Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population.

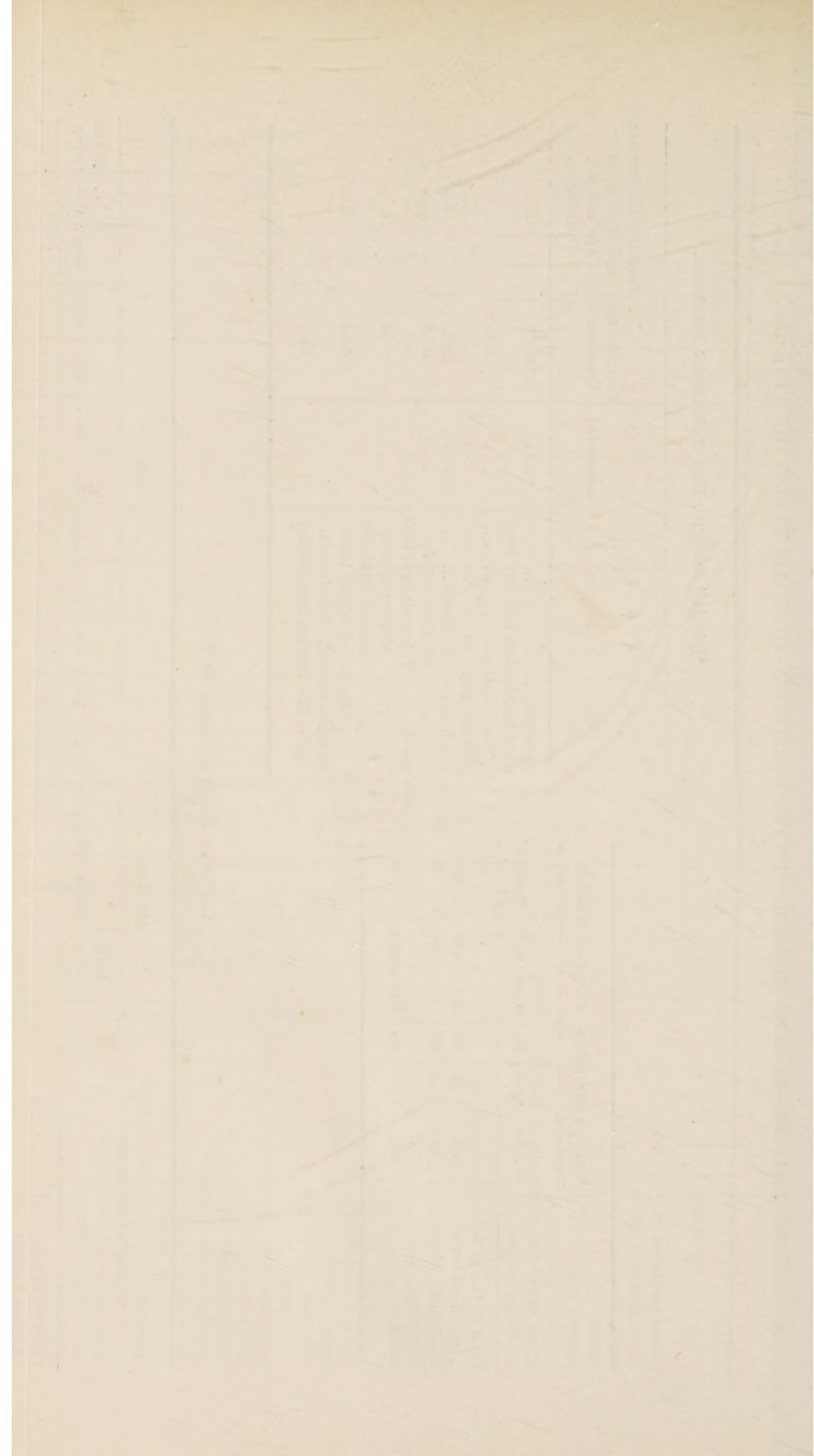
	Numbers Registered in District		Transfers		Corrected Number	
	In	Out	In	Out	Both Sexes	Males Females
Total Births (including Illegitimate Births)	903	14	36	925	460	465
Marriages	217	...	12	57	31	26
Deaths	506	93	86	499	263	236

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
Birth-rate ... ..	22.1	22.7	.....
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100	.....	.....	.....
Total Births ... ..	5.3	6.2	.....
Marriage-rate ... ..	12.4	12.2	13.5
Death-rate.—All Causes ...	.....	0.83	.....
" All Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....
" Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	0.56	.....
" Principal Epidemic Diseases (asterisked below)	.....	0.93	.....
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	.....	85	.....

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE										
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85 and over
•Enteric Fever ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	4	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Measles ... ..	5	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Scarlet Fever ... ..	14	5	9	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Whooping-Cough ... ..	6	2	4	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Diphtheria ... ..	11	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	7	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	23	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours ... ..	52	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ... ..	47	21	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease ... ..	55	35	20	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	23	11	1
Diseases of Arteries ... ..	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	24	12	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	40	26	14	10	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis ... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations	37	20	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths ... ..	29	12	17	8	3	3	2	5	1	1	3	2	3	3
Other Defined Diseases	97	50	47	8	5	2	3	3	9	9	5	19	29	2
Causes III-defined or Unknown	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes ... ..	499	263	236	79	45	11	11	20	18	33	29	64	111	71



## WESTERN DISTRICT.

## HOUSING.

**New Buildings.**—Twenty-four sets of plans were submitted and approved of by the District Committee, being a decrease of two as compared with last year.

These include—New dwellings 9, premises altered or reconstructed 7, premises added to 5, addition of sanitary conveniences to existing houses 4, addition to schools 2, and new club houses 1, as under :—

Nature of Building	Number of Apartments							Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	Total	
New Dwellings ...	...	...	...	1*	1	1	3	*Subsidy Houses Four of 4 apts. One of 5 apts.
	...	...	...	1*	1*	1	3	
	...	...	...	1*	...	1	2	
	...	...	...	1*	...	...	1	
	...	...	...	4	2	3	9	
Premises altered or reconstructed ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	
	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	...	2	3	1	1	...	7	
Premises added to	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	
Addition of Sanitary Conveniences to existing Dwellings	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
Club-Houses erected	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	

**Local Authority's Housing Scheme.**—In the month of April it was remitted to Mr. Greig, Mr. Gough, and myself to report on the housing conditions in Lennoxton, and also with regard to certain possible sites within the village.

The report was to the following effect :—

“ We first of all visited what we considered possible sites, six in number. Two of these Mr. Greig considered not very suitable, and another, we found from the Factor, Mr Sym, had just been sold. Three of the sites Mr. Greig was of opinion could be used for building tenement property.

“ Mr. Gough and I inspected 51 houses which may be considered among the worst in Lennoxton, and which would naturally first be taken up under the Housing Acts. These could be dealt with either under Section 15 of the Housing Act of 1909 or under Section 17 of the same Act. Ten of the 51 houses would be suitable for being dealt with under Section 15, and 40 could be taken under Section 17. One of the houses might be left without any action being taken at present.

“ Under Section 15 notice is served upon the owner, calling upon him to bring the house into a reasonable state of repair, and detailing the various points that require attention. If the owner fails to make good the defects the Local Authority themselves are empowered to do the work and recover the cost.

“ Under Section 17 the Local Authority proceeds by way of issuing a Closing Order for each house as not being reasonably fit for human habitation. The owner, however, may before the Closing Order becomes operative make good the defects, and if he brings the house into such a state of repair as will comply with the wishes of the Local Authority, the Local Authority will thereupon determine the Closing Order. Should the Closing Order result in the houses being permanently closed, I rather think that it falls upon the Local Authority to make suitable provision for the displaced tenants. It will be noticed that in either case the Local Authority have very great responsibilities towards these tenants. I have careful notes of all the houses inspected, but it occurred to me that, before fully reporting on the houses individually, it would be well for the Western District Committee to consider the whole matter and to formulate a policy. Obviously the question is far too big to take all these houses at one and the same time, but a beginning might be made by issuing Closing Orders against ten houses in Stockwell Place. The reason I suggest that these houses should be dealt with first is that they are among the most undesirable, and Mr. Greig has pointed out that the empty site almost in front of Stockwell Place and adjoining the main street would be suitable for tenement property, which would more than house the displaced tenants there. Probably the Committee will feel that what has been suggested in this one instance would be sufficient as a commencement and further action might be taken in the light of the experience gained.

“I may say that 5 of the 51 houses were let to summer visitors.”

The foregoing report was duly considered, and it was ultimately agreed to build an additional 32 houses (including twenty-two steel houses) at Lennoxton and two steel houses at Milton of Campsie. When these are completed, the whole question of these old houses will again be raised.

**Housing Act.**—Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925, on proceedings taken as regards the Inspection, Improvement, and Closure of Dwelling-Houses :—

A.—HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	—
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	—
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	—
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without either the making of closing orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925	...	...	—
6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	—

B.—HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 3 (1)	...	6
2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation under Section 3 (1)	...	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were deemed to have become operative under Section 3 (1)	...	—
4. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation by the Local Authority under Section 3 (2)	...	—
5. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—		

(a) Cases where requirement complied with by owners ... ..	14
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so ... ..	—
(c) Cases still pending ... ..	5
6. Number of houses of (a) one apartment and (b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section III. ... ..	—
C.—HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.	
1. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply :—	
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners ... ..	5
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so ... ..	—
(c) Cases still pending ... ..	3

**Housing of Seasonal Workers.**—Potato diggers were engaged at 30 farms during the season, and Mr. Gough reports that the housing accommodation provided was satisfactory. At two steadings the accommodation was not satisfactory, and the workers were housed at neighbouring farms. Mr. Gough also points out that the tendency to work from centres is still increasing, as shown in the following table :—

No. of farms where diggers were employed, ...	30
No. of farms where diggers were accommodated, ...	14
No. of farms worked from centres, ... ..	16
No. of farm steadings used as centres, ... ..	4
No. of inspections, ... ..	43
Total No. of Workers—Men	135
Women	117
	—
Average acreage ... ..	252
	8.5

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The District generally has been well supplied with water throughout the year, although at Fluchter School, within the Balmore and Torrance area, there is still a shortage notwithstanding that the supply pipes were scraped during the winter. The local Water Sub-Committee have the matter under consideration.

A gravitation supply has now been provided to the camping ground at Stockiemoor, and also to a ploughman's cottage at Birdston Farm.

## WATER ANALYSES.

Table XXI. indicates the various samples taken and the analysts' figures.

Samples Nos. 1 and 2, from the Alum Works reservoir, although containing considerable traces of suspended matter, were reported to be in every respect suitable on filtration.

The reason for taking these samples was in connection with the providing of a supply to 50 dwellings at Rowantreefaulds. However, on making further enquiries into the present supply from Bencloch Dam it was found that there was an ample supply of good water for all purposes if the necessary repairs to the dam and piping were attended to.

Sample No. 3 was taken from a gatehouse on the Forth & Clyde Railway. The sample was found polluted. On the matter being brought to the notice of the owners, a portable tank was provided, which is replenished weekly along with the other tanks supplying other gatehouses on the same railway.

Nos. 4 and 8 were from Duchray Farm near Aberfoyle, and were found not suitable for drinking and other dietetic purposes. A new supply of gravitation water has now been introduced.

Sample 5 was from a storage tank on the Fintry Hills supplying several dairy farms, and was found quite suitable for drinking and other domestic purposes.

No. 6 was taken from a spout on the roadside near Dalmary, and was found contaminated to some extent. Another supply was available, however.

Sample No. 7, from Orchardhill, Torrance, was favourably reported on.

No. 9, taken from a tap supplying workers at Glenmill Laundry, Campsie Glen, was also favourably reported on.

No. 10 was taken in connection with a complaint of smell and bitter taste of the water from a pillar well in the Milton of Campsie Special District, it being also alleged that certain cases of diarrhœa were possibly due to use of the water. The analysts reported that the sample was free from animal matter or sewage, and in that respect was suitable for drinking and other household purposes. They also had tasted the water and found it quite palatable. The water was practically odourless, even on warming. In view of this report and also of the report of an investigation carried out by my assistant, Dr. Ferguson, one could only come to the conclusion that the cause of complaint had not been very serious.

Sample No. 11, from a spout at The Castle, Milton, and No. 12, from a dip well at Rose Cottage, Milton, were taken because these old sources of water supply were resorted to after the complaint referred to above. Both samples were found unfit

TABLE XXI.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—WATER ANALYSIS (IN GRAINS PER GALLON), 1925.

No.	Date of Report	Where Taken	Mineral Matter	Organic Matter	Total Solids	Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Total Ammonia	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness	Colour (Loch Katrine Water=10)	Degree of Sewage Contamination
1	13/3/25	Top of Alum Works Reservoir, Lennoxton ...	6.92	.54	7.46	tr.	.003	.007	.010	.93	2.67	3.60	10	0
2	13/3/25	Outlet of Alum Works Reservoir, Lennoxton ...	6.90	.60	7.50	tr.	.004	.007	.011	.96	2.65	3.61	10	0
3	27/5/25	Spring in field near Mye Gatehouse, Drymen Parish ...	7.51	.96	8.47	.19	.004	.012	.016	2.75	2.87	5.62	21	1 to 150
4	8/6/25	Dip Well at Duchray Farm, Drymen Parish ...	7.85	.70	8.55	.49	.028	.014	.042	3.47	2.01	5.48	...	1 to 42
5	3/7/25	Small Tank on Fintry Hill, Balfroon Parish ...	6.77	.25	7.02	None	.001	.004	.005	4.82	.30	5.12	...	0
6	3/7/25	Spout on roadside north of Chapelaroch, Dalmary ...	8.74	.40	9.14	.48	.003	.006	.009	5.07	1.18	6.25	...	1 to 55
7	13/7/25	Pump Well at Orchardhill, Torrance ...	12.73	.40	13.13	None	.046	.005	.051	11.04	.52	11.56	...	0
8	22/7/25	Dip Well, Duchray Farm, Drymen Parish ...	10.38	.80	11.18	.68	.0014	.0026	.024	...	...	...	8	1 to 38
9	31/7/25	Tap at Glenmill, Parish of Campsie ...	8.42	.25	8.67	None	.001	.007	.008	6.65	.53	7.18	...	0
10	27/8/25	Pump Well at Russell's Road, Milton of Campsie ...	6.31	1.42	7.73	None	None	.014	.014	3.85	.91	4.76	28	0
11	3/9/25	Spout at the Castle, Milton of Campsie ...	9.16	.50	9.66	1.02	.001	.012	.013	2.87	3.69	6.56	...	1 to 25
12	3/9/25	Dip Well at Rose Cottage, Milton of Campsie ...	8.52	.34	8.86	.36	tr.	.008	.008	4.28	1.92	6.20	...	1 to 80
13	19/10/25	Iron Spout in centre of field at Broadgate Farm, Strathblane ...	9.54	.20	9.74	.59	None	.001	.003	.004	5.24	1.62	...	1 to 35
14	19/10/25	Tap in Scullery at Broadgate Farm, Strathblane ...	87.03	.25	87.28	None	None	.001	.004	.050	4.93	63.54	...	0

Note.—Messrs. Tatlock & Thomson's regular method of stating their opinion of a water as to sewage contamination is as follows:—"It may be regarded as being equal to a mixture of one part of average sewage with . . . parts of pure water which had been filtered through earth till clear." The figures in the last column of the table give the result according to this method.

for use and warning notices were posted up with the result that these sources were again abandoned.

No. 13 was from a spout in a field near Broadgate Farm, Strathblane, used chiefly for outworkers. The sample was found contaminated, and the water was discontinued for drinking purposes.

Sample No. 14, from the Scullery at Broadgate Farm, was found free from pollution, but was extremely hard and unsuitable for washing purposes.

### DRAINAGE.

In view of the extra housing provided by the Local Authority, the boundaries of Lennoxtown Special District had to be enlarged and an offer for constructing new sewers, amounting to £7,500 was accepted.

At Balfron also a six-inch sewer was laid to provide drainage for new houses.

### NUISANCES.

In all 372 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector for the detection of nuisances; 98 intimations under Section 19, and one notice under Section 20 of the Public Health Act were served. The nuisances principally were caused by choked drains, accumulations of ashpit refuse, insufficient water closet or privy accommodation, defective drainage, and dampness in dwelling-houses.

### DAIRIES.

The number of dairies on the register at the end of the year was 150. Of these, 165 inspections were made and 18 notices as to contraventions were sent out.

GRADE A MILK.—Four licences were granted to sell Grade A milk (including one licence for bottling Grade A milk), making a total of 7 licences in the District at the end of the year. The names and addresses of the Grade A dairymen are:—John Haddow, Broughmore, Balfron; James Laurie, Head of Balglass, Balfron; John Paterson, Claylands, Balfron; W. J. Thomson, Craigbrock, Blanefield; William Semple, Ballagan, Strathblane; John Alston, Ballikinrain Farm, Balfron; Ross & M'Lean, Rashiehill Farm, Fintry.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops in the District is 56, which generally have been kept in good order. Forty-eight inspections were made. Five defects were found, which were remedied after service of notice.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS.

There are five slaughterhouses, two at Lennoxton, one at Balfron, one at Drymen, and one at Killearn. These were inspected periodically and were found to be well conducted.

Forty-three inspections were made with regard to unsound meat and 8 inspections with regard to other goods, but no seizures required to be made.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As will be seen from Table XXIII., the total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 76, of which 16 were of diphtheria, 28 of scarlet fever, 15 of acute primary pneumonia, 8 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 6 non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and one each of erysipelas, enteric fever, and puerperal fever. Table XXII. distributes the numbers for the various diseases into age groups.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The 28 cases of this disease were divided over the District as follows :—7 in Balfron parish, 7 in Killearn parish, 5 in Campsie parish, 5 in the parish of Strathblane, and 1 in the parish of Drymen. Of the 28, 25 were treated in hospital, and all recovered.

**Enteric Fever.**—The case which was notified as enteric fever was later diagnosed as para-typhoid B. It was treated at home and recovered.

**Diphtheria.**—Of the 16 diphtheria cases, 9 were in the parish of Campsie, 6 in the parish of Strathblane, and 1 in Balfron parish. Only one was isolated at home, the others being removed to hospital, and none proved fatal.

**Tuberculosis.**—The number of cases of tuberculosis notified was 14, 8 being of tuberculosis of the lungs, and 6 of tuberculosis of other parts of the body. At the end of December, according to my registers, there were 31 surviving cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 30 non-pulmonary, and two cases where the patient was suffering both from tuberculosis of the lungs and of other parts. Details as to Sanatorium and Hospital treatment of this disease will be found in the County part of this Report.

TABLE XXVII.—WESTERN DISTRICT—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Parish	Smallpox	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chickenpox	Malaria	Dysentery	Trench Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Total
Buchanan	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Balfour	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Drymen	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Baldernock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campsie	...	9	...	5	1*	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	5	41
Killearn	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fintry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strathblane	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Total	...	16	1	28	...	1*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	6	76
Removed to Hospital	...	15	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	47

\* Paratyphoid B. Fever.

TABLE XXIII.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &c., DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases re- moved to Hos- pital	Cases not re- moved Hos- pital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards		
<i>A.—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.</i>										
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarletina	28	...	9	14	5	...	...	...	25	3
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup ... ..	16	...	5	8	...	2	1	...	15	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B.—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1907</i>										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infective Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	15	1	5	1	1	1	4	2	1	14
Do. Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	3	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ... ..	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
Total of A. and B.	76	1	21	27	10	8	7	2	47	89

Cases notified in a previous year  
and removed to Hospital for the  
first time during 1925.

*Name of Hospital or Hospitals in which Cases were Treated.*

Lennox Joint Hospital, Milton of Campsie.

Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort

## LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL, 1925.

The total admissions to this Hospital during the year amounted to 173 patients.

Of that total—

46 were from East Dumbartonshire.

43 were from West Stirlingshire.

16 outside the primary area.

77 were from Kirkintilloch.

Of the 46 cases from East Dumbartonshire—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	23
Diphtheria	...	...	5
Enteric fever	...	...	3
Phthisis	...	...	8
Whooping-cough	...	...	1
Puerperal fever	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	1

—  
46  
=

Of the 43 cases from West Stirlingshire—

Scarlet fever	...	...	24
Diphtheria	...	...	14
Phthisis	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	...	...	1

—  
43  
=

Of the 77 cases from Kirkintilloch Burgh—

Scarlet fever	...	...	30
Diphtheria	...	...	38
Enteric fever	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	3
Puerperal fever	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	1

—  
77  
=

There was admitted from the Central District of Stirlingshire 1 puerperal fever, which died after being in Hospital 7 days.

Admitted from the Eastern District of Stirlingshire—

1 erysipelas, recovered 14 days in Hospital.

1 whooping-cough and pneumonia, died after being 3 days in Hospital.

Admitted from the Central District of Stirlingshire—

4 observation scarlet fever, in Hospital 28 days each, recovered.

Two of the scarlet fever cases admitted from East Dumbartonshire were suffering from chickenpox.

Of the 77 cases of scarlet fever—

68 recovered, 9 remained under treatment.

Of the 57 cases of diphtheria—

49 recovered, 6 remained under treatment.

2 died after being in Hospital (3 hours and 5 days respectively).

Tracheotomy was performed three times—

2 recovered and 1 died 3 hours after.

Of the 14 cases of phthisis—

1 tubercular joint recovered.

1 improved sent home, 1 parents wished him home.

7 remained under treatment.

1 remained under treatment since 1924.

4 died after being in Hospital 35, 33, 62 days, 9 hours, respectively.

Of the 5 cases of enteric fever—

4 recovered, 1 died after being in Hospital 8 days.

Of the 6 pneumonia cases—

2 recovered. 2 remained under treatment.

2 died after being in Hospital 13 days and 3 days respectively.

Of the 5 cases of puerperal fever—

2 recovered. 1 was transferred to Larbert Asylum.

2 died after being in Hospital 16 and 7 days.

The case of whooping cough recovered.

The case of measles remained under treatment.

The case of pleurisy remained under treatment.

The case of erysipelas recovered, and

The case of cerebral hemorrhage recovered.

At the end of the year 1924 there were 24 patients in the wards :—

Scarlet fever	...	...	5
Phthisis	...	...	3
Enteric	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	14
Influenza	...	...	1
			—
			24
			—

Of the 73 cases of scarlet fever treated to a termination, all recovered.

Of the 65 cases of diphtheria treated to a termination, 2 died.

Of the 6 cases of enteric fever treated to a termination, 1 died.

ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX JOINT HOSPITAL, 1925.

AGE IN YEARS		0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		Totals		
Disease		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both
Scarlet Fever...	Recovered	7	12	13	12	7	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	39	68		
	Remaining	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9		
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	Recovered	8	7	9	10	5	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	23	26	49		
	Remaining	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6		
	Died	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
Enteric Fever ...	Recovered	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4		
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	Recovered	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		
	Remaining	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7		
	Died	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		
Whooping-Cough ...	Recovered	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	Recovered	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Remaining	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		
	Died	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		
Measles ...	Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation Scarlet Fever	Recovered	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hemorrhage Recovered	Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Totals	...	21	23	30	27	20	23	4	17	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	76	97	173

Of the 17 cases of phthisis treated to a termination—

- 2 tubercular joint recovered.
- 8 remained under treatment.
- 5 died.
- 2 sent home improved.

The 1 case of influenza remaining from 1924 recovered.

At the end of the year 1925, the total length of residence of the 26 patients in the wards was 1194 days, and up to the end of the year 1924 the length of residence of the 24 patients was 1401 days. Adding the former and deducting the latter gives a total of 6122 days; the average number of patients throughout the year was 16.4 patients.

Average length of residence was 35.1 days.

The total length of residence of the 73 cases of scarlet fever was 2938 days, giving an average of 38.1 days.

The total length of residence of the 57 cases of diphtheria was 1284 days, giving an average of 22.5 days.

The total length of residence of the 5 cases of enteric fever was 210 days, giving an average of 42 days.

The total length of residence of the 6 cases of pneumonia was 113 days, giving an average of 18.8 days.

The total length of residence of the 14 cases of phthisis was 1580 days, giving an average of 112.8 days.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the District as at the middle of 1925, according to the Registrar General, was 11,638.

The Birth-rate was 17.2 per 1000 of population, representing a total of 200. This is rather higher than the previous year, but is still low as compared with the County rate.

The number of deaths—corrected for transfers—was 178, which gives a death-rate of 15.3. This is rather higher than the rate for the whole County.

From tuberculosis the deaths numbered 7, giving a rate of 0.60 per 1000, all 7 deaths being due to pulmonary tuberculosis. From the principal epidemic diseases (those asterisked in the table) the rate was also 0.60, representing one death from measles, 4 from whooping cough, and 3 from diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years). The infantile mortality rate, that is to say the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 births, was 70.

TABLE XXIV.—WESTERN DISTRICT. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Principal Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population

	Numbers Registered in District		Transfers		Corrected Number	
	In	Out	In	Out	Both Sexes	Females
Total Births (including illegitimate)	187	9	22	200	102	98
Illegitimate Births	10	10	10	20	7	13
Marriages	51	22	40	178	85	93
Deaths	160	22	40	178	85	93

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
Birth-rate	16.1	17.2	.....
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births	4.4	10.0	.....
Marriage-rate	13.7	15.3	14.0
Death-rate—All Causes	.....	0.60	.....
" All Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....
" Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	0.60	.....
" Principal Epidemic Diseases (asterisked below)	.....	0.69	.....
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	.....	70	.....

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		AGE												
	Both Sexes	Females	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over		
			Males	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over	
*Enteric Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Typhus Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
*Measles	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
*Scarlet Fever	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
*Whooping-Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
*Diphtheria	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Influenza	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Epidemic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Tuberculosis Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Tuberculous Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Malignant Tumours	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Rheumatic Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	4	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Apoplexy	17	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Heart Disease	17	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Diseases of Arteries	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Bronchitis	11	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	2	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Appendicitis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Puerperal Septic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations	4	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Suicide	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Violent Deaths	46	23	23	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other Defined Diseases	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
All Causes	178	85	93	14	8	1	2	4	7	12	18	36	32	35	9

1970

1975

1970-1975

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970

1975

1970-1975

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35
10	15	20	25	30	35

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

1970-1975

**BURGH OF BRIDGE OF ALLAN.****VITAL STATISTICS.**

**Population.**—At the Census of 1921 the population of the Burgh, exclusive of the then Military Camp, was 2,968. The Registrar-General's estimate for 1925, which is based on the Census returns, was 3,690, and on this figure the vital statistics are calculated. As there is now no Military Camp, however, there should be deducted from the 3,690, the Census number for the Military population, namely, 611, leaving 3,078, which is probably very nearly correct.

**Births and Birth-Rates.**—After correction for transfers, the total number of births was 40—18 males and 22 females—giving a birth-rate, calculated on the larger population figure, of 10·8 per 1000. Based on the smaller figure for population, as, of course, it should be, the rate is 13·0.

**Deaths and Death-Rates.**—The number of deaths, also after correction for transfers, was 50, the death-rate, according to the Registrar-General, being 13·6. From Tuberculosis the death-rate was 1·08, the figure for Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System being 0·81. Calculated on the smaller figure for population, however, these rates would be respectively 16·2, 1·3 and 0·97 per 1000. No deaths were recorded from the Principal Epidemic Diseases. The Infantile Mortality, or deaths under one year per 1000 births, was 50.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Altogether only 18 cases of infectious disease were notified throughout the whole year, 14 of these being of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The average number of infectious diseases notified during the past eleven years works out at 20, which indicates a very clean bill of health indeed.

With regard to Tuberculosis, the total number of cases on the register as at 31st December was 16, of which 10 were of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

With the increased water supply now at its disposal, Bridge of Allan has more than a sufficiency for all its needs.

**VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907.**

The number of declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination under the above Act was 6, which is equal to 15 per cent. of the children born during the year.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The Slaughterhouse was periodically inspected by Mr. Blackadder, who reports that the place has been well looked after, and that on no occasion did he find any room for complaint. The number of animals killed during the year was 2,280, consisting of 150 oxen, 20 calves, 500 sheep, 50 lambs, and 1560 pigs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples submitted to the Analysts was 25, of which 17 were of sweet milk, 3 of coffee, 2 of brandy, 2 of whisky, and one of rum. Two samples of sweet milk were not quite up to the standard, but no prosecution was undertaken, the milk vendors being warned.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

At the end of 1925 the number of factories in the Burgh was 3, and of workshops, 29. Eleven visits of inspection were made to the factories and 37 to the workshops. No defects were found.

## NUISANCES.

Nuisances are in most cases speedily removed by the parties concerned, verbal intimation being usually sufficient.

With regard to the information asked for by the Scottish Board of Health concerning the sanitary conveniences in use, Mr Blackadder, the Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works, gives the following notes :—

(1) Number of Common Water Closets in use in the Burgh, ... ..	36
(that is to say—Number of Water-closets used by two tenants, 25 ; number used by three tenants, 5 ; number used by four tenants, 4 ; number used by five tenants, 1 ; and number used by six tenants, 1.)	
(2) Number of houses without water supply and sink inside house, ... ..	21
There are, in addition, two tenants who have sinks in their houses, and water outside ; and five tenants who have the use of two sinks, with water on stair.	
(3) (a) Number of dry closets, ... ..	4
(b) Number of privy middens, ... ..	0
(c) Number of Ashpits serving one tenant, ...	5
Do.           Do.           four tenants,	1
Do.           Do.           seven tenants,	1

TABLE (I).—BURGH OF BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &amp;c., DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		

## A.—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarletina	14	...	...	7	5	1	1	...	10	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## B.—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total of A. and B.</b>	<b>18</b>	...	...	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	...	...	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1925.

**BURGH OF DENNY AND DUNIPACE.**

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—According to a local Census, the population of the Burgh as at the middle of the year was 5,461, of whom 2,829 were males and 2,632 were females. For the purposes of his vital statistics, however, the Registrar-General has estimated the population at 5,025, which is obviously an under estimate.

**Births and Birth-Rates.**—After correction for transfers, the nett number of births credited to the Burgh was 133. This gives a birth rate of 26·5 per 1000 of population, which is practically the same as that for 1924.

**Deaths and Death-Rates.**—The number of deaths registered was 59, but, after correction for transfers, the actual number of persons with a usual residence in the Burgh was found to be 72, giving a death-rate of 14·3, which is just over the average rate of the past 12 years. From Tuberculosis (all forms) the death-rate was 0·60 per 1000, of which 0·40 was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or Tuberculosis of the Lungs. The death-rate from the Principal Epidemic Diseases was 1 per 1000—the actual figures being two deaths from Whooping-Cough, one from Diphtheria, and two from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age). The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 13, equal to an infantile mortality rate of 98 per 1000 births.

## HOUSING.

Mr. Cook, the Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works, reports that in 1924 Notices were served on two proprietors to repair and put into a sanitary condition 17 houses which, at our housing survey, we had placed in Category II., i.e., houses which could be made habitable at a reasonable cost. One of these proprietors was allowed to carry out the necessary repairs by doing so much each year until completion. During the past year he has erected two additional water closets, has put in a new 4" drain, and has repaired some of the broken plaster inside a number of the houses. The other proprietor has completed the necessary repairs. The 17 houses above mentioned, I may say, were included in the 29 houses referred to in my last Annual Report, where it was stated that 12 of the houses had been repaired and provided with proper wash-houses and water-closet accommodation.

TABLE (2).—BURGH OF BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925

Principal Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population

	Numbers Registered in District		Transfers		Corrected Number	
	Out	In	Out	In	Both Sexes	Males Females
Total Births (including Illegitimate)	37	3	3	40	18	22
Illegitimate Births	1	1	1	2	1	1
Marriages	10	11	5	11	50	29
Deaths	44	11	5	11	50	29

	Birth-rate ... ..	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100	Total Births ... ..	Marriage-rate ... ..	Death-rate.—All Causes ...	All Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Principal Epidemic Diseases (asterisked below)	Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution	
											Uncorrected	Corrected
	10.8	10.8	10.0	5.0	2.7	11.9	1.08	0.81	0.00	10.8	10.8	10.8
	5.0	5.0	5.0	13.6	11.9	1.08	0.81	0.00	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	13.6	13.6	13.6	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		AGE											
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	—1	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
•Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Arteries	0	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
•Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	50	21	29	2	1	...	2	4	3	2	17	12	4	



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table III. shows the number of notifications of infectious disease throughout the year, distinguishing the various diseases, and dividing the figures into certain age groups. In all, 39 cases were notified, of which 9 were of Scarlet Fever, 5 were of Diphtheria, 9 of Erysipelas, 2 of Puerperal Fever, 8 of Acute Primary Pneumonia, 3 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 3 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the Scarlet Fever cases, 8 were removed to Hospital, and all recovered. All the Diphtheria cases were treated in Hospital, and one died. Both cases of Puerperal Fever were treated in Hospital, and one died. With regard to Tuberculosis, as will be seen from the County part of this Report, 7 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were treated in the Sanatorium or in Hospital. In addition, a number of Non-Pulmonary cases were also treated, some in Hospital and others in the Infirmary.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Master of Works reports that the water supply was maintained at full pressure the whole year round. In the month of May the new supply from the Stirlingshire and Falkirk Water Board's main was turned on, the new supply being discharged into the Town Council's Lower Reservoir at Broadside.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

At the end of the year there were within the Burgh 21 workshops and 25 factories. The workshops included the following:—Dressmakers, 1; Tailors, 3; Joiners, 1; Blacksmiths, 3; Shoemakers, 3; Plumbers, 3; Painters, 2; Milliners, 1; Printers, 1; Cyclemaker, 1; Watchmakers, 1; and Shroud-makers, 1. These workshops employed 44 persons in all, of whom 9 were women and 12 were "young persons." Thirty visits of inspection were made.

## VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.

From the Registrar's Returns I note that 41 persons made declarations of conscientious objection to the vaccination of their infants, so that about 30 per cent. of the children born during the year remain unvaccinated.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that the three lodging-houses in the Burgh have been kept in quite a satisfactory manner, but that the year has been a very poor one financially for the lodging-house keepers owing to lack of lodgers.

TABLE (3).—BURGH OF DENNY AND DUNIPACE.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &c., DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years							Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		

## A.—Diseases specified in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	9	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	8	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	9
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## B.—Diseases notifiable in terms of Regulations made under Section 78 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1925.
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	8	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	8	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	
Total of A. and B.	39	1	10	11	3	6	7	1	18	21	

TABLE (4).—BURGH OF DENNY AND DUNTPAGE. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Principal Rates per 1000 of Estimated Population.

	Numbers Registered in District		Transfers		Corrected Number		Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
	In	Out	In	Out	Both Sexes	Males Females	
Total Births (including Illegitimate)	131	1	3	133	66	67	26.5
Illegitimate Births	7	...	...	7	3	4	5.3
Marrriages	38	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Deaths	59	1	14	72	46	26	0.60

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
Birth-rate ... ..	26.1	26.5	...
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100	...	...	...
Total Births ... ..	...	...	...
Marriage-rate ... ..	7.6	...	...
Death-rate.—All Causes ... ..	11.7	...	16.1
" All Tuberculosis	...	...	...
" Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...
" Principal Epidemic Diseases (asterisked below)	...	0.40	...
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	...	1.00	...
	...	98	...

CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers).

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		AGE												
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	--1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
*Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Whooping-Cough ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ... ..	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease ... ..	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Arteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	4	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes ... ..	72	46	26	13	4	4	4	...	5	1	3	4	7	18	1



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The number of samples taken during 1925 was 13, of which 12 were test samples. One of the test samples was found not genuine, and an official sample was immediately taken, but this time the analysis showed the sample to be genuine. Mr. Cook reports that the milk supply has improved very much during the past year, largely owing to the action of the local Co-operative Society, who supply about two-thirds of the population. From time to time the Manager causes test samples to be taken, and when the fat content falls below 3·5 per cent., or when a sediment test falls below a certain standard of cleanliness, the farmer is warned.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTIONS.

At the Slaughterhouse, the Superintendent is always in attendance, and is responsible for keeping the place clean and tidy. According to the Sanitary Inspector's report, the total amount of meat condemned was 1119 lbs., including the carcasses of a pig, a heifer, and an ox. In the previous year only 245 lbs. of meat was condemned. The number of animals slaughtered was 469 oxen, 4 bulls, 76 heifers, 34 cows, 44 calves, 257 sheep, 204 lambs, 109 pigs, giving a total of 1197 for the year.

In addition to the meat condemned at the Slaughterhouse, Mr. Cook, as Detention Officer, seized 420 lbs. of meat in a butcher's shop. This was part of the carcass of an animal which, while being taken to the Slaughterhouse, got into the Gas Works premises and fell into a tank full of tar. The animal was slaughtered shortly after being taken out, and, on examination, was found free from disease. When the flesher began to sell the meat, however, he had a number of complaints from customers that it was bad. Mr. Cook was asked to examine the meat, and decided to call in the Veterinary Inspector, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced the meat tainted and unmarketable. It was accordingly removed from the shop and destroyed.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

In the Burgh there are two dairymen and cowkeepers, four purveyors of milk, and nine wholesale dealers in milk on the register. Frequent visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector, who invariably found the premises fairly clean. Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1924, a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed since the end of the year by a Joint-Committee of the County Council, on which the Town Council is represented, to carry out the duties of veterinary inspection in the County and certain Burghs, including the Burgh of Denny.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT

The number of samples taken during 1922 was 13, of which 11 were test samples. One of the test samples was found not to contain an official sample was immediately taken and this was the only one showing the sample to be genuine. Mr. Cook reports that the milk supply has improved very much during the past year largely owing to the action of the local Co-operative Society, who supply about two-thirds of the population. From time to time the quantity of milk samples to be taken and when the fat content falls below 3.0 per cent, or when a sediment test falls below a certain standard of cleanliness, the farmer is warned.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTORS

At the Slaughterhouse, the superintendent is always in attendance and is responsible for keeping the place clean and tidy. According to the sanitary inspector's report, the total amount of meat condemned was 119 lbs., including the carcase of a pig, a beef, and an ox. In the previous year only 245 lbs. of meat was condemned. The number of animals slaughtered was 309 oxen, 4 bulls, 10 heifers, 34 cows, 4 calves, 207 sheep, 208 lambs, 100 pigs, giving a total of 4107 for the year.

In addition to the total condemned at the Slaughterhouse, Mr. Cook, as Slaughter Officer, seized 430 lbs. of meat in a butcher's shop. This was part of the carcass of an animal which while being taken to the Slaughterhouse, got into the car. It was returned and fell into a tank full of tar. The animal was slaughtered shortly after being taken out, and an examination was found that it was diseased. When the butcher began to sell the meat, however, he had a number of complaints from customers that it was bad. Mr. Cook was asked to examine the meat, and decided to call in the Veterinary Inspector, who after a thorough examination, pronounced the meat tainted and unsuitable. It was accordingly removed from the shop and destroyed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

In the Borough there are two dairymen and cowsheds, four purveyors of milk, and nine wholesale dealers in milk on the premises. Frequent visits of inspection were made by the sanitary inspector, who invariably found the premises fairly clean. Under the Milk and Larders (Scotland) Act, 1922, a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed since the end of the year by a Joint Committee of the County Council, on which the Town Council is represented, to carry out the duties of veterinary inspection in the County and certain Boroughs, including the Borough of Dornoch.